

# Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor and Proprietor.

HEW TO THE LINE LET THE CHIPS FALL WHERE THEY MAY.

VOL. XVIII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1892.

NUMBER 26.

## THE WORLD AT LARGE.

### Summary of the Daily News.

#### WASHINGTON NOTES.

GEN. SCHOFIELD says that the war department will undoubtedly investigate the charges preferred by certain Mexican residents of Texas against Capt. John C. Bourke, Third cavalry, growing out of his conduct of the campaign against the Garza revolutionists.

The judiciary committee of the house has submitted the report to accompany the bill to change the naturalization laws. It recites the shameful and illegal manner in which aliens have been naturalized in many parts of this country and declares that congress should make laws to amply protect the states against the citizenship of criminals, paupers, anarchists and aliens.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has issued a reciprocity proclamation against Colombia, Hayti and Venezuela.

The state department has requested an answer from Lord Salisbury touching British intentions in the Behring sea controversy.

DIPLOMATIC relations are to be resumed between the United States and Italy.

SECRETARY NOBLE says that the Cheyenne-Arapahoe lands will be thrown open to settlement April 1.

DR. MOYER SMITH, the new minister from Hawaii, was presented to the president on the 18th.

The senate has confirmed Judson C. Clements, of Georgia, to be inter-state commerce commissioner, vice Gen. W. L. Bragg, deceased.

The offers of silver to the treasury department on the 16th aggregated 472,000 ounces. The amount purchased was 250,000 ounces at prices ranging from \$9.9550 to \$9.9055.

SENATOR CARY'S bill, fixing the price of lands entered under the desert land laws at \$1.25 per acre, whether outside or included in a railroad grant, has been reported favorably by the committee on public lands.

The secretary of the navy is desirous of having more battle ships built.

SECRETARY FOSTER returned from his trip abroad on the 17th.

The senate in executive session on the 17th confirmed several judicial nominations, including that of Judge Woods.

The house elections committee on the 18th decided by a vote of 7 to 1 to recommend the seating of Noyes, the republican contestant in the New York election contest, and the seating of Rockwell, the democratic sitting member.

The state department has been informed of the resignation of Jules W. Eggman, vice-consul of Switzerland at Chicago.

The treasury department purchased on the 18th 457,000 ounces of silver at \$9.915 and \$9.922.

The agricultural department report states that two million more bales of cotton are raised than are used.

HEAVY disbursements reduced the treasury balance on the 18th to \$29,225,000, of which \$12,011,291 are on deposit with national banks and \$15,225,000 is in subsidiary and minor coin.

The receipts from internal revenue during the first eight months of the fiscal year ended June 30 were \$104,607,238, an increase of \$8,700,078 over the receipts during the corresponding period of last year.

MR. MCKENNA, of California, whose nomination as United States circuit judge has been confirmed by the senate has resigned his seat in the house of representatives.

The national bank note circulation is now \$161,000,000, an increase of nearly \$20,000,000 since July last.

#### THE EAST.

DANBURY, Conn., suffered by a fire recently which destroyed many buildings, the loss being variously estimated at from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

A VOTE has been taken on the question of admitting women to the general conference by the Philadelphia Methodist Episcopal conference and resulted in the defeat of the proposition by a vote of 101 yeas to 103 nays.

MAY KNOWLES, a handsome and bright young actress, whose family is one of the oldest and wealthiest in Newburgh, died at New York under mysterious circumstances recently. She was 19 years old and very beautiful.

In the municipal court of Providence, R. I., the inventory of the estate of Josephine A. Barnaby, amounting to \$75,121.12, was accepted.

At Philadelphia on the 16th fire which originated in one of the dry kilns of the drying house of the Spreckles sugar refinery completely destroyed that building, causing a loss estimated at \$150,000.

DURING a family quarrel in Allentown, Pa., Frank Jewell threw a lighted lamp on his wife, Mollie. The lamp exploded and she was literally roasted to death.

An extractor in Whitney & Moltz' indigo works, at Millbury, Mass., exploded the other day. Willard Rice, an expressman, had both legs cut off above the knee and is not expected to recover. Joseph Perry had his right leg broken and was otherwise injured. Joseph Leardes and Henry Caubaut were badly bruised.

This E. W. Bliss Manufacturing Co., of Brooklyn, to which the government awarded a contract for Whitehead torpedoes, will begin delivering ten per month within a month.

The New York assembly has passed the state senate world's fair bill, appropriating \$300,000 by a vote of 120 to 5.

PROF. WILLIAM J. TUCKER, of the Andover Theological seminary, has declined the presidency of Dartmouth college.

THOMAS F. INGOLDSBY, aged 60, father-in-law of Congressman O'Neal, of Massachusetts, committed suicide the other day in Boston by cutting his wrists and throat with a razor. Temporary insanity from the grip was the cause.

Six tuberculous Jersey cattle out of a herd of seventy-nine valued at \$50,000, were killed and dissected in Philadelphia recently.

FIRE in Eddyville, N. Y., recently destroyed thirteen buildings, including Schuman's hotel and Torrey's hotel, four dwelling houses and seven barns. The loss will reach about \$50,000. All the buildings burned were frame structures.

THERE is a movement on foot looking to the formation of societies all over the state of Maine, pledged to agitate for a resubmission to popular vote of the prohibition laws.

#### THE WEST.

MOTHER DEATHAL, of St. Xavier's convent, Ottawa, Ill., died the other day at the age of 76.

THE United States steamer Thetis, which has been surveying off the coast of Lower California, arrived at San Diego and was ordered to San Francisco to be fitted out for service in Behring sea.

By the falling of a heavily loaded elevator in St. Louis the other day three men were killed and two boys seriously hurt. The elevator fell twenty feet. At Tiffin, Ohio, the other day Walter Snyder wounded three men and killed himself.

The Iowa state senate has passed a bill compelling all railroads to use union depots in cities where two or more railroads center.

THE Columbia tile works, of Anderson, Ind., were entirely destroyed by fire the other day. Loss, \$85,000; insurance, \$40,500.

The national association of state labor commissioners has been called for Denver, May 24 to 28.

The position of head professor in political science in the new University of Chicago at a salary of \$7,000 a year has been offered to Prof. Edmund J. James, of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy, University of Pennsylvania.

THE Minnesota people's party state executive committee have selected Ignatius Donnelly as delegate at large to the Omaha convention, the selection of the other seven delegates being delegated to the congressional district convention.

THOUSANDS of destitute colored people are flocking into Oklahoma.

CHICAGO aldermen charged with corruption in office have been indicted.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL GRIMES, of Oklahoma, has been indicted for perjury.

LIGGETT & MYERS' tobacco factory at St. Louis was partially destroyed by fire on the 18th. Losses over \$300,000.

The other day about twenty-five drunken miners engaged in a free-for-all fight at Carbon, Ind. During the wrangle J. D. Bennett drew a large knife and cut John Jones, 18 years old, fatally.

W. A. CROW, agent of the Illinois Central at Pulaski, Ill., has been arrested on a charge of swindling. It appears that Crow has been impersonating clergymen and obtaining half-fare permits under assumed names from various roads and selling the permits.

GEORGE KIPPLE, a bachelor of Pileors, Ia., living alone, committed suicide the other day by hanging himself to a door-knob with a rope looped around his neck, passed around his leg, looped over his foot and fastened to the door-knob. No cause is known.

UNDER the congressional re-districting arrangement in Ohio the republicans will have sixteen and the democrats five districts. The democrats at present have fourteen. Congressmen Donahue, Donovan, Hare and Layton are the only democrats left in safe districts and are likely to be returned.

#### THE SOUTH.

TEXAS was treated to an old-fashioned, howling blizzard. The temperature fell 36 degrees on the night of the 18th.

AN alien land bill, similar to the one declared unconstitutional, has been introduced in the Texas legislature.

RECENTLY the wife of J. W. Attaway, of Miller county, Tex., became the mother of four fine daughters. Attaway is about 24 years of age and has been married about thirteen months. He weighs about 135 pounds. His wife is about 21 years old and weighs 128 pounds.

THIRTY thousand head of cattle are said to have perished in Texas during the recent storm.

#### GENERAL.

A DUEL was fought recently at Paris between the Marquis De Mores and M. Isaac, sub-prefect of Fourmies, over a letter which the marquis published some time ago reflecting upon M. Isaac. Isaac was dangerously wounded in the right breast and the great loss of blood caused the seconds to forbid the duel to proceed.

J. P. WHELAN has instructed his solicitor to institute an action for \$10,000 damages for false arrest against ex-Premier Mercier, of Quebec. This suit is the sequel of the judgment of the Judge Murray in the Mercier-Wheelan criminal libel suit, dismissing Wheelan.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON and a selectman may be sent to Vienna to represent America in "Billion to Winkie."

In the British house of commons a Welsh land tenure bill has been introduced. Mr. Gladstone made the principal speech in opposition.

FOUR hundred Jews and 100 peasants have emigrated to America from Lithuania.

EXTENSIVE works, such as roads, railways and fortifications have been commenced in Russian Poland, 150,000 Poles being employed thereon.

The Berlin Vossische Zeitung says that Gen. Kossin, governor of Warsaw, has resigned because he differs from Gen. Gourko, the governor of Poland in relation to measures to keep down Poland.

The latest information regarding the affairs of the suspended Russian banker, Gueneberg, places his liabilities at between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000 roubles. The assets are said to amount to about 15,000,000 roubles.

The budget committee of the Hungarian diet fixes the surplus at 14,725 gulden. The committee declares that preliminary steps have been taken to place the currency on a new basis.

MISS HELENA BUCHARDT, daughter of the Boston brewer, was married on the 17th to Baron Von Scholley, nephew of the Austrian field marshal.

The Austrian fiond Franz Schneider was hanged in Vienna on the 17th. He exhibited great fear.

SPECIAL precautions have been taken in Russia to protect the imperial family in consequence of the receipt of communications from the Paris police to the effect that nihilists have prepared to make an attempt to assassinate the czar.

NOTICE has been given by Chairman Finley that the Western Passenger association has agreed on arrangements for the quadrennial conference of the Methodist Episcopal church at Omaha, which begins May 1 and continues four weeks. They consist of one lowest first-class fare for the round trip, the first sale of tickets to be made April 23 and the limit of extension June 1.

A RESOLUTION passed the New Brunswick legislature, favoring the union of the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island.

The trunk line passenger agents have decided to sell one fare tickets to those persons who desire to visit the battlefields near Washington at the G. A. R. encampment in September.

The floods in the south of Spain were disastrous. In the town of Villarverde 108 houses collapsed, one child being crushed to death.

In the Canadian senate on the 18th Premier Abbott denied the correctness of the report recently cabled from England that Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian high commissioner in England, had declared that Canada would shortly strike a vital blow at the United States.

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A COMMITTEE of the Portuguese chamber of deputies has decided that there are no grounds for criminal proceedings against Senator Carvalho, who, while minister of finance, loaned a large sum of money to the Royal railroad.

#### THE LATEST.

SEVEN Chicago aldermen were indicted on the 21st for corruption in office.

The Standard Oil trust has formally dissolved.

The St. Louis Methodist Episcopal conference has protested against legislation to exclude the Chinese from this country.

ARTHUR GORING THOMAS, the well known writer of operas, committed suicide in London on the 21st by throwing himself in front of a train on the Metropolitan railway.

LORD DUFFERIN, the new British ambassador to France, has presented his credentials to President Carnot. The ceremony was conducted with great pomp.

THIRTEEN boys, all under 15 years of age, were arrested in a Chicago bucket shop and pool room recently.

MINNIE JOHNSON, an Indiana female convict, has confessed that she set fire to the Indiana woman's reformatory March 1, because separated from Patsy Williams, a colored female convict.

GEO. TRIVINO denies the report that he is a candidate for the presidency of Mexico. He says he regards the election of Senor Diaz as necessary to the welfare and prosperity of the country.

It is reported that the Russian ambassador at Vienna has been instructed to give the Austrian government assurance that the movement of Russian troops in Poland arises from the necessity of facilitating the provisioning of forces and has no hostile meaning.

Mrs. Sarah Althea Terry, since her incarceration in the asylum, has been very violent and leads her attendants a life of misery. Refusing to conform to the asylum rules and discipline, it was recently necessary to use some force with her, and she became so refractory that she has since been put in a straight jacket.

BRAZILIAN MINISTER MENDONÇA declares that Brazil is preparing a grand world's fair exhibit, and Caliz Gomez, the Brazilian composer, proposes to write an anthem.

It is reported that Mollien, Herrard and Gueyraud, directors of the Banque des Chemins de Fer et Industrie de Paris, which failed the other day, fled to America.

In the senate on the 21st there was no business of general interest transacted. The statutes were so amended as to prohibit the introduction and sale of intoxicating liquors in the Indian country. In the house the army appropriation bill was considered. Discussion was had on the world's fair appropriation.

## KANSAS STATE NEWS.

### The Democratic Convention.

The call issued by W. C. Jones, chairman of the democratic central committee for a delegate convention to be held at Salina, April 29, 1892, to elect delegates to the Chicago convention gives the following representation in the convention: Allen county, 5 delegates; Anderson, 4; Atchison, 10; Barber, 3; Barton, 5; Bourbon, 7; Brown, 7; Butler, 6; Chase, 3; Chautauque, 3; Cherokee, 8; Cheyenne, 2; Clay, 4; Clark, 2; Cloud, 3; Coffey, 5; Comanche, 2; Cowley, 7; Crawford, 7; Decatur, 3; Dickinson, 7; Doniphan, 5; Douglas, 7; Edwards, 3; Ellis, 3; Ellisworth, 4; Ford, 3; Franklin, 5; Finney, 2; Gairfield, 1; Geary, 4; Gove, 2; Graham, 2; Grant, 2; Gray, 2; Greenwood, 5; Greeley, 2; Hamilton, 2; Harper, 4; Harvey, 5; Hodgeman, 2; Jackson, 5; Jefferson, 5; Jewell, 4; Johnson, 6; Kearney, 2; Kingman, 3; Kiowa, 2; Labette, 4; Lane, 2; Leavenworth, 13; Lincoln, 3; Linn, 4; Logan, 2; Lyon, 6; Marion, 3; Marshall, 7; McPherson, 4; Miami, 6; Mitchell, 4; Montgomery, 7; Morris, 4; Morton, 2; Meade, 2; Nemaha, 7; Neosho, 3; Ness, 3; Norton, 3; Osage, 6; Osborne, 3; Ottawa, 4; Pawnee, 3; Phillips, 4; Pottawatomie, 6; Pratt, 3; Rawlins, 3; Reno, 7; Republic, 3; Rice, 4; Riley, 4; Root, 2; Rush, 2; Russell, 3; Saline, 5; Scott, 2; Sedgewick, 14; Seward, 2; Shawnee, 11; Sheridan, 3; Sherman, 3; Smith, 4; Stafford, 3; Stanton, 3; Stevens, 3; Sumner, 3; Thomas, 3; Tracy, 3; Wallace, 2; Wabaussee, 4; Washington, 6; Wichita, 2; Wilson, 4; Woodson, 3; Wyandotte, 13.

