The Avalanche

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

AT

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN,

BY

O. PALMER,

Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For One Year $1.00
For Six Months ..... .50
For Three Months ..... .25

Crawford Avalanche

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VOLUME XVIII. GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1896. NUMBER 11.

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G. O. P. CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS GREETS THE REPUBLICAN HOST.

Fourteen Thousand Workers and Shouters Will Have Seats in the Great Auditorium—Splendid Building for the Convention.

All in Readiness.

St. Louis Correspondence:

Thirteen thousand six hundred and one persons will have seats in the great auditorium erected for the Republican national convention. A few more chairs may possibly be squeezed in. The contractor and architects planned a building big enough to hold 14,000 chairs, and when the real push and crush begins, the full number may be utilized, but if there were twice 14,000 chairs, it is doubtful if the number would be large enough to seat all the people in St. Louis who want to see the doings on the first day of the convention.

This great white auditorium will shelter the ghosts of many dissipated booms before the nation is much older. The building is of wood, covered with blocks of white staff, which give it the appearance of glistening marble. The building stands on the site of the new city hall, and must be completely removed by Oct. 1. It cost $70,000, and many people



PICTURE OF GRANT'S LOG CABIN. This hangs over main entrance to Auditorium.

would like to see it remain for future use of conventions and the like, but others who remember the fate of the Chicago World's Fair buildings, regard it as a menace in case of fire and will be happy when the last of it is torn down.

There are 100 and more exits and entrances, and in case of panic or fire, it is estimated that the building could be emptied in five minutes. In this and many other respects, it is superior to the buildings in which national conventions of the past have been held, although it is the largest. The Minneapolis convention hall had but 11,000 seats, and there was smaller space at each of the preceding conventions.

An Immense Structure.

The auditorium has a frontage of 260 feet and a depth of 180, covering an area of 46,800 square feet. The space allotted to the delegates and alternates covers an area of 18,000 square feet in the center of the auditorium. The seats in this immense inclosure are on a level, and not in tiers. Immediately in front of the speaker's stand are 924 seats for the accommodation of delegates. There are two inclosures for alternates, one to the right and the other to the left of the delegates' seats. Each of these inclosures have accommodations for 462 alternates. The entire space allotted to the delegates and alternates is open, with no pillars to obstruct the view. The speakers' platform occupies a central position on the northern side of the hall, just in front of the delegates, and just opposite the main entrance.

The roof immediately above the spaces assigned to the delegates and alternates is really a canopy of glass. The glass frames can be raised or closed at will, giving the hall an abundance of both light and air. Should one of the famous hot blasts of St. Louis hit the town at the time of the convention the building will not be the bake oven which some of the delegates fear. Dozens of ventilating fans will keep the air in the auditorium in motion, although the efforts of some of the cyclone orators could be counted upon to perform that feature of the program.

Around the square pit assigned to the delegates and alternates on three of the sides are vast tiers of seats for the public. The fourth side will be apportioned among specially invited guests and the public. On either side of the speakers' platform are the tables for the newspaper reporters. Each press table has been fitted with a pneumatic tube connecting with the telegraph offices located under the tiers of seats at the back of the speakers' platform. While more than a thousand newspaper men will attend the convention, it is not expected that more than 400 will do active work in the auditorium. Two hundred wires or more will run out of the building and there will be operators enough to keep them red hot with news all the time.



PRESS BUREAU AT M'KINLEY HEADQUARTERS.

A gallery, forty feet wide, which runs around the four sides of the building, extending back up to the roof, has chairs for 6,000 of the public. Of the 8,000 chairs down stairs the public will have the use of about 4,500. At least 50,000 of the good citizens of St. Louis and the nearby towns expect to sit out the convention from the beginning to the end, so it is quite evident that some of them are going to be disappointed. From the outside, however, they can at least hear the band of 150 pieces play the campaign airs. This band is to be located on a stand in the central part of the northern gallery.

Leading Lights.

Aside from Maj. McKinley the two most conspicuous men at the convention will be the great Marcus Aurelius Hanna and the Hon. Joseph Benson Foraker. Hanna expects to replace Tom Carter, of Montana, as chairman of the national committee, and upon Foraker has fallen the honor of presenting the name of the Ohio statesman to the convention.

The centers of interest when the convention is not in session will, of course, be the headquarters of the various candidates. There rumors will fly quicker than rain drops in an April shower, and extraordinary tips, "straight from the inside," will circulate with the freedom of a green goods man's circulars. Some of the Ohio boomers have their headquarters at the Planters', but a considerable portion of the delegation sleep at the Southern. Ohio is well represented at the Southern. One large room is used as general headquarters for Ohio people. These rooms are on the ground, or office, floor. Upstairs on the parlor floor, adjoining the Reed headquarters, are the McKinley headquarters, taking up five rooms. The Morton headquarters and the Allison headquarters are also at the Southern. Senator Quay has the ladies' ordinary at the Planters', the ladies' parlor at the Lindell and two parlors at the Laclede for his headquarters.

The