The Fifth avenue hotel at Topeka was recently leased for a term of ninety-nine years.

The secretary of war has issued a general order for the establishment at Fort Riley of a school of instruction and drill practice of light artillery.

The directors of the People's Savings bank of Atchison, which failed over a year ago, recently declared a dividend of twenty per cent, which pays up the depositors in full, eighty per cent having heretofore been paid at different times.

Fred Lance was caught between two freight cars near the Santa Fe depot at Emporia the other morning and nearly cut in two, after which he was dragged nearly a block. He was in the employ of the Santa Fe and was prominent in the A. O. U. W. select knights.

The Kansas Salt Co., of Hutchinson, of which Jay Gould is understood to be one of the largest stockholders, filed with the Kansas railroad commissioners a complaint against all the Kansas railroads, charging them with discrimination in rates on salt in favor of the Michigan salt fields.

Bert Burns, aged ten; Roxie Wille, aged eight, and Sammy McGrew, aged ten years, sons of respectable people, were arrested at Wichita the other day for robbing three stores and starting two fires. The money drawer in each store was robbed and considerable money secured by the youthful thieves.

Frank Alexander, a young convict at the penitentiary, escaped the other day and was captured about twenty miles from the prison by a farmer in a half-famished condition. The young fellow was a trusty and had only twenty days to serve. He was sent on an errand and the temptation for him to leave was too great for him to resist.

The Kansas freight rate fight has at last been taken to the federal courts. An injunction was recently issued by Judge Riner, in the United States district court at Wichita restraining the railroads from putting into effect the recent order of the railroad commissioners in regard to the rates on sugar, coffee, beans and canned goods.

The cost of maintaining the various charitable institutions of the state for February was: Institute for education of the blind, \$1,334.51; deaf and dumb asylum, \$3,759.28; Osawatimie insane asylum, \$6,196.08; idiotic and imbecile asylum, \$1,621.40; industrial school for girls, \$949.49; soldiers' orphans' home, \$1,572.36; reform school, \$1,915.89; Topeka insane asylum, \$7,658.17.

The Woman's Suffrage association, recently in session at Fredonia, elected officers as follows: President, Mrs. Nellie Case; vice-president, Mrs. William Oakford; secretary, Mrs. James M. Kennedy; corresponding secretary, Mrs. S. S. Kirkpatrick; treasurer, Mrs. T. C. Singleton. Addresses were made by Mrs. Laura M. Johns, Mrs. Jennie Shelby Boyd, Miss Florence Belagardy and others.

The experiments of Melbourne in Kansas have left an unexpected crop of rainmakers who claim to have discovered his secret, and who are now ready to supplant irrigation. Two companies have been incorporated and have proposed to make contracts with counties at \$600 a county, engaging to secure from one to two inches of rain under each contract. These companies will sell the secret at \$2,500 per county.

The general freight department of the Union Pacific railway has compiled a statement of the acreage and condition of winter wheat in the counties in Kansas through which the road runs. The statement shows that the acreage in the thirty-two counties traversed by the road is 1,447,000, an increase of 100,000 over last year's acreage. In ten counties the condition is given as excellent; very good in three; fine in five; fair in five, and good in nine.

The charter of the Leavenworth Electric Railway Co. has been filed with the secretary of state. The object of the corporation is "the building, buying, owning and operating a street railway or railways within the incorporated limits of the city of Leavenworth and from said city to Fort Leavenworth, and the soldiers' home and town of Lansing, and from said city of Leavenworth to the suburbs thereof." The estimated length of the lines of the railway is fifteen miles and the capital stock \$300,000.

## THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION.

### What a Canadian Official Says—Activity at the Navy Department—Lord Salisbury's Reply Received.

MONTREAL, Can., March 21.—Sir George Baden-Powell, one of the British commissioners on the Behring sea arbitration, who is on a visit to Montreal, says that arrangements have not yet been completed, but would be shortly, for a new modus vivendi for the coming year pending the final settlement of the question by arbitration. He is confident that the matter will ultimately be amicably and satisfactorily settled.

NAVY DEPARTMENT ACTIVE. WASHINGTON, March 21.—Considerable activity is apparent at the navy department and the several bureaus are busy in fitting out naval vessels for Behring sea. The vessels that are being fitted out for duty in Behring sea are the Adams, the Thetis and the Ranger. The Mohican is now at Port Orchard, Wash., and will proceed from that point to northern waters. In addition to the men-of-war named, the revenue cutters Bear, Rush, Corwin and Albatross have been ordered to Behring sea and are now being prepared with all possible speed.

SALISBURY'S REPLY RECEIVED. WASHINGTON, March 21.—Lord Salisbury has sent a communication to this government in reply to the note of Acting Secretary Wharton, of the state department, requesting a renewal of the modus vivendi for the protection of seal life in Behring sea during the coming season. The communication was received by Mr. Wharton through Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British minister at Washington. The acting secretary took it over to the White house during the afternoon and submitted it to the president. Mr. Wharton declined to indicate the nature of Lord Salisbury's reply.

RUSSIA'S PROTEST. WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Russian letter to the United States, forbidding arbitration and taking firm but diverse ground to England's Behring sea pretensions, is now in the hands of Senator Sherman, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations.

The contents of the letter were first made known to Messrs. Harrison and Blaine and are now imparted to Mr. Sherman and also to Senator Morgan, of Alabama.

MORE HOMES. The Cheyenne and Arapahoe Lands Soon to be Open for Settlement—The Allotment Rush to be Guarded Against.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The next reservation opening in the Indian territory will lack the exciting features which have characterized its two predecessors. Something of a surprise is being prepared at the interior department. The work of allotting lands in severally to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes has been crowded forward until now it is virtually completed. Little remains to be done previous to the president's proclamation opening the surplus land. That proclamation may be expected in a few days. It will differ from other proclamations for like purposes, in that it will fix the date of opening very closely following the date of proclamation. There will be no time for the collection of crowds of boomers and for preparations for a grand rush.

Secretary Noble desires to get the reservation opened without such scenes as were witnessed when Oklahoma was opened. He also wishes to let the bona fide settlers in early enough to prepare for spring planting. He has, therefore, a double purpose in hastening the official announcement. Maj. Eugene F. Weigel, of St. Louis, special agent of the interior department, is now on the reservation getting everything in readiness for the land office business which will set in. News has been received from him that a few days ago he had a narrow escape from drowning in a branch of the Canadian river. The reservation of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes embraces about 3,500,000 acres. The allotment to the Indians has cut the amount to be opened to settlement down to about 2,800,000 acres. This is enough for 17,500 homesteads, or would be if it was all good land. But there is a field for selection. In the western part of the reservation there is some very poor land. The best lies just west of the Oklahoma line. The land selected by the Indians is said to be about the center of the reservation.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS SAID NOT TO HAVE BEEN AFFECTED BY THE COLD WEATHER. KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 21.—The present period of cold weather following so suddenly upon several warm, spring-like days has naturally caused some anxiety among business men of Kansas City regarding the prospects for the Kansas wheat crop. The acreage of the state is fully equal to last year, that is to say, it exceeds 3,500,000 acres, and because of an exceptionally favorable winter a poor field prospect has developed into a most promising outlook for a crop. The best judges in the state did not hesitate to predict previous to the present cold spell that Kansas would raise as big a wheat crop in 1892 as she raised in 1891. The information received indicates that these bright prospects have not been affected by the cold weather. A few grain men in Kansas report probable damage, but the great majority are of the opinion that the wheat has not been hurt. There is a note of danger, however, in some of the reports.

RETURN TO WORK. The Striking British Miners, Except Those in Durham, Obey Union Orders. LONDON, March 23.—In accordance with the decision of the Miners' federation, nearly all the miners who quit work on the 19th inst., with the exception of the Durham miners, who are not members of the federation, resumed work this morning. In a few districts, where the miners are still idle, the mine owners insist that the men shall remove without pay the falls of earth that have occurred during the week of their self-imposed idleness. This the men refuse to do.

The strikers in Durham, who quit work not with any idea of causing an advance in the price of coal but with the intention of resisting a threatened reduction in wages, number 23,000. All the Nottingham miners, numbering 23,000, resumed work quietly at the usual hour this morning.

## EXTENDING CIVIL SERVICE.

### Mr. Andrew, of Massachusetts, Has a Bill Extending the Civil Service to Government Laborers and Others.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Representative Andrew, of Boston, has completed the report upon his bill, "To exclude political influence in the employment of laborers under the authority of the United States," and submitted it to the house to-day. The bill, according to the reports he has received, will affect some 21,000 employes, and will require that henceforth they shall be appointed or employed without regard to political considerations. The report corrects a misapprehension which it is said is held by some army and navy officers by the bill will require certification through the civil service commission. The only purpose of the legislation, Mr. Andrew points out, is to compel the appointment of properly qualified men in the order of their application, and this purpose can be carried out by the officers authorized to give the employment without any cumbersome machinery. Mr. Andrew gives a table, compiled from recent statistics, showing that the official force of the government in the executive departments is 173,769, and that of this number only 30,720 are actually subject to competitive examination. The report continues:

The bill reported proposes a wide extension of the non-partisan system by a much simpler method and at much less cost than the extensions which have already been made. It is not proposed to require competitive examinations of laborers not subject them to any scholastic test. The framing of the rules by which they are to be appointed or employed is left to the discretion of the civil service commission, but it is intended that these rules shall simply provide for proper evidence of the physical fitness and the good character of applicants. All that is to be required beyond this is the registration of applicants in the order of their applications, and this will require, under a proper system of rules, no more labor on the part of officers in charge of public works and in the various departments than is now required to file applications or make out a list of employees. The labor imposed upon appointed officers ought to be as little as that present when the new system comes to be thoroughly understood, because such officers will be relieved from the pressure of outside parties and will have nothing to do but make appointments in the order of application.

It is left by the bill within the discretion of the civil service commission, with the approval of the president, to provide for technical skill where it is required, but these tests may be as simple and as practicable as they would be under any conscientious and intelligent appointing officer. The commission is also authorized to permit employment without any system of registration, and at the discretion of the employing officers where the exigencies of the services seem to require it. The simplicity of this system makes it practicable to extend it to a much larger number of men at small expense than the system of competitive examination could readily be extended to.

The statement showing the number that will probably be effected by the proposed bill, gives 3,633 in the treasury department, 10,137 in the war department, 6,128 in the navy department, and in all, including the other departments, 21,122.

Mr. Andrew states that the method proposed of excluding political influence from the employment of laborers is not an untried experiment, and he quotes the system inaugurated by Secretary Tracy in the navy yards, and in force in the cities of Massachusetts for the past seven years in proof of this statement.

SALISBURY'S REPLY. It is Said to be Unsatisfactory, But There is Little Probability of War.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The reply of Lord Salisbury to the last letter of Secretary Blaine with relation to the modus vivendi has been received. The reply is declared to be unsatisfactory, inasmuch as Lord Salisbury refuses to renew the modus vivendi. There is nothing in this refusal, however, to occasion fear of a conflict between this country and Great Britain. The reply is one thing and the understanding between the two countries is another. While Lord Salisbury refuses to join this country in an effort to preserve the seals there is an implied understanding that if the United States sends vessels to Behring sea to keep off the poachers there will be no British men-of-war there to interfere. In other words, while Great Britain will, in deference to public sentiment in Canada, refuse to put any obstruction in the way of the Canadian poachers she will not go to war with this country in their defense and will not place herself in danger of a conflict.

The expectation is that this country will at once send vessels to Behring sea and put into operation a vigorous policy for the protection of the seals. If Canadian sailors are captured the probability is that the only fighting Lord Salisbury's government will do will be in the courts and possibly before a court of arbitration authorized to consider the question of damages.

RETURN TO WORK. The Striking British Miners, Except Those in Durham, Obey Union Orders. LONDON, March 23.—In accordance with the decision of the Miners' federation, nearly all the miners who quit work on the 19th inst., with the exception of the Durham miners, who are not members of the federation, resumed work this morning. In a few districts, where the miners are still idle, the mine owners insist that the men shall remove without pay the falls of earth that have occurred during the week of their self-imposed idleness. This the men refuse to do.

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**SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT.**

**The Ownership of American Homes.**

In the Cleveland Press Henry George, jr., has an interesting and valuable article, based upon the census statistics, regarding the ownership of homes and farms in the United States. He says:

With a view to getting some light upon this most important matter, the Single Tax club, of St. Louis, two years ago drew up a petition to the superintendent of the eleventh census to collect data to show what percentage of the people own their own homes and farms; what proportion are tenants; of those who occupy their own homes and farms; what proportion have their property free from debt; and, of the homes and farms which are under mortgage, what percentage of the value is so mortgaged?

This petition was adopted not only by all the single tax clubs throughout the United States, but all the knights of labor assemblies, all the farmers' alliance associations and other farmers and industrial associations. So strong was the demand, indeed, that congress passed a special act extending the investigations of the census bureau to this work and made an appropriation of half a million dollars. The census bureau accordingly set about its task which was found at the outset to be a gigantic one. No such work had ever been undertaken before in this country, and it was a problem to know how to proceed. At length a very simple plan was decided upon—that of sending out printed lists of questions into selected districts that seemed to be representative of larger regions. The idea was to make a thorough canvass by sending to every occupier of a home or farm within the selected district the list of questions, asking, among other things, whether he owned or hired the home or farm, which ever it might be, upon which he resided; and if he owned it, whether it was mortgaged, and if mortgaged, to what extent.

This information has for some time been coming in, but it is only now beginning to be tabulated. In a few weeks a bulletin will be issued showing tabulated returns from two districts, representative of a large part of the western country. By the kindness of the superintendent, Mr. Porter, and of the expert in charge of this division of the census work, Mr. Holmes, I am able to give some idea of the remarkable conditions shown by the returns in these two districts.

One district consists of a group of ten neighboring counties in Kansas, a little west of Topeka. Kansas was selected because it seemed to be attracting more attention than any of the other states in that part of the country. The district embraces ten counties in the southwestern part of Ohio and includes the city of Cincinnati. This district, covering the manufacturing Miami valley, was thought to show the average condition prevailing in the state.

It was ascertained that there were in the ten Kansas counties 18,579 farms. Reports were returned from all but 1,305 of these, or about 7 per cent., which is about the percentage of farms in Ohio not heard from and of the homes in both states not reported. The number is so inconsiderable that the result could not possibly be affected more than 1 per cent. for better or for worse, so that the following may be taken as approximately correct.

Mr. Holmes formulates results in the following clear manner:

Kansas—Percentage of hired farms in 1890.....	33
Ohio—Percentage of hired farms in 1890.....	13
Ohio—Percentage of owned farms subject to incumbrance.....	64
Ohio—Percentage of owned farms subject to incumbrance.....	20

That is to say, extending the same percentages over the whole of Kansas as are found in the ten counties investigated, it would be found that out of every nine farms two were owned free of debt, three were worked by tenants, and four were occupied by owners subject to an incumbrance of 33 per cent. of their value.

In Ohio, on the basis of these returns, out of every eight farms four are owned free of debt, three are worked by tenants, and one is occupied by owner subject to an incumbrance of 37 per cent. of its value.

Kansas—Percentage of hired homes.....	48
Ohio—Percentage of hired homes, including Cincinnati.....	70
Ohio—Percentage of hired homes, outside Cincinnati.....	50
Kansas—Percentage of owned homes subject to incumbrance.....	41
Ohio—Percentage of owned homes subject to incumbrance.....	22

Or, to put the same thing in another form, out of every ten homes in the ten Kansas counties examined, three are owned free of debt, five are hired, and two are occupied by owners subject to an incumbrance of 39 per cent. of their value.

In the ten counties in Ohio, including Cincinnati, out of every fifteen homes, four are owned free of debt, ten are hired, and one is occupied by the owner subject to an incumbrance of 43 per cent. of its value.

In the ten counties in Ohio, outside of Cincinnati, out of every twelve homes, five are owned free of debt, six are hired, and one is occupied by the owner subject to an incumbrance.

In Kansas the farm mortgage averages \$1,423, on which the interest is \$114 a year. The Kansas home mortgage averages \$856, on which the interest amounts to \$74.

In Ohio the average farm mortgage amounts to \$1,423 and the home mortgage to \$1,354. The average interest paid on the Ohio farm mortgage amounts to \$85 a year, and on the Ohio home mortgage \$97 yearly. The lowest interest paid in any of the twenty counties was found to be in the county containing Cincinnati, where it was 6.08 per cent. The average interest on the Kansas farm was 8.12. It should be said that these interest figures represent not only the legal interest stipulated for in the instrument of the loan, but also the fees and exactions of the loan agents.

**Details of tenancy are presented as follows:**

Counties.	KANSAS.	
	Percentage of Hired Farms, 1890.	Percentage of Hired Farms, 1890.
Chase.....	13.37	35.59
Clay.....	13.47	30.16
Dickinson.....	13.08	33.13
Geary.....	15.38	29.95
McPherson.....	10.75	32.73
Marion.....	17.66	32.73
Morris.....	10.22	37.99
Ottawa.....	9.33	39.88
Riley.....	15.83	23.55
Saline.....	12.41	30.65
Ten counties.....	13.13	33.25

Counties.	OHIO.	
	Percentage of Hired Farms, 1890.	Percentage of Hired Farms, 1890.
Adams.....	18.40	37.39
Brown.....	17.50	32.19
Butler.....	30.48	41.43
Clermont.....	21.89	30.46
Clinton.....	23.92	33.34
Greene.....	28.37	39.28
Hamilton.....	23.51	35.52
Highland.....	18.85	31.44
Preble.....	20.49	37.68
Warren.....	29.89	40.68
Ten counties.....	24.90	37.19

The ominous importance of these figures grows as the figures are weighed. What is true of ten average counties is true more or less of a whole state, and to say that nearly a third of the farms of Kansas, and nearly a half of the homes are rented, and that over 40 per cent. of the other farms, and over 40 per cent. of the other homes, are heavily mortgaged, is to show that the tenant farmer is a blessing to the western farmer as its supporters have given us to believe, and also that the talk about plenty of free land or cheap land to be had in Kansas is a delusion and a snare. These figures mean, in plain terms, that the people of Kansas are being divorced from the soil and are becoming renters; that the process of divorce is rapidly accelerating, it having increased 150 per cent. in ten years, and that before many decades, if present conditions prevail, there will come to pass much the same order of things as exist in deeply-sympathized-with Ireland, where few are owners and the mass are tenants or the hired servants of tenants. Indeed, there would be a great difference to the disadvantage of the American tenants; the eviction laws are much harsher in America than in Ireland, and American citizens could, and can to-day, be more cruelly treated with the sanction of the law than can be shown has been the case in any one instance through the protracted period of the Irish agrarian agitation.

Doubtless when the tabulation of the returns of some of the northwestern states commences, an even worse condition of things will be discovered, as the recorded mortgage indebtedness which has already been investigated was found to be heaviest there. There are other states in the west that will probably present a better showing than Kansas and Ohio, but it is certain that these two states can not be far from representing the general condition throughout the west.

When the investigation comes east, it is the expectation that a very much worse state of things will be revealed, for these concentrating tendencies have been longer at work. In such a state as Massachusetts, for instance, it is certain that landownership has become highly concentrated, since the population has been packing into the cities at an accelerated speed. When examination comes to the great cities it will not be surprising if the condition discovered resembles that known to have existed in Rome when the landed nobles bought the suffrages of the landless, impoverished, and embittered masses with bread and circuses. The work of tabulation will be rapidly pushed, and the results will be made public in bulletins as fast as they appear, just as the counts of population were made known.

All those who wish details of information should write to Superintendent Porter, or to expert G. K. Holmes, Census Bureau, Washington, D. C., and ask for them.

**George's Reply to the Pops.**

It is hard to say which portions of this work are the most valuable. Each reader will find for himself those points which appeal most to him. Naturally we are charmed with the way in which George, taking up the dry subject of finance, transforms it into a something most interesting. Our popular preachers would start if we asked them to preach a sermon on the National Revenue, yet Henry George does. He says: "No sooner does the state arise than, as we all know, it needs revenues. This need for revenues is small at first, while population is sparse, industry rude, and the functions of the state few and simple. But with growth of population and advance of civilization the functions of the state increase, and larger revenues are needed. Now, He that made the world and placed man in it; He that pre-ordained civilization as the means whereby man might rise to higher powers and become more and more conscious of the works of his Creator, must have foreseen this increasing need of state revenues, and have made provision for it. \* \* \* See how, with the growth of such cities, the one thing that steadily increases in value is land; how the opening of roads, the building of railways, the making of any public improvement adds to the value of land. Is it not clear that here is a natural law—that is to say, a tendency willed by the Creator? Can it mean anything else than that He who ordained the state with its needs has in the value which attaches to land provided the means to meet those needs.—London Financial Reformer.

**Effect of Public Improvements.**

Perhaps the Boston Globe does not "see the cat," but it at least hears her gentle purr.

Seeing that property holders who secure betterments at the general expense are in the first place benefited by increased rents, it is utterly unjust that, in addition to this, the general taxpayer should be levied upon for the cost of a personal benefit.

**THE COURT DECISION.**

**The People Are the Tribunal That Must Finally Decide.**

The supreme court overrules every point made against the validity of the McKinley bill, and does it in a style which became familiar enough in 1878. Nothing else was generally expected, though it was supposed by some that the court would not go so far as to assert the validity of a clause attempting to give the president power to declare a levy of taxes not already levied by law. This it does, however, but the decision in no way affects the question. The supreme court is a tribunal of last resort only when it is right. When it is wrong appeal lies from its decisions to the power and the right whose creature it is—the power and the right of the people, who are above the wrongful findings of any tribunal whatever.

As the decision is reported by telegraph the court holds that the McKinley bill does not authorize the president to levy retaliatory taxes, but prescribes taxes to go into effect under certain prescribed contingencies. This is an unworthy quibble. The clause does prescribe certain rates of taxation on certain articles, but it does not levy them nor make them operative. On the contrary, coffee, teas and hides being already untaxed, it removes the taxes from raw sugar and molasses, leaving these articles untaxed altogether. Then it prescribes certain rates of taxation on these articles, but does not tax them at all. Instead of doing so it declares that the president shall have power to levy taxes at the prescribed rates after January 1, 1892, if he chooses to do so. These taxes do not exist by legislative act. They have no existence at all. There are no such taxes. No legislative act has put them in force and no date has been set by legislative act for them to go into force. They do not exist nor can they ever exist by legislative act until such act is passed putting them in force.

As every republican on the supreme bench knows, as every one who watches public affairs knows, the republicans of the Reed congress passed this clause because the constitution explicitly provides that all such measures as this must originate in the house, and because they did not expect them to have a majority in the succeeding house. Not wishing to declare this levy of taxes outright, and knowing that a democratic house would never pass such a measure, they attempted at once to evade their own responsibility and to bind succeeding congresses, because as long as the senate is republican the democratic majority in the house cannot undo this action by which taxes are to be levied by the president.

It would have been different in no essential had the Reed congress passed this clause:

That on and after January 1, 1892, the president may by proclamation a tax of 300 per cent. on valorem on any and all articles he pleases. He shall have the power and it shall be his duty to do so when in his opinion it is expedient.

This is the taxation by proclamation clause of the McKinley bill, except that here the absolutism is extended to all instead of to specified decisions. This is the longest step taken towards absolutism in the history of the country, but it would have been ruinous to the republican party to have had the McKinley bill declared invalid with a democratic majority in the house and with a campaign opening with every indication of popular hostility to the bill. There could be no greater or juster reproach against the court's decision than the statement of the fact that the decision nowhere creates surprise and that none are less surprised than those who most deplore its action.

The republican theory of absolutism in government must run its course to its logical conclusion. Nothing will be lost if the defenders of constitutional liberty surrender nothing of principle in accepting and acquiescing in facts as they present themselves while republicanism is working out its own destruction.—St. Louis Republic.

**HARRISON'S TACTICS.**

**The Wily Executive Will Use the Power of the Courts.**

President Harrison is an acute politician. When he was a candidate for the presidency in 1888 he sent his law partner, Mr. Miller, to Chicago to collect funds wherewith to carry Indiana, and he received five thousand dollar responses from such patriots as Samuel Allerton and George M. Pullman. He is now powerful as chief executive and is no longer under the necessity of begging money contributions, for he remains the acute politician, for he is a candidate for reelection and is still using his law partner, Mr. Miller, who is now, through his favor, attorney general of the United States.

It is cheap politics to harvest applause for commencing suits against alleged combines. In 1888 Miller got no money out of one Phil Armour, who is said to be connected with a dressed-beef combine. But, nevertheless, some capital may be made out of him by Miller in 1892. Prosecute him on the theory that he is violating the Sherman law against trusts. Such prosecution will be a good enough Morgan, until after election, when the writs may go by the board. Mr. Miller, the law partner of Harrison, was formerly collecting money for campaign purposes. As attorney general he is now collecting campaign capital of a different kind. Hence this talk of prosecution under a law as open as a sieve.

Besides attacking Armour and his associates the law department as managed by Miller is said to be after a trust alleged to be making and vending biscuits in restraint of trade. The New York Biscuit Company will show that it has a cousinship with the Diamond Match Company. Concerning the Diamond Match Company the supreme court of Michigan once had something to say uncomplimentary of one Russell A. Alger, who aspires to represent republicanism at Minneapolis as an opponent of Benjamin Harrison. Touch the New York Biscuit Company and you touch the Diamond

**match. Touch the Diamond match, and presto! you have Alger revealed.**

The attorney general is a mighty shrewd campaigner for Benjamin Harrison, his patron and law partner. He is playing astutely for a certain amount of unthinking popular applause. But while this may make the groundlings laugh it cannot but make the judicious grieve. For it involves necessarily the prostitution of the machinery of justice for personal and partisan advantage.

Does anybody suppose that these prosecutions are meant in downright earnestness and singleness of purpose? It is brutum fulmen, a campaign thunder not altogether harmless, because it does use the people's court to promote a personal end. The suits against the whisky and other trusts will be held dangling over the heads of the accused until November, after which they will disappear from the courts. The scheme is ludicrously obvious, but it has a serious side. What right has the administration to commence these prosecutions without serious purpose to continue them? The administration will thunder in the courts from Boston to San Francisco merely to furnish campaign thunder for stump orators. Thereafter the prosecutions will die away, and the courts, having been made to serve a political turn, will be permitted to resume their orderly process by an attorney general who is in the habit of collecting campaign funds for his patron, Harrison, and, as a politician, thinks even prostitution of courts fair. He is engaged in a sorry business. Had he been honest he would have commenced last summer. He begins now, that he may recommend his chief at Minneapolis and enable demagoguery to shout itself hoarse in the coming campaign—if, as seems probable, Harrison shall be the nominee.—Chicago Times.

**SUBSIDIZED CORPORATIONS.**

**Republican Policy Involves Every Kind of Bribe-Giving.**

Republican policy involves every possible extension of the principle of governmental subsidies. Where the indirect bounty fails of its object, as in the case of sugar production, the direct takes the place of the indirect. Where American sailors from the sea and destroyed a merchant marine subsidies to ship owners are promoted by republicans to remedy the evil of their own policy. For years the Pacific Mail Company has drawn millions from the people's industry in the form of a direct subsidy. And for years this padded corporation has accepted a bribe from another governmental favorite to defeat the purpose of its grab of public money. An empire of the public domain and millions of money made manipulators of the Pacific railroads rich and powerful, and they have turned their prestige to the overthrow of all competition by steamships subsidized by the government.

So palpable have become the evasions of the law under which the Pacific Mail Company has drawn its subsidy that even a republican organ calls for action by congress in the premises. The people pay \$1,200,000 to the Pacific Mail Company for a specific service. This service has never been rendered, and yet a party claiming to represent the intelligence and honor of the nation has sustained the fraudulent payment. Every dollar paid to this company is fraudulently drawn from the coffers of a bankrupt treasury.

Business men on the Pacific coast may well ask themselves what reason there can be for the payment of taxes into a fund thus corruptly used. And when the next convention of monopolists gathers for the nomination of a presidential candidate citizens of all sections will serve their own interests and the nation's honor by demanding a distinct pledge of reforms now suggested by republican organs.—Chicago Times.

**POINTED PARAGRAPHS.**

—When a political party is in a hopeless minority it is prone to nominate some rich man who will afford good plucking for the party managers. Steve Elkins is slated for the republican nomination for governor of West Virginia.—Chicago Times.

—The Indiana republican convention declared that the country had prospered under President Harrison's administration. Perhaps it meant the big crops. It could not have referred to the excessive number of business failures.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—Mr. Steve Elkins is not working his sealskin war scare with any great degree of enthusiasm at present. He has it loaded, however, and when he gets close enough to November to see the whites of the patriotic voters' eyes he will let it off.—St. Louis Republic.

—Summed up in a sentence Mr. McMillin's speech was an elaborate exposure of the unnecessarily high rate of duties levied by the McKinley bill, and Mr. Dingley's as elaborate a defense of it as could be made under the circumstances.—Philadelphia Press (Rep.).

—It is becoming more and more apparent that there was a falling out in Mr. Raum's official household and that some disgruntled member took occasion to tell a few damaging truths about the conduct of affairs in the pension department. The whole truth is what the country is waiting for.—Detroit Free Press.

—The Indiana republican convention, which assembled for the benevolent purpose of choosing Harrison delegates and passing resolutions eulogistic of the administration, was not exactly a love feast. An attempt by a malcontent to express his opinion of the president was interrupted by mingled cheers and hisses, and cries of: "Throw him out!" and shouts of approval. The convention disbanded in confusion, and one considerable delegation went home boasting of its ability and purpose to defeat the republican ticket in the state this fall. Yet the Indiana malcontents are unreasonable. They attack Harrison, and doubtless show good cause for their hostility, but they are wholly unable to suggest a candidate to take his place. The republican party is confronted with Hobson's choice this year.—Chicago Times.

**FREE LUMBER.**

**Free Lumber Will Greatly Increase Our Exports of Manufactures of Wood.**

The opponents of free lumber, mostly the northwestern lumber syndicates and their official and unofficial agents, insist that a repeal of the duties on this raw material would not affect its price. Yet they can readily see that the repeal of the duties on sugar has brought down the price of that commodity. In proof of their assertion, they point to the fact that the slight reduction of duty on white pine lumber in the McKinley tariff has not reduced the price of lumber to the consumer one penny, although it has greatly stimulated its importation. Yet, with characteristic consistency, they assert that a repeal of the duties would "paralyze the lumber industry." If, as they claim, a partial reduction of duties has not had the least effect upon the prices of lumber, what would be likely to be the effect of their total repeal?

The facts of the lumber trade show plainly enough that the duties on this material are not needed for "protection," but serve only to despoil American consumers. While the total imports of lumber and its products last year amounted in value to a little less than \$15,000,000, the exports amounted in value to upward of \$25,000,000. In 1890 these exports exceeded \$28,000,000 in value, having since declined, with other staple exports, under the malign influence of the McKinley tariff. But since the country is able to make these large exports of wood and its manufactures, wherein lies the necessity for protecting them in the home market? It is not pretended that these exports are not sent abroad in a profitable trade; nor can it be pretended that American consumers would pay less than foreign consumers for this lumber if the duty should be removed. Why, then, should a protective duty be put upon lumber, unless it be for the purpose of plundering home consumers?

Not content with the duties on ordinary grades of lumber, heavy duties are imposed on sawn lignumvita, ebony, rosewood, mahogany and other valuable tropical woods used in the manufacture of furniture. The absurdity of these duties lies in the fact that hardly a foot of the fine varieties of wood on which they are imposed comes into the United States. Although these woods, when not sawed into boards nor manufactured in any shape are on the free list, very little is imported into the country. The mahogany, ebony, lignumvita and rosewood of Central and South America are sent to Europe, whence some of it in the shape of luxurious furniture finds its way to a few American consumers. By the cunning arts of varnishing, graining and veneering ordinary woods, a little rosewood, satinwood and mahogany goes a great way in the making of furniture. But if these woods should be made free of tariff tax American makers of cabinetware would use a great deal more of them.

The taxes on lumber are not of sufficient importance for revenue, and are not imposed for that purpose. But they are a serious obstruction to industry and commerce, and a grievous burden to American commerce. The duties should, therefore, be totally, unconditionally and immediately repealed.—Philadelphia Record.

**AMERICAN VS. FOREIGN LABOR.**

**High Earnings and Low Labor Cost in the United States as Compared With Low Earnings and High Labor Cost Abroad.**

In responding to the toast "Past and Present of the Hardware Manufacture" at the hardware dinner recently held in New York, J. B. Sargent, one of the largest manufacturers of hardware in the United States, said:

"In agricultural tools and implements, at least, we take half the trade of the foreign countries outside of Europe, and in all kinds of edge tools we take half the trade of South America and Asia. But, gentlemen, my time is more than gone, and I will bring my remarks to a close by saying that with the manufacturers of this country in their present condition, with our machinery, with our unrivaled help, with our skilled mechanics, and with you, gentlemen of the hardware and merchantile branches, there is no reason why we should not only hold our own in our own country, but take a large part of the trade of all the world.

"The American manufacturer, with the American mechanic, has never seemed to realize his own strength, or the strength of his own trade. We have, as I have always said, the most skilled, the most willing, the most energetic and the most ambitious workers, workmen and mechanics anywhere to be found. Although our wages in this country—the earnings of men per day—are very much more than any other country, and especially of the countries of the continent, who are our competitors, and although they are so much more per day, still their labor to the manufacturer is cheaper than that of laborers in other countries. In other words, the labor cost of almost any article of American hardware manufacture is less than the labor cost of the same article in any other country. The fear which so many of us have had of the pauper labor of England is a matter worthy of consideration. The pauper labor of England, in manufacture of hardware, as compared with our labor, may be compared with the cheap farm labor of India, where that class labor is paid 10 cents per day, as compared with our western farm laborer, in the raising of wheat. With land as plenty and as cheap, with millions of acres which are not used in India, but that are roamed over by wild beasts—

with land in plenty, and with labor at 10 cents per day (cheap labor in the usual acceptance of the term), still in this country we can produce wheat more cheaply than they can in India, and yet we pay \$1 per day for the labor. In other words, the 10 cent per day labor in India, under all the conditions that they have there, is not so cheap in the product obtained as is the \$1 per day labor of our western farmers. And so, if we will only take courage and go out before the world with our industries, with our machinery,

with our intelligence and with our mercantile ability, we can conquer the world in industrial pursuits. [Applause.]

"When I look upon this intelligent, this energetic, this ambitious company, it seems strange that any one should think that the industry and business ability of any other nation on the globe can compete with us in a free field and a fair fight.

"I have only to add that I know that you gentlemen of the hardware trade, you manufacturers and merchants, will carefully consider the question that must come before you—the greater freedom of trade; the question of placing ourselves with our raw materials on an equal footing with the manufacturers of England. Whenever we do that we can certainly take care of ourselves in any quarter of the globe." [Applause.]

**EX-GOV. AMES TALKS.**

**He Thinks the Fifty-first Congress Violated Its Pledge.**

At a recent meeting in Boston, ex-Gov. Ames gave a caustic criticism of the McKinley tariff. His speech excited great alarm in the ranks of the American Protective Tariff League, and its secretary wrote a letter to the ex-governor asking for an explicit statement of his views. He has replied in a very long letter, of which this is the pith:

"In the presidential campaign of 1888 the republican party met the tariff issue by the assertion that it intended, if successful, to reduce the surplus in the United States treasury and reduce the revenue of the government by reducing the tariff on imports all along the line, but in such a way as to preserve and encourage the manufactures of the country. It claimed that this reduction should be made by the friends of protection and not by its enemies; otherwise the interests to be effected would suffer.

"On the issue thus presented we elected a republican president and a republican house of representatives. But our pledge was not kept in its entirety, as it should have been. Instead of reducing the tariff duties all along the line, we raised them on many manufactured goods that had adequate protection. I am a republican and a protectionist, and I believe that our revenue law should be so adjusted as to give ample protection to manufactures, so as to insure good wages to the workmen and fair profit to the employer. But I do not believe in making the rate of duties so high as to exclude foreign goods and give a manufacturer phenomenal profits, and thereby so over-stimulate domestic production as to end in ruinous competition or to cause that reaction which tends to the abolition of all protective laws, which already has so many advocates. I am convinced that the tariff of 1883 was in many instances too high, and that the tariff of 1890 in some of its provisions is still more burdensome than was that which it succeeded. This is the error in legislation which I wish to point out, to which I more than once called attention while the measure was under consideration in the congress, and which I believe did more to defeat the republican party in 1890 through consequent reaction than any other act of congress during a quarter of a century."

**PLATE GLASS TRADE.**

**Another Combination to Protect a Grasping "Infant."**

The combination of manufacturers of plate glass held a meeting a few days ago "for the purpose," as the New York Tribune said, "of arranging a scale of prices and establishing a rebate system." It is by means of "a rebate system" that the whisky trust and several other similar combinations enforce their price lists with the middlemen. The Paint, Oil and Drug Review of the 34th inst. explains the action taken at this meeting. In November, 1890, rules were adopted which recognized two grades of glass, first and second qualities. Since that time there has been a price for each grade, that of the second quality being about 10 per cent. lower than the other, although the quality was determined solely by size. These rules have now been repealed. "Hereafter," says the Review, "the manufacturers will sell all plate glass as first class, 60 and 50, regardless of size, an arrangement which is practically an advance in price.

It is such advances of price by a combination agreement that increase the imports of plate glass, notwithstanding the high duties. The latest annual report of the treasury department shows that the imports for the fiscal years 1890 and 1891 were as follows:

PLATE GLASS.		1890.	1891.
Cast, polished, unsilvered.....	\$97,308	\$1,264,405	
Cast, polished, silvered.....	274,621	173,275	
Fluted, rolled or rough.....	82,488	81,833	

One of the organs of the glass trade, the Glass Budget, says that there are only two plate glass factories outside of what it calls "the trust." One of these is situated in Missouri, and the owners of it "give as their explanation for not belonging to the association the cogent reason that their state anti-trust law is so well defined that it would be impossible for them to have membership in any combination which might be construed as taking part in a conspiracy to uphold prices." But, as they intend to give all the aid they can to the market without compromising their charter rights, the combination may rely upon their cordial co-operation. No one engaged in the business appears to have any information about a national anti-trust law, although one was enacted about two years ago.—N. Y. Times.

—Brass manufacturers at Bridgeport, Conn., have cut down the wages in the screw department from \$2 to \$1.75 per day, and have increased the hours of work from nine hours to ten. Molders' wages have been cut from \$2.50 to \$1.90, and the wages of women reduced from \$1.20 to 65 cents. The Clark box company, of Danbury, Conn., has reduced the wages of nailers 20 per cent. Both of these Connecticut concerns were ardent supporters of the McKinley tariff, and sought to convince their workmen that high tariff and high wages were almost equivalent terms.





## A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

The Inside History of a New York Divorce Case.

It Proves That Old Gentlemen Should Not Wed Lively Young Women—Nemesis in the Shape of a Dog and Policeman.

(Special New York Letter.)



AN AVERAGE reader of the New York papers cannot fail being impressed with the fact that marital infidelity is steadily on the increase. The suits for divorce are apparently becoming more numerous. In fact, a divorce epidemic seems to have broken out, and the cases are so numerous as to discourage the clergy and congest the dockets of the local courts. There is a mania to relapse, temporarily at least, into a state of single blessedness. It is confined to no particular class or condition of men.

The aristocratic people who reside on Fifth avenue and live sumptuously every day and belong to the upper crust of Gotham society are as much addicted to divorce as those who infest the slums of Cherry street, never wear fine raiment or go to Europe in the summer for their health. The causes of marital infidelity are various. Married couples quarrel for divorce reasons, so to speak; but the principal cause seems to be incongruity of age on the part of the unhappy couples. Old men who marry young wives, and vice versa, are the most frequent applicants for relief from their conjugal bonds. Young women who have aged husbands will flirt with young men, as a certain old gentleman who lives on Madison avenue has found out for himself. There are, of course, many notable exceptions, but it would be very difficult to make the elderly gentleman referred to believe that there is an exception to the rule, so prone is the average human being to form his opinion of mankind in general by his own individual experience.

Not long since an item appeared in the New York papers that created a social earthquake among the elite. It was to the effect that Mr. Burdstick, a wealthy merchant, had brought suit for divorce from his young and charming wife, who previous to her comparatively recent marriage was known as the belle of Harlem. In the same paper appeared another item that Park Policeman O'Donohue had almost pounded the life out of Gus Snobberly, a young society man, and some surprise was created by the additional item that although urged to do so Mr. Snobberly refused to prosecute the brutal policeman.

It did not appear that these two items had anything to do with each other, but they had. It seems that among other pets Mr. Burdstick had a dog—a pug dog named Fido—which was the cause of both these disasters. Mr. Burdstick was a short, fat man, with his head jammed down between his shoulders. He had a lurid-colored face, suggestive of high feeding. He also had great difficulty in catching his breath; like the editor of a campaign journal, he could not get along without a great deal of puffing and blowing. He was upwards of sixty years of age. Mrs. Burdstick was not more than twenty-five, good looking and vivacious, as is usually the case with the belles of Harlem.

The weather was unusually mild for this season of the year, and Mr. B. made it a point to accompany his young wife in her walks. He went with her to look after and care for her, but there was no occasion for it, as there were several young gentlemen who cared for her and were willing to look after her



FIDO DELIVERS THE BILLET-DOUX.

when she was in the park. Among them was Gus Snobberly, the dullest dude in Gotham. On this occasion Mr. and Mrs. Burdstick had met the young man on entering the park, and Mr. Burdstick had remarked how singular it was that when he came to the park by himself he never met Mr. Snobberly, but whenever Mrs. B. was with him they were sure to meet a job lot of dudes.

"I wonder where is Fido?" said Mrs. B., looking around. Incidentally it may be remarked that Fido was her pet dog, to which she was very much attached, as I have already intimated.

"He was following along behind us awhile ago," said Mr. B.

"Fido?" queried Mrs. Burdstick.

"No; I mean that other puppy that is such a great pet of yours. I refer to that dude."

"Mr. Burdstick!"

"Mrs. Burdstick!"

"Mr. Snobberly is only a passing acquaintance. He is an old friend of our family and a perfect gentleman," added Mrs. Burdstick.

"He was over there by the statue of Burns awhile ago," said Mr. Burdstick.

"Mr. Snobberly?" asked Mrs. Burdstick, eagerly.

"No, Fido. There they are together, now," said Mr. Burdstick, pointing to a bench in front of them on which was seated Mr. Snobberly, fondling Fido.

As Mr. and Mrs. B. strolled past, the former did not look at the gilded youth,

but Mrs. B. did, as she shyly dropped a note, or billet-doux.

Now if the programme had been carried out, Mr. Snobberly would have picked up this letter, and subsequently pressed it to his lips in the seclusion of his elegant bachelor's apartments. It is wrong and sad to think that such things occur, but they always have occurred, and it does not seem probable that such improper proceedings will ever become entirely obsolete. We must take this world as we find it. But to resume.

As luck would have it, Fido saw his mistress drop the letter, and, as he had been trained to fetch things, he snatched



THE COPPER DID HIS WHOLE DUTY.

it up and darted off toward the ill-assorted couple. In vain did Mr. Snobberly whistle softly and call: "Fido! Fido! come here! That's a nice little doggy-woggy." He insisted on carrying that document back to his mistress. A minute later the intelligent animal was frisking around in front of Mrs. B., wagging his tail and holding up the letter, as much as to say: "Ain't I a smart dog?"

Old Burdstick swooped down with an agility that was surprising in a man of his years and captured the letter. In vain did Mrs. B. endeavor to secure the compromising document. He smelt a rat, with livid fingers he tore it open and, after several frantic efforts, he adjusted his glasses and began to read: "Dearest Gus: The old fraud—puff—the old fraud—why that's me—will be away to-morrow—not much he won't"—etc.—and the excited old gentleman kept on reading and puffing and blowing.

The note was signed: "Your darling Lucy."

Mrs. Burdstick's name was Lucy, and he recognized her well-known handwriting. He glared around like one of the wild animals. The dude was not in sight, neither was Mrs. Burdstick in sight, as she had hurried away so as not to be present during the impending cyclone. All at once, a gray-coated policeman darted forward, rushed across the grass, and from behind a large tree, where he was trying to hide, he dragged the trembling dude.

"I'll teach you to kape off the grass," said the policeman, slamming the wretched man against a tree a time or so.

"That's right! make him keep off the grass! Brain him," exclaimed Mr. Burdstick.

"I've me alone for that," howled the policeman, getting in some very fine Indian club practice.

It is hardly necessary to add that the policeman did his whole duty. When Snobberly comes out of the hospital he will be summoned as a witness in the divorce suit. Mrs. Burdstick has returned to her parents, and among the dogs that were drowned by the authorities was one that bore a remarkable resemblance to unfortunate Fido, and which had been turned over to the dog catchers by a stout old gentleman, who bore a remarkable likeness to Mr. Burdstick.

ALEX. E. SWEET.

## WONDERS OF SLEEP.

A Scientist Explains Why We Lose Consciousness During That Period.

In a paper published in a French medical magazine, Dr. Brown-Séquard, the famous "elixir of life" advocate, adduces some of the reasons that have led him to the conclusion that normal sleep is the effect of an inhibitory act, instead of depending, as formerly supposed, upon a vascular contraction taking place in the cerebral lobes. Experiments plainly prove that sleep may exist whether there is little or much blood in the vessels of the brain. That the loss of consciousness in sleep in numerous other accidental or pathological cases is the effect of an inhibition of the cerebral faculties is to be believed. Dr. Brown-Séquard argues, because of direct proofs showing that the loss of consciousness in the case of a puncture of the bulb, and in other cases, also, is, beyond all dispute, due to an inhibitory act, and also because of all that is known of the circumstances which precede or accompany sleep. The broad statement made by the celebrated author is that there exists, when sleep occurs and as long as it lasts, irritation at a distance from the organs in which the cessation of activity takes place. Among the proofs of the existence of such irritations the following are cited: Feeling of heaviness in the eyes, persistent contraction of the pupil, contraction of the orbicular muscles and contraction of the blood vessels of the retina of the eye and of the cerebral lobes.—Chicago Herald.

Trying to Buy Back His Own Body.

This queer story comes from Massachusetts: A man who lives in a suburb of Lowell is seeking to have a deed, given by him twenty years ago, recovered. The deed conveyed his body to a surgeon now practicing in Great Falls, N. H., for the sum of \$10 and other considerations, possession to be taken on his death. Since the deed was made the giver has made a fortune in South America and has decided that he would like a Christian burial. The deed provides that the body shall be dissected and the skeleton articulated and presented to a medical university. The lawyers have decided that the deed holds good and the only alternative is to buy off the doctor. The giver of the deed has made a big offer, but it has been refused.

Utilizing Pig Skins.

As a pointer in relation to hogs and hog products we see it stated that leather made from the skins is becoming fashionable for wall paper in the homes of the wealthy. Few people know what beautiful leather may be manufactured under skillful management from the skin of a hog. The skin of this animal is like that of human beings, and has heretofore been used principally for the seats of saddles. In the United States very few hog skins are taken off in killing. The supply comes mostly from that class of hogs that are from one cause or another sent to the grease tanks. It would probably be profitable if all such hogs were first skinned.

## THE FARMING WORLD.

A HOME INVENTION.

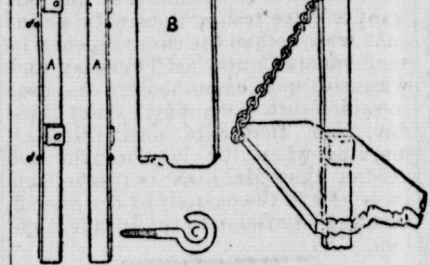
Removable Window Shelves Which Add to the Cheerfulness of a House.

The following article is contributed by J. Marion Shull to the Rural New Yorker:

House plants in good condition add greatly to the beauty and cheerfulness of the living room, and every good housewife endeavors to have a place for at least a few specimens, but in rooms where there is no bay window, it is always more or less inconvenient to arrange a pot stand or table before the window, while permanent shelves are a nuisance during the summer when the plants are all enjoying the out-of-door air and sunshine.

From the accompanying designs may be constructed a convenient set of shelves which are put up or taken down at will, and without the aid of any tool whatever.

For material, use common white pine, one inch in thickness. The construction of the uprights, A, A, is easily seen. They consist of two strips, each two inches wide and



as high as the window in which they are to be placed. At suitable distances are small square blocks, *aa*, upon which the shelves rest. At the top is fastened a cleat, *b*, which, when in place, rests in the sashway, and holds the entire set of shelves securely in the window.

With a hacksaw or file cut three screw-eyes like that shown at *C*, and screw them into the front edge of the upright at *ddd*.

The shelves, *cc*, are eight inches wide, with notches, *cc*, cut at each end to accommodate the uprights. The distances between these notches should be just two inches less than the width of the window, so that the whole may fit closely when in place. The form is that of an upper shelf, the dotted lines representing those which rest against the lower sash. At each end of the shelf is a screw-eye, *ff*, with a chain one foot long attached.

To arrange the shelves, place the two uprights in their respective sides of the window with the cleats in the sashway; the shelves are then set in position, with the chains hooked up to the screw-eye above, and all is snug and secure.

The lower shelf of course rests upon the windowsill.

The shelves are a home invention, well tried, and inexpensive.

## SOILING EXPERIMENT.

Indications Based on Tests Made at the Iowa Experiment Station.

The indications from experiments carried on at the Iowa Agricultural Experiment station at Ames, Ia., James Wilson, director, upon soiling milch cows, may be stated as follows:

The average cow will eat about seventy-five pounds of green feed a day, kept in the stable with grain ration added.

That cows fed on oats and peas, clover and corn, fed green in the stable, in midsummer, will give more milk than when feeding on a good blue grass pasture.

That a cow fed on green feed in a stable darkened and ventilated, will gain in weight more than she will in a well shaded pasture.

That the cow responds as promptly to a well balanced ration of grain while eating green feed as she does on dry feed.

An acre of peas cut green weighed 18.5 tons.

An acre of peas and oats cut green weighed 24 tons.

An acre of corn cut green weighed 88.6 tons.

The second cut of clover in a drought 8.1 tons.

It is not necessary to cut green feed oftener than twice a week, if it is spread to avoid heating.

## AMONG THE POULTRY.

LICE always attack the poorly-kept, ill-fed chickens first.

The best way for arranging the nests is to have them so that the hens can walk in on them.

PULLETS hatched in March and April, if well cared for, can be depended upon to lay early in the fall.

WITH the hens that set early it is a good plan to give them agood feed of corn daily; it promotes warmth.

STONE drinking vessels are better than tin ones during the summer; water will keep cool in them longer.

SET the first laying of both turkey and duck eggs under hens; more eggs and better fowls will be secured.

YOUNG chickens will eat wheat or sorghum seed when two weeks old and they will be better than soft feeds.

Food Consumed by Horses.

It is not the amount of food consumed, but that digested, which keeps the horse strong and plump. I put two quarts of stones the size of small hen eggs in one of my mangers lately. The horse did not digest them—in fact, he did not eat them, but he eats his oats more slowly now because he can't get them so rapidly, and as a result digests them fully. It is as easy for an animal to waste food by bolting it as to poke it through a hole in the manger.—Farm Journal.

## ABOUT ROOT CROPS.

Be Sure to Plant a Few Acres During the Cooling Season.

While a considerable number of eastern farmers find it profitable to grow root crops of different kinds to feed out to the stock during the fall and winter, it is only in exceptional cases where a western farmer can be found that follows this plan. Yet in many localities the sandy, loamy soil seems well adapted to the growing of this class of crops.

Perhaps one of the principal reasons why so few roots are grown in the west is because so much corn is raised, and the fodder is used to the same purpose in the west that the roots are grown for in the east. Some years ago quite a number of farmers were induced to try growing artichokes, more especially as a food for hogs, but the plan for various reasons has, to a considerable extent, been dropped. Corn is fully as easy to grow and is less trouble to harvest and feed, and this is at least one good reason why the plan has not been followed up.

As with many other crops that are new to localities the better plan is to try on a small scale first, and if the results are satisfactory the planting can readily be extended.

Of the different varieties of root crops grown for feeding stock the mangelwurzel stands first and in a reasonably rich, well-prepared soil very large yields can be secured. Carrots, parsnips and turnips can be used to a good advantage. In growing for stock the larger coarse varieties should be selected, and the preparation of the soil for planting, the seeding and cultivating should all be done by using the team with the plow, harrow, drill and cultivator. All root crops thrive best in a deeply worked soil; plow deep and thorough and work into a good tilth before planting the seeds. The advantage in using the seed drill is that the seeds will be distributed more evenly in the rows and be covered at a more uniform depth. Use plenty of seed and after the plants come up well thin out leaving only one plant every six inches at least. One cause of failure to grow good crops is often on account of neglect to thin out. If a large growth is secured the plant must have room to grow. In a majority of cases, if the soil has been properly prepared before planting, the harrow can be used first in commencing the cultivation and then the cultivator, taking pains to work as close as possible to the plants, not only to kill out the weeds, but also to keep the soil mellow and induce a better growth. Try a quarter of an acre first, give good cultivation and feed out carefully and if the results are satisfactory a larger acreage can be planted next season.—Prairie Farmer.

Cost of fence: It takes about 25 feet of lumber to each panel. Therefore 1,000 feet will make forty panels or 30 rods of fence.

1,000 feet of hemlock..... \$9 00  
40 chestnut posts @ 7..... 2 80  
80 hooks, about..... 1 75  
Nails..... 40

Total..... \$15 95  
Or 50 cents per rod. This does not include making of panels, or sharpening of posts. This is about the price of material here. Of course cost varies in different localities. Again the panels can be made to suit anyone, by having wider boards or spaces, but the object is to have them alike so they will hang on the hooks on any post.

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## CHEAP GATE FASTENER.

Its Inventor Considers It the Best Thing Ever Made.

I send you a sketch of a cheap and substantial gate fastener. Fig. 1 represents the gate shut. Fig. 2 is the fastener ready to attach to the gate. The dotted lines show the position of the lever when shoved back ready for opening. Fig. 3 is the wire which holds the top of the lever to the gate. E,

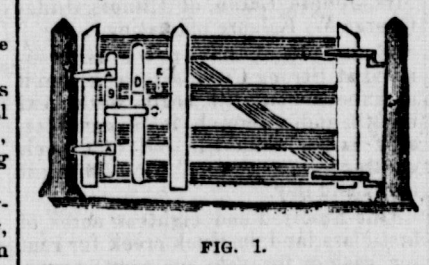


FIG. 1.

Figs. 1 and 2, is the wire in position. A, A, are the pieces or bolts that go into the mortises in the posts; they are fastened to the upright B, and this is attached to the lever D, by connecting piece C. It should be fastened by a bolt at each end, loose enough to turn

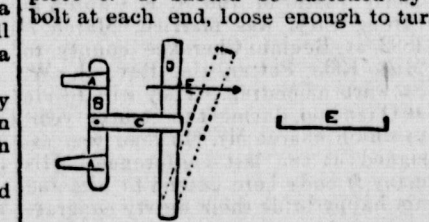


FIG. 2.

easily as the lever is moved. The pieces A, A, work in mortises through the end bar of the gate (not represented properly by the engraver). This, with the bolt through the lower end of lever, and the wire, E, holds the device firmly in position.—J. A. Calhoun, in Ohio Farmer.

FIG. 3.

Clover with Timothy.

It is not as generally known as it should be that common red clover seed, to the measure of 5 per cent. of the whole, sown with timothy seed, will increase so much the growth of the grass. The yield over timothy sown by itself is from 20 to 25 per cent. This fact is a practical indorsement of the new doctrine of vegetable nutrition, that nitrogenous plant food may be to some extent supplied by microbes, that in rich soils are developed on the roots of the leguminous plants, like clover, alfalfa, beans, peas, etc. It is said that nothing else, unless it be alfalfa, so much enriches the land on which it is sown, as the castor bean. This has been attributed to the deep roots of the plant and the long shading of the surface, favoring the formation of the nitrates, but under the light afforded by the discovery of the important part played by microscopic germs in the phenomena of plant nutrition, the old and former explanation must give place to the new.—N. Y. Tribune.

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As a pointer in relation to hogs and hog products we see it stated that leather made from the skins is becoming fashionable for wall paper in the homes of the wealthy. Few people know what beautiful leather may be manufactured under skillful management from the skin of a hog. The skin of this animal is like that of human beings, and has heretofore been used principally for the seats of saddles. In the United States very few hog skins are taken off in killing. The supply comes mostly from that class of hogs that are from one cause or another sent to the grease tanks. It would probably be profitable if all such hogs were first skinned.

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## AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

A PORTABLE FENCE.

The Clever Invention of an Ingenious New York Farmer.

I send you sketch and description of a portable fence I have used for 12 years, and I think it superior to any other, portable or permanent. Have your boards 14 feet long, 3 inches wide and 1 inch thick. Take two narrow boards 3 1/2 feet long; cut notches in them 1 inch deep, as far apart as you want the boards, and fasten them to the barn floor, to put the ends of the boards in, one at each end. These boards are 7 inches apart. Then cut three strips, same length of these, nail one in the center and the other two 15 inches from each end. Use wire nails and clinch well. This makes one panel, as shown in Fig. 1.

How to put it up. Set posts 13 feet apart. Raise the panel 6 inches from ground, and bore a 1/2-inch hole through the post under the top board, into which drive the hook shown at Fig. 2. This hook is made of 1/2-inch square iron. Put another hook under the third board from top, as shown. This gives you a lap of 6 inches of panel. Drive hooks

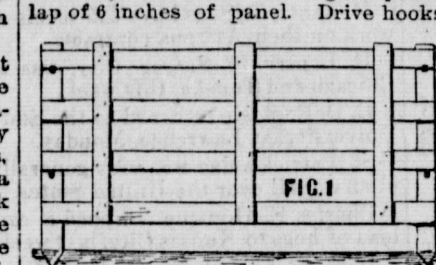


FIG. 1.

up snug, and you will have a good, strong fence that nothing will disturb. When you want to move the fence, start the hooks back with a blow or two with the hammer.

Cost of fence: It takes about 25 feet of lumber to each panel. Therefore 1,000 feet will make forty panels or 30 rods of fence.

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40 chestnut posts @ 7..... 2 80  
80 hooks, about..... 1 75  
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**CROWDED FOR ROOM.**

**Facts About the White House Which Will Be News to Many.**

**The Building Inadequate to the Demands Made Upon It—The President in Need of Many Necessary Apartments—White House Reception.**

[Special Washington Letter.]

Ever since the social season was inaugurated by the president's reception at the white house on New Year's day the crowded condition of the executive mansion has been a subject of constant comment. The home of the president, when first occupied by John Adams in 1800, was a great deal larger than it is then believed the president would ever need. In fact it was a common criticism of the white house that it was too palatial for the president of a simple republic. The building has grown no smaller, but the republic which then consisted of three and a half million people has grown until it numbers sixty-five millions of people. The national capital, from a straggling village of two thousand people, has grown into a metropolis of nearly two hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants. The congress has increased from a hundred senators and representatives to nearly four hundred and fifty. The wealth of the nation has increased in proportionate degree and the leaders of society are not limited to the number of four hundred. Not less than a thousand families, consisting of full five thousand men and women, young ladies and gentlemen, are constantly engaged in attention to social affairs and duties. In addition to these people the white house is open to the entire public upon all presidential reception days, and it is manifestly too small to accommodate the guests of the chief executive upon such occasions.

More than a year ago the wife of President Harrison expressed her sentiments in a learned, literary manner concerning plans for the enlargement of the executive mansion. At that time the attention of the entire public was called to the condition of the white house and the proposed extensions, but during the long congressional vacation the subject was either forgotten or neglected. Some of our statesmen have suggested and advocated the erection of a new home for the president out on Kalorama Heights, near the Boundary and Sixteenth streets but this proposition has no likelihood of attaining popularity. The white house has been and always will be, probably, the home of the president, and the idea of enlarging it by the addition of wings upon the south lawn is more feasible and will always be more popular.

The white house is located in the center of the city and is surrounded by tree-bordered lawns which cover many acres. These grounds are surrounded by a high iron fence and upon the north side are large iron gates opening upon the carriage driveways to the east and west front of the mansion. The state department's bright and beautiful marble structure extends along the western border of the grounds, while the dark and dreary Grecian temple, called the treasury, extends along the eastern frontage. These buildings of course are separated from the white house grounds by the regular, or irregular, thoroughfares known as Fifteen-and-a-half and Sixteen-and-a-half streets. The war and navy departments and the department of justice are within a minute's walk of the president's mansion, while the other departments are within easy walking distance. The white house, therefore, is better located for the business offices of the president than any other selection which could be made in the city. The proposed additions to the white house are intended mainly for the purpose of giving to the president and his family more room for their home life and the entertainment of their personal and official friends.

The only room in the building which is large enough and is likely always to



MRS. HARRISON'S RECEPTION.

be large enough for official and public receptions is the east room, which extends the entire length of the east front of the building. The other rooms upon the ground floor are the private dining-room, the green, blue and red rooms, and the state dining-room. These apartments, until within the last ten years, have always been considered of sufficient dimensions to accommodate the public; but as the years go by it becomes more and more manifest that other arrangements must be made in order that the president and his official family may have sufficient room. The rooms upon the second floor, which are used for offices, are large and apparently comfortable even until this day; but the executive clerks and other employees there are better aware of the fact that the public can be that their quarters are entirely too crowded for facility in the transaction of business. The living rooms of the president and his family at the west end of the second floor consist of only four good-sized bedrooms. The city readers will understand by this that the president is required to live in a flat or apartment house which would scarcely be considered comfortable for a prosperous merchant.

Gentlemen having business to transact with the president or his official assistants, after passing through the big front door and entering the large vestibule, are required to turn to the left and climb two flights of stairs about five or six feet wide. There is no elevator in the public part of the house and the constant tramping of office seekers and others keeps the stair carpet constantly in a worn-out condition. After ascending the stairs, business callers are required to enter the large room to the right, where one of the assistant executive clerks will receive him and attend to his business with the utmost courtesy and anxiety to please. It is the duty of every employe to exert every effort to satisfy callers and impress them with the idea that it is not necessary for them to see the president. The cabinet room is upon this second floor, and the door is guarded by a gray-haired German, who has been on duty there for many years. This man is Sergeant Loeffler, an ex-union soldier, who has been for well-nigh a score of years the special messenger of the president. He knows all public men, either declines to permit them to see the president under any pretext, or else carries the cards of the most noted visitors in order to ascertain whether



MRS. HARRISON'S RECEPTION.

or not an audience can be granted to the callers. This guardian of the president's door very seldom has to deal with cranks, because it is almost impossible for any person of that character to pass the main front door, which is guarded by Capt. Dinsmore, a handsome giant who has been on duty there for many years. Very few people in Washington, not even the cabinet ministers, realize the condition of the business offices. They are always in a well-kept condition, and the superfluous files for which there is no room are stored away either in the cellar or garret. With adequate room all these valuable papers, extending for many years back, should be kept within easy access of the officials in whose charge they are.

It is generally conceded that the east room, on the ground floor, belongs to the dear people of the republic. Hence it is always open during the day and every respectable visitor has permission to enter it. It takes exactly four hundred and forty-two yards of Brussels carpet to cover the floor of this room, and from this fact you can gain an idea of the sense of vastness which overcomes a person upon his first entrance into it. The ceiling is about three times as high as that in any drawing room in this country, and it is elaborately painted in silver and gold. It is a singular fact that some people who come to Washington and enter this room, instead of having that respect for it which they should have, instead of having that feeling of personal pride which we might naturally expect of our own citizens, look upon it as a curiosity shop, from which they should carry home some memento. In consequence of this hieptomania idea which permeates so many minds, it is not uncommon to find pieces of furniture chipped off with penknives, and an occasional slice has been taken from the corners of the carpet. It is said that upon one occasion during the war a lady was caught in the act of cutting a piece out of one of the costly lace curtains, and was taken directly before President Lincoln. The president said that as a matter of strict legal duty she should be arrested and put in prison, but on account of her husband, who was then in the army at the front, President Lincoln permitted her to depart, with the injunction that it would be wise for her to leave the city, and she did so.

Mr. Hemphill, of South Carolina, chairman of the house committee on the District of Columbia, is interested in the white house extension and all other matters pertaining to the improvement and adornment of the national capitol. It was his intention to prepare a bill for the improvement of the executive mansion; but he has been advised that Mr. Holman, chairman of the committee on appropriation, would not permit the passage of such a bill. Therefore nothing is likely to be done during this session of congress, unless an appropriation is made by the senate and attached to one of the deficiency appropriation bills. The outlook, however, for this improvement in the immediate future is not hopeful.

**The Hottest on Earth.**  
Careful observation and comparisons made by scientific Americans prove that the hottest region on earth is on the southwestern coast of Persia, where that western borders the gulf of the same name. The thermometer never falls below 100 degrees at night, and frequently runs up to 128 degrees in the afternoon.

**Stated for a Bride.**  
In a skating match which occurred recently at North Plain, Conn., between young men, the prize contested for was the hand of a young woman in marriage.

**No More Whiskers.**  
The prejudice against the wearing of whiskers is reported to be becoming very marked in the leading clubs and restaurants of New York city.

**IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.**

—During the exhibition in Edinburgh, Scotland, there were over one hundred thousand persons carried in electric launches along the canal from the city to the exhibition.

—Files are now sharpened by electricity. They are immersed in a liquid and the current turned on for twenty minutes, at the end of which time they come out as good as new.

—The ocean cables of the world now stretch over 120,250 miles. There are 1,000 cables in all, nearly all of English manufacture. Most of the cables are owned and operated by private corporations.

—Science may yet make all war bloodless. Edison says that with twenty-five men he can defend any fort against assault by squirting electrified water on the enemy. The invaders would not be killed, but only temporarily stunned.

—It is announced in Practical Electricity that a newly invented electric carriage will soon be exhibited on the streets of Boston. Mr. E. D. Chaplin is the inventor of the motor, and Dr. Orazio Lugo is the inventor of the storage cells which furnish the power.

—The motor is of a closed-field type, working at one thousand revolutions per minute, with a potential of forty volts. Upon a level grade a speed of from ten to fifteen miles an hour can be accomplished.

—There is no need now for any man forgetting his engagements, no matter how busy he may be. A recent invention is made up of a switchboard, connected with a clock and an alarm, so arranged that by plugging the proper hole in the switchboard, the alarm will be rung by an electric current at any time desired. All a man has to do in order to be sure to remember his engagements is to plug up the proper holes in the morning, and when the times for keeping them come round, the alarm will be automatically rung.

—An electrical parcels delivery van, constructed by the Ward Electrical Carriage Co., of London, is described as a compactly designed vehicle upon four rubber-tired wheels, and is driven from a front seat similar to that of an ordinary van. Switches are used to set the motor in operation and apply the brake, while a verticle wheel and endless worm are revolved to change the inclination of the front axle, and thereby the direction in which the vehicle travels. The motor is worked by accumulators of sufficient power to run from two to two hours and one-half at a time, and at the rate of six miles an hour.

—A telephone and phonograph experiment, illustrating the clearness and power of tone of the phonograph, was recently made by A. F. Spencer, of Bridgeport, Ct. Calling up the telegraph operator at Erie, Pa., 700 miles distant from Bridgeport, Mr. Spencer attached to the wire a phonograph, containing musical selections by different military bands. The phonograph was then set in motion, and the operator at Erie distinctly heard the pieces which had been played into the phonograph. Conversation was also carried on with other Erie citizens, and they found it more difficult to understand than to catch the notes from the phonograph, which were exceptionally pure and clear.

—When the telephone was first introduced, boys, between the ages of 10 and 19, were employed, but the results threatened to be destructive to the interests of the company. The boys would not obey the rules as to impertinent profanity when dealing with a "crusty" subscriber, and the consequent dismissals were so numerous that an immense relay force had to be employed. In consequence of this the experiment of employing girls was made, with most satisfactory results.

**PURE ICE.**  
Made by Mechanical Means It is Free From Impurities.  
There seems to be some question in the minds of those who are not well informed on this subject as to the purity of ice made by mechanical means, but any person who has carefully studied the subject will be able to immediately remove these false and erroneous impressions. Artificial ice is made practically as follows:

The water is converted into steam in the boilers and from there conveyed through pipes into a steam filter, where as many of the impurities as can be removed from the steam are eliminated. The steam then goes into the condenser and the water thus condensed flows through another filter into a skimming tank, where any impurities carried over by the mechanical force of the steam are skimmed from the surface. The water then is again reboiled and skimmed and then in turn passes through two more filters especially designed and arranged, after a due analysis has been made of the water to be purified, in order that the foreign substances dissolved in the water may be thoroughly eliminated.

From these filters the water passes into a cooling tank, and to make assurance doubly sure, before entering the freezing cans passes through another filter. The cans are closed so that there is no possibility of the pure water being contaminated, and as it takes but about forty-eight hours to convert the water into ice, it must of necessity be a chemically pure product.—National Provisioner.

**What a Man Is Made Of.**

According to "La Practican," man, from a chemical point of view, is composed of 13 elements, of which 5 are gases and 8 solids. If we considered the chemical composition of a man of the average of 154 pounds we find that he is largely composed of oxygen, which is in a state of extreme compression; in fact, a man weighing 154 pounds has 97 pounds of compressed oxygen in his make-up. The volume of this at an ordinary temperature, if freed, would exceed 980 cubic feet. The weight of hydrogen is only 15 pounds, but were this in a free state, at a temperature of 78 degrees, it would occupy a space equal to 2,800 cubic feet.

The other three gases are: Nitrogen, nearly 4 pounds; chlorine, about 26 ounces; and fluorine, 2 1/2 ounces. Of the solids carbon stands at the head of the metalloids there being about 31 pounds. Next comes phosphorus, 26 ounces, and sulphur 3 ounces. The most abundant metal is calcium, more than 3 pounds; next potassium, 2 ounces; common salt, 2 ounces, and iron, 1 ounce. The various combinations which the chemist can form of these metals and metalloids are almost innumerable.—Philadelphia Press.

**MARKET REPORTS.**

KANSAS CITY, March 21.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	3 50 @ 4 25
Butchers' steers	3 70 @ 4 00
Native cows	2 00 @ 3 25
HOGS—Good to choice heavy	3 50 @ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 1 red	82 @ 83
No. 2 hard	75 @ 76
CORN—No. 2	33 1/2 @ 34
OATS—No. 2	27 1/2 @ 28
RYE—No. 2	77 @ 78
WHEAT—Choice, per sack	2 10 @ 2 20
FLOUR—Fancy	1 90 @ 1 95
HAY—Baled	5 50 @ 6 50
BUTTER—Choice creamery	24 @ 29
CHEESE—Full cream	9 @ 10
BACON—Hams	19 @ 19 1/2
Shoulders	9 @ 11
Sides	7 @ 7 1/2
LARD	17 1/2 @ 18 1/2
POTATOES	50 @ 75
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 00 @ 4 40
Butchers' steers	3 00 @ 4 05
HOGS—Packing and shipping	3 60 @ 4 75
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4 00 @ 5 00
FLOUR—Choice	3 50 @ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 red	87 1/2 @ 87 3/4
CORN—No. 2	35 @ 35 1/2
OATS—No. 2	29 1/2 @ 29 3/4
RYE—No. 2	83 @ 84 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	25 @ 27
POPK	10 3/4 @ 10 50
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Shipping steers	4 40 @ 4 60
HOGS—Good to choice	4 75 @ 5 00
SHEEP—Fair to choice	4 40 @ 5 25
FLOUR—Winter wheat	4 00 @ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red	87 @ 87 1/2
CORN—No. 2	37 @ 37 1/2
OATS—No. 2	29 1/2 @ 29 3/4
RYE—No. 2	81 @ 81 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	23 @ 25
POPK	9 7/8 @ 10 20
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Common to prime	4 30 @ 4 75
HOGS—Good to choice	4 60 @ 5 50
FLOUR—Good to choice	4 30 @ 5 15
WHEAT—No. 2 red	99 @ 1 02
CORN—No. 2	45 @ 45 1/2
OATS—Western mixed	31 @ 35 1/2
BUTTER—Creamery	24 @ 29
POPK	9 50 @ 10 00



**The seed is planted** when you feel "run-down" and "used-up." Malarial, typhoid or bilious fevers spring from it—all sorts of diseases. Don't take any risk. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery invigorates the system and repels disease. It starts the torpid liver into healthful action, purifies and enriches the blood, and restores health and vigor. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it sets at work all the processes of digestion and nutrition, and builds up flesh and strength. For all diseases that come from a disordered liver and impure blood, skin, scalp and serofulous affections, it's the only remedy that's guaranteed. If it doesn't benefit or cure in every case, you have your money back. You pay only for the good you get.

The worst cases yield to the mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. That's why the proprietors can, and do, promise to pay \$500 for a case of Catarrh in the Head which they cannot cure.

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After using one bottle of "Mother's Friend" I suffered no further pain, and felt as good as new. **ANNIE GAGLE** Lamar, Mo. Jan. 14th, 1891. Sent by express, enclosed receipt of price & open notice. Book to Mothers mailed free. **HEADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.** SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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Mrs. Spiggs—I know that woman was saying something horrid about me. I could tell by the way she looked at me. Mr. Spiggs—My dear, you do her an injustice. She didn't mention you. Mrs. Spiggs—What did she say? Mr. Spiggs—She asked if I was near-sighted.—Puck.

The auctioneer is the accommodating man who comes and goes at one bidding.—Dallas News.

**JACOBS OIL** CURES SCIATICA Back Aches RAILACHES NEURALGIA. IT HAS NO EQUAL.

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Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1889.

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# BOILERS EXPLODE

## And Cause the Death of Ten Men and Injuries to Others.

### IN CHELTENHAM, NEAR ST. LOUIS,

And at East Jordan, Mich.—At the Former Place in Fire Brick Works and at the Latter in a Lumber Mill—Full Particulars.

St. Louis, Mo., March 22.—As the result of the explosion of a boiler at the works of the Laclede Fire Brick Manufacturing Co., at Cheltenham, a St. Louis suburb, at 3:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon four men are lying dead, two are fatally injured and two more seriously. The dead are:

- Larry Hussey, aged 23, crushed to death.
  - Reynold Dideck, aged 40, thrown 100 feet in the air.
  - Joseph Beckley, aged 19, thrown 100 feet in the air and crushed to death.
  - John Dubuchy, aged 45, thrown 100 feet into the air.
- The wounded are: Frank Seeger, fatally scalded; Morgan Inman, piece of iron blown into the skull, fatally injured; James Summerfield, badly cut about face, head, neck and body, will recover; Shhn Pellel, slightly bruised and injured internally. Several other men were shaken and cut, but not at all badly.

The boiler exploding was one of a battery of six which, it is supposed, ran out of water, was suddenly supplied with cold water and the explosion followed. The boiler house was completely wrecked, the five uninjured boilers being unsealed and piled in a heap. Fire started in the ruins, but was put out before the flames reached the bodies of the dead and wounded and they were gotten out after much effort, mangled only by the explosion, but by that in a terrible manner.

Beckley, Dubuchy and Dideck were at work on the boiler house roof putting up a whistle at the time of the explosion. Beckley and Dubuchy were blown high in the air, while Dideck's body was found on the third floor of the clay mixing building having fallen from as great a height as to break a hole in the roof, passing through to the floor below. Every bone in the body was broken and the head and face crushed beyond recognition. Dubuchy, who was assistant engineer, blown high in the air fell on the roof of the generating house, a quivering mass of blood, flesh and bones. Beckley landed on the roof of the main building, also horribly crushed. All three of these men were blown at least 100 feet in the air and, falling, struck so heavily as to mash them out of all semblance to human shape. They never knew what killed them. Hussey was found in the ruins of the boiler house crushed between the unsealed boilers. He lived but a few minutes after he was found but never spoke.

All four of the dead were so horribly scalded that the flesh peeled off wherever touched. The wounded men were at work in the immediate vicinity of the explosion and were wounded by flying debris, by the steam and by the force of the explosion itself, which hurled them 100 feet away, one man being blown across the River des Peres.

**EAST JORDAN, Mich., March 22.**—The boiler of the East Jordan Lumber Co.'s mill No. 2, blew up this morning, instantly killing five persons and injuring many. The mill was valued at \$20,000 and is a total wreck. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

### THE CHICAGO BOODLERS.

The Grand Jury Still Investigating the Charges Which Have Been Made. CHICAGO, March 22.—Excitement over the boodle investigation was heightened by rumors of immediate indictments being forthcoming. To a direct question as to whether indictments would be found shortly, Gen. Lieb, foreman of the grand jury, said: "All that I can state is that we are getting along famously. We don't care much for the little fish. It's the big ones we are after, and we are getting pretty close to them. I mean not only aldermen, but well known citizens—in other words, the men who offered the bribes."

Officials of the gas trust led the witnesses examined. A sensation was sprung by the jury suddenly appearing before Judge Clifford in a body and demanding an attachment for Alderman Roth. The alderman in question had been subpoenaed and was understood to be one of the "squealers," but for some reason he failed to put in an appearance to testify when wanted. Soon after the attachment was issued Roth came to the front and was ushered into the inquisition chamber.

Just before 3 o'clock this afternoon the grand jury returned indictments against the following seven aldermen: W. J. O'Brien, D. R. O'Brien, Nicholas A. Cremer, Patrick J. Gorman, Phillip Jackson, S. M. Gosselin and J. E. Dorman. The indictments are for feloniously conspiring to commit bribery.

**Heavy Snow in the Northwest.** OMAHA, Neb., March 22.—A treet car traffic nearly ceased yesterday so heavy was the snow storm. Dispatches show that the storm is even more severe elsewhere. Burlington, Ia., reports sleet and Cedar Rapids and Rapid City report a white blanket eight inches thick covering the Black Hills region.

**Southern Kansas Methodists.** WIXFIELD, Kan., March 22.—This is the sixth day of the conference of Southern Kansas Methodists. The laymen's conference, by a large majority, voted to admit women to seats as delegates, but not a voice in the proceedings. Bishops Warren yesterday addressed over 2,000 people in the opera house.

**No Italian Ex-Convicts Wanted.** NEW YORK, March 22.—Col. Weber barred twenty Italians at Ellis island yesterday. They were passengers from Italy and were all ex-convicts.

## CONGRESS.

### The Week's Proceedings Condensed For Convenience of the Reader.

In the senate on the 14th a protest from the Baltimore conference of the Methodist church was presented against further oppressive legislation against the Chinese as tending to cripple missionary work. The joint resolution authorizing the librarian of congress to exhibit certain works at the world's fair passed. Several resolutions were reported authorizing an invitation to certain descendants of Columbus to attend the world's fair. The judiciary committee reported favorably at the late judicial nominations, and after an executive session the senate adjourned. The house had under consideration District of Columbia bills. A message from the president was laid before the house transmitting a communication from the secretary of the interior in regard to the agreement about the Cherokee Outlet. A bill was passed establishing a port of delivery at Council Bluffs. But little other business was transacted.

In the senate on the 15th Mr. Berry introduced a bill for the adjustment of the rights of Indians in the Indian territory with the view of admitting it as a state. Mr. Morgan introduced a bill increasing the facilities of the post office department for obtaining mailings by interesting capitalists in erecting buildings on long lease. (The post office bill passed the day before authorizes the postmaster-general in his discretion to cause buildings to be erected in cities and towns where the receipts are \$5,000 and not exceeding \$50,000 annually.) The conference report on the urgency deficiency bill was agreed to, and Mr. Peffer introduced a bill to regulate the value of certain military academy bills was passed, and after a long executive session the senate adjourned.

In the house the senate joint resolution passed authorizing the librarian of congress to exhibit certain documents at the world's fair. The conference report on the urgency deficiency bill was agreed to. It carries an appropriation of \$79,764. The house then went into committee on the free wool bill. The house tariff debate was continued until adjournment.

The senate on the 16th passed the house bill ratifying the act of the Arizona legislature appropriating \$30,000 in aid of the world's fair. Mr. Pettigrew reported an amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating \$100,000 for expenses of the world's fair. Mr. Hale reported a bill for the construction of three battle ships, two coast defense vessels, five gunboats and eight torpedo boats. Mr. Peffer introduced a bill creating a fund for the payment of pensions. The fund is to be furnished by a graduated tax on incomes. After an executive session the senate adjourned.

In the house on the 17th Mr. Frye reported the bill making Council Bluffs a port of delivery and passed. A bill providing for a statute relative to certificates of merit to enlisted men of the army. Mr. Peffer introduced a bill for investigating the practicability of applying electricity to farm machinery. The senate then went into executive session and after a long discussion confirmed all judicial nominations. Judge Woods being among the number. Adjourned. After routine business in the house the tariff debate was resumed in committee of the whole. Mr. Payne (N. Y.) spoke against the free wool bill and defended the McKinley bill. Mr. Payne was followed by Mr. Rayner (Md.) and Mr. Ellis (Ky.), who advocated the pending measure.

The attendance in the senate was very light on the 18th. A petition was presented from the Philadelphia conference of the Methodist church against opening the world's fair to Sunday. Several free coinage petitions were presented and a bill was reported from the agricultural committee to establish a uniform standard of grain. A bill making Des Moines, Ia., a port of delivery passed. Several bills of importance passed and after an executive session the senate adjourned until Monday.

In the house a resolution was adopted calling for information in relation to government dams in the upper Mississippi river. Mr. Williams (Mass.) moved to have stricken from the Record that portion of the speech of Mr. Walker (Mass.) that had not been delivered by him and which he regarded as unparliamentary. A long wrangle ensued and the matter was referred. At the evening session private pension bills were considered.

The senate was not in session on the 19th. The house passed a bill amending the Arizona funding act and then took up the resolutions of respect on the death of Senator Plumb. Eulogies were delivered by Messrs. Funston, Broderick, J. D. Taylor, Otis, Davis, Bayne, and Baker. Post and others and the house adjourned until Monday.

### HAMILTON'S THIRTEEN TREES.

Synthetic of the Thirteen Original States—To Be Sold Shortly. NEW YORK, March 21.—A place of pilgrimage is to be obliterated. The thirteen trees planted by Alexander Hamilton as symbolic of the thirteen states of the United States, are to fall under the auctioneer's hammer at the Real Estate exchange next Tuesday at the sale of the Amos Cotting estate. They stand on that portion of the "Old Hamilton Grange" that is bounded by Amsterdam and Convent avenues and One Hundred and Forty-second and One Hundred and Forty-third streets. Mr. Cotting had intended to either convert the block into a park or else to dispose of the property in such a way that the trees would remain in an open spot. Hamilton's old residence, presented by Mr. Cotting to St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal church, was moved to the block below, and is used as a rectory.

**A Mammoth Shipyard Coming.** LONDON, March 21.—It is reported that Palmers, one of the largest naval shipping firms in the United Kingdom, is arranging to transfer its plant at Newcastle-on-Tyne to a certain port in the United States. Mr. Rockefeller, of the Standard Oil Co., will, it is said, join the enterprise, which has a capital of \$40,000,000. He will use his influence to secure government contracts for warships.

**Renegade Apaches Defeated.** PHOENIX, Ariz., March 21.—The renegade Apaches infesting the White Mountains have been killed and captured. A number of them were shot by the soldiers and the others surrendered to Lieut. Beane, of the Second cavalry. The only ones out now are Masi and "the Kid."

**To Open the Lands Early in April.** WASHINGTON, March 18.—Secretary Noble says that the Cheyenne-Arapahoe lands will probably be opened by April 1 and not later than April 10. He is making every effort to open them by the 1st. The county seats will be proclaimed in a few days. The opening is only delayed by the work of the surveyors in allotting lands to the Indians.

**Explosion of Fire Damp.** VIENNA, March 18.—An explosion of fire damp occurred yesterday in a colliery at Lillendorf. Three miners were killed and six seriously injured.

## HOME RULE.

The Scotch Members of Parliament Will Contend For Home Rule—How It May Also Affect Ireland.

LONDON, March 21.—Twelve of the leading Scotch members have introduced in parliament a bill for the creation of a Scottish legislative body. All the Liberal members returned from Scotland have given their adhesion to the measure, and many of the English members, including some conservatives, have privately signified their approval. The interest of the world at large in legislation for Scotland, whether relating to home rule or anything else, is only fictional, but the bill now before parliament will attract attention outside of Scotland chiefly for its bearings upon the question of Ireland. The group of Scotch members who have prepared it, all of them steadfast Gladstonians, have had in mind throughout the inception of the bill the probable application of its main proposals to Ireland. These members are Sir John Kinloch, Dr. Dameron, Messrs. Hunter, Al Brown, Buchanan, Leng, Esselton, Phillips, E. Robertson, John Wilson, Shires Will, Q. C., and R. T. Reid, Q. C. Some of them were home-rulers before Mr. Gladstone and all of them have long been in touch with the Irish party. None of them would place the question of home rule for Scotland before that of Ireland, or ignore the fact that any measure giving a legislature to Scotland must give due attention to these sentimental considerations which pervade Irish ideas on home rule. But what Scotch Liberal members and many English, are prepared to argue about the Scotch home-rule bill is that it is a prominently practical measure and that it would give to Ireland that complete management of its own affairs which ought to satisfy nationalists, except those who are separatists.

### A FALSE REPORT.

Secretary Foster Denies Reports as to the Exhaustion of the Treasury's Surplus.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Secretary Foster was seen in reference to a dispatch from Washington published here to the effect that payments of money were being withheld owing to the exhaustion of the treasury surplus, and that there was danger that the reserve of \$100,000,000 in gold would have to be drawn on to tide over the present emergency. The secretary said: "It is an old story and it is no nearer correct now than when it was first told. While it is not the policy of the present administration to have looked up in the treasury a large amount of money which should be circulated among the people, yet there are ample funds to meet all obligations."

"Some changes have been made in methods which formerly obtained. For instance, over \$20,000,000 belonging to the government which has been lying in national banks has been withdrawn and covered into the treasury. This represents an amount which has been drawn by the different departments which have heretofore drawn their annual appropriations in a lump and deposited it to the credit of the respective departments to be used by the distributing agents when needed. There being no necessity, the practice has been discontinued and only such amounts as are needed are allowed to be drawn. The treasury is in a healthy condition and there is no ground for any fear that the government cannot meet all its obligations promptly."

### CAPRIVI HAS NOT RESIGNED.

No Decision Regarding the Matter Expected Until the Emperor Returns to Berlin.

BERLIN, March 21.—At 1:30 o'clock this afternoon it seems certain that Chancellor Von Caprivi has not resigned, notwithstanding the sensational reports circulated within the last thirty-six hours. "The crisis affects only Count Zolitz-Trutzschler. This view of the situation is confirmed by high officials. No decision regarding the acceptance or refusal of the count's resignation is expected before the end of next week, when the emperor returns to Berlin. The question was not even discussed at yesterday's meeting of the Prussian cabinet. The reports that have been circulated as to what occurred at that meeting are almost wholly fabrications."

**RAUM ON THE STAND.** The Pension Commissioner Declares His Civil Service Convictions. WASHINGTON, March 21.—The examination of Commissioner Raum, of the pension bureau, by the house committee was resumed today. The commissioner warmly defended his son from the various charges brought against him. He said that he never made a removal except for cause. Incompetency and drunkenness were causes. Asked for other causes he said: "If a man enters upon any intrigue to injure the office or to injure the commissioner and has been engaged in giving out information and giving aid and comfort to those who are trying to destroy the commissioner or throw him out of the office, I regard that as a cause and a good one, and I have acted on it in several instances. He said that he had never removed any person because of a difference in politics."

**The Irrigation Convention Adjourned.** LAS VEGAS, N. M., March 21.—The irrigation convention, which has been in session here, has adjourned. It was the intention to hold another day's session, but it was found upon convening last night that the business could be completed, which was done and the convention ended. The convention was a very enthusiastic one, as, in fact, all have been. The resolutions adopted were strongly in favor of the government's ceding all arid lands to the several states and territories with the understanding that they were to go to work and reclaim the lands by irrigation.

## THE WOODS CASE.

The Senate Votes to Make Public the Testimony in the Judge Woods Case—How Senators Voted.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—In the senate executive session yesterday there was a renewal of the discussion which had been heard during the recent executive sessions upon the proposition to acquaint the public with the nature of the charges made against Judge Woods and the feelings of the senate while considering the nomination. Finally it was decided that the testimony taken by the judiciary committee in the course of the investigation should be made public, as well as the vote by which the nomination was confirmed. The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Allison, Chandler, Davis, Dawes, Dixon, Dolph, Galling, Hale, Hansbrough, Hawley, Higgins, Hiseock, Hoar, McMillen, Manderson, Mitchell, Paddock, Proctor, Sanderson, Sawyer, Sherman, Shoup, Squires and Stockbridge—25.

Nays—Messrs. Bates, Berry, Blackburn, Blodgett, Call, Cockrell, Coke, Daniel, Faulkner, George, Gibson, Harrison, Jones, of Arkansas; Kyle, Morgan, Palmer, Pasco, Peffer, Pugh, Ransom, Turpie, Vilas, Voorhees, Walthall—24.

The pairs were Messrs. Aldrich and Hill, Cameron and Butler, Carey and Kirby, Casey and Vest, Cullem and Gray, Dubois and Gibson of Louisiana, Felton and Brice, Frye and Gorman, Morrill and Carlisle, Platt and Barbour, Power and White, Quay and McPherson, Stanford and Vance, Teller and Chilton, Warren and Gordon, Wilson and Colquitt, Wolcott and Kenna.

It appears that five senators, all republicans, were absent and unpaired. They are Messrs. Jones, of Nevada; Perkins, Pettigrew, Stewart and Washburn. It is explained that the vote was taken an hour earlier than was expected, so that some of the senators who were attending to departmental business returned to the capital too late to vote.

The testimony taken by the judiciary committee relative to the nomination of Judge Woods makes a volume of 125 printed pages, including exhibits.

The exhibits are made up of the records of the court in the bribery cases, the opinion of the supreme court in the same cases, Judge Woods' card to the public defending his interpretation of the law in the Dudley case, Justice Harlan in approval of Judge Woods' ruling, a letter from Judge Niblock to show that Judge Woods' second charge was not an afterthought, ex-Senator McDonald's criticism of Judge Woods and the latter's replies, the celebrated Dudley-Whittaker letter (the blocks of five letter) and the denunciatory resolution of the Indiana democratic convention.

### A FAMILY POISONED.

One of the Members Under Arrest For the Crime.

NASHVILLE, Ill., March 19.—Mrs. Melrose, her daughters Minnie, Katie and Mattie and her eldest son David, became violently sick after drinking coffee containing arsenic. Robert Melrose, the younger son, drank but little coffee and it is a disputed question as to whether he drank any. He complained of being sick and drinking some salt and water vomited freely. Yesterday morning Miss Mattie and Miss Katie, aged 15 and 17 respectively, died. David and his mother are very ill, but may recover. Robert is quite sick, it is thought from drinking a small quantity of the coffee. The circumstances surrounding the case seemed to point to the guilt of Robert and he is now under arrest to await the inquest.

### CATTLE FROZEN TO DEATH.

The Losses on the Western and Southwestern Ranges Said to Have Been Heavy.

FORT WORTH, Tex., March 19.—The severe snow and windstorm which has raged for several days past over the Rocky mountain country, from Wyoming to Central Texas, has been exceedingly severe upon live stock. In southern Colorado the loss to cattle and sheep will be very great, while thousands have frozen to death in New Mexico and Northern Texas. It is estimated that 20,000 cattle have perished along the line of the Denver, Texas & Gulf road between Trinidad and Fort Worth during the past week, and as many more north and east of Trinidad.

The storm, however, has been the salvation of the wheat crop in northern Texas; the crop looks finer than at any time for several years and gives promise of producing a larger yield than last year.

### SEATS FOR REPORTERS.

The National Republican Committee Arranging For Newspaper Men.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 19.—The national republican committee has passed upon the matter of furnishing newspaper men with seats on the convention hall stage, and the number is limited to 224. The press committee has received applications for 350 seats, but thought that perhaps 220 would be sufficient. There is a difference of about 100. The national committee has complete jurisdiction in this matter. It is probable that a compromise will be effected, however, and something like 300 seats be provided for active newspaper workers. De Laney and Cook, the contractors, yesterday began operations at the exposition building. It is thought the work will require at least six weeks' time.

### Entertained by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The president and Mrs. Harrison entertained the following persons at dinner yesterday: Senator Allison, Senator and Mrs. Squire, Senator and Mrs. Casey, Senator and Mrs. Warren, Senator White, Senator and Mrs. Perkins, Representative Johnson, Representative and Mrs. Storer, General and Mrs. Flagler, Commodore and Mrs. Folger, Assistant Secretary of State Wharton and Mrs. Wharton, Gen. John G. Parke and Mrs. Parke, Hon. Shellabarger and Mrs. Shellabarger, and Hon. James M. Tyner and wife.

## BOODLE ALDERMEN.

Chicago Enjoying a Genuine Sensation—Several of Her Aldermen Accused of Having Received Boodle From Corporations.

CHICAGO, March 18.—As a sequel to the recent passage by the city council of an ordinance granting permission to the Chicago Power Supply & Smoke Abating Co., better known as the Compressed Air Co., to use the streets and alleys of the city in about any manner it might see fit, the indictment of a number of aldermen by the grand jury for alleged boodling is promised.

The men who have been active in working up these cases have spared no expense and have made sure of each step. They have witnesses who have seen large sums of money paid by the representatives of corporations to individual aldermen and who have heard the aldermen promise on receiving the money to cast his vote on a certain measure in a certain way. The money was paid in various ways. Some received it at their homes from messengers. Some were paid in the precincts of the city hall and it is said that two sold their votes in the lobby of the council chamber.

When the Northern Pacific ordinance was passed and when the active support of the Economic Gas proposition was made by prominent members of the council, suspicion was created, and when in one instance at least this suspicion grew to positive certainty of corruption, the investigation was set on foot which, it is now said, will end only when several present members of Chicago's city council are wearing the stripes of Joliet penitentiary.

Among the witnesses who are subpoenaed are two members of the council who were dragged into the boodling operations and who have expressed a willingness to tell all they know.

States Attorney Longenecker says he expects to show that all three of the ordinances—the compressed air, the Northern Pacific and the economic gas—were passed by the virtue of the purchase of votes for hard cash.

"I don't mind saying," said he, "that there will be the biggest upheaval ever seen in this city. When all the facts are finally made public the result will be the most sensational of any in the city's history." He added that he would be aided by three of the city's most prominent attorneys.

### ANOTHER TEST POSSIBLE.

Proclaiming Venezuela, Hayti and Colombia Outside of Reciprocity May Lead to Another Legal Test.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—It is possible that the president's proclamation reimposing duties on certain exports from Venezuela, Hayti and Colombia will lead again to a test of the validity of the reciprocity clause of the McKinley bill. The proclamation opens the way for the direct question to be brought before the house and it will be the policy of those who are interested in discrediting the McKinley act to avail themselves of the opportunity.

Speaking of the proclamation yesterday Representative Turner, of Georgia, the lawyer member of the ways and means committee, said: "The restoration of duties on coffee and other commodities from Venezuela, Hayti and Colombia will greatly disturb our trade with those countries and will operate as a great hardship on Americans engaged in that trade. The constitutionality of the law under which the proclamation is issued may be tested in the courts. The question would be very different from that recently decided by the supreme court. The claim set up in this case was that the whole bill was rendered invalid by the presence of this clause in the bill, but the validity of the clause itself was not tested. Now any importer importing coffee from Venezuela and being required to pay duty on the import may contest the validity of this levy of duty imposed merely by an executive proclamation and applicable to similar imports from this country. He may take the matter into the courts and carry it up the supreme court and get a decision upon the direct question of the right of congress to delegate a law-making power to the president."

### BAPTIST PREACHER DEPOSED.

Had Been a Minister Twenty-six Years—Charged With Heresy.

BENTON, Ill., March 18.—Dr. Joseph A. Durham, missionary baptist, was tried before a board of ministers here on the charge of heresy. He was found guilty and his license as a minister was withdrawn. At his own request he was then dismissed from the church. Dr. Durham has been a minister of the gospel for over a quarter of a century and he is widely known as a revivalist. Recently he became converted to the doctrine of sanctification or sinless perfection, which is in conflict with Baptist teachings, and refusing to give up his belief, he was dealt with as above.

### WITH A BAR OF IRON.

A Farmer's Brain Pierced to the Depth of Six Inches.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 18.—Samuel Sells, a farmer, aged 37, while walking from his barn to his home tripped and fell forward with great violence. A bar of rusty iron a quarter of an inch thick and an inch and a quarter wide entered at the corner of one of his eyes and pierced the brain to the depth of six inches. It required all of one man's strength to withdraw it. Sells, who was at first unconscious, has recovered his senses, but one side is paralyzed. He cannot recover.

### BACK FROM ABROAD.

Secretary Foster Returns Home, But Meets With an Accident on the Steamer.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Secretary Foster arrived this morning from Southampton on the steamer Spree. On the 12th, while he was sitting in a chair on the upper deck, the ship gave a sudden lurch and precipitated him against the port rail. He struck heavily on his head, which gave him a severe shock and blackened his eye. Otherwise he is in good condition, having been very much improved in health by the trip.

## AN ENGLISH BENDER.

Horrid Discoveries Made in Liverpool—A Parallel to the Bender Case—Was It Jack the Ripper?

LIVERPOOL, March 17.—Some time ago a woman and her children who formerly lived at Rain Hill, a part of Liverpool, disappeared. At Melbourne, Australia, a man named Williams was arrested later charged with murdering a woman there. He was from here, and investigation was at once set on foot here. The police today went to the house formerly occupied by the persons in question, lifted a hearthstone from its place and after a half hour's digging discovered the body of the missing woman. This was lifted from its resting place, and immediately beneath it were found the bodies of two children. The murderer had made liberal use of chloride of lime to destroy the bodies of his victims, and his object had been in a measure attained.

After the three bodies were taken out the police continued their digging, it being rumored that the bodies of other women who had visited Williams' were missing. Soon the bodies of two other children were found.

The further the affair is investigated the stronger grows the belief that Williams is none other than the world-known "Jack-the-Ripper." While a resident of Liverpool he made frequent visits to London. The police have traced his movements between the two places, and it has been found that his visits to London corresponded with the times that the unfortunate women in the Whitechapel district were found with their throats cut and their bodies mutilated.

A description given to the police of the appearance of the men seen in the company of several of the unfortunate women whose bodies were subsequently found lying in pools of blood in the streets of Whitechapel tallies exactly with the appearance of Williams as given by the people in Liverpool who were well acquainted with him.

The brutality of the murder suggests the ferocity of "Jack the Ripper."

The work of concealing the bodies was carried out carefully. After a deep hole had been dug, the bodies of the woman and two of the children were thrown in and cement was poured upon them. The bodies of the two other children were thrown in and more cement was poured into the hole. Next the flagstones were laid over the top of the hole and finally over all was applied a layer of cement extending over the entire kitchen.

### THAYER'S CASE DISMISSED.

It Is Thought This Will Practically End the Governorship Contest.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 17.—The supreme court yesterday morning called up the case of the state ex rel. Thayer against James E. Boyd, and on motion of Gov. Boyd's counsel sustained judgment and dismissed the case at Thayer's costs. This practically ends the case. The court might allow it to be reinstated, but no steps have been taken in the matter of applying for such a procedure and none are likely to be taken. Thayer says his Texas interests occupy all his time. In the event that the case was again taken up Gov. Boyd would continue to act, and it would be impossible to secure a decision before his term of office expires. This removes the greatest inducement Thayer could have for continuing the fight. The republican politicians are averse to keeping the fight up, and Thayer can hardly go on without their aid and sympathy.

### AN EXPERT DIVER.

Nevertheless He Went Down to Examine a Wreck and Failed to Come Up.

GALVESTON, Tex., March 17.—Andrew Wilson, a diver, employed by the party engaged in an effort to raise the steamboat L. Q. C. Lamar, which sank in the Trinity river near Mapo Bluff last summer, went down yesterday morning to examine the wreck and if possible repair the damages so it could be raised. Wilson has not yet come to the surface, although every effort has been made to raise him. Air is constantly pumped down the tube to him, but it is supposed that he has become entangled in the wreck and perished.

Capt. Cooper, owner of the Lamar, was in the city yesterday and secured another diver and returned to the wreck with him. The latter will go down and, if possible, secure the body of Wilson.

Wilson's family resides in this city, and he was regarded as one of the most expert divers on this coast.

### THE UNITED STATES AND ITALY

Arrangements Made For the Full Re-Establishment of Diplomatic Relations.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Arrangements have been made for the re-establishment of full diplomatic relations between the United States and Italy on the same basis as existed before the New Orleans incident. Gen. Porter, United States minister to Italy, who has been in this country for over three months, has been ordered to return to his post at Rome without unnecessary delay, and it is expected that the appointment of an Italian minister to this country will be announced in a short time. It is said to be not unlikely that Baron Fava, the former minister, who was recalled soon after the New Orleans affair, will be restored to his former position. He is known to be a warm friend to this country.

### Fell Eleven Stories.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Thomas McCue, a workman employed in finishing the new Franklin Trust Co.'s building in Brooklyn, fell down the elevator shaft from the eleventh story. He was taken to a hospital, where it is said that his injuries are severe but not necessarily fatal.

### Cattle in Glasgow Lower.

GLASGOW, March 17.—The cattle market here, which was closed because of the prevalence of foot and mouth disease, was reopened yesterday. There was a sharp decline in prices. Cattle declined \$2 per head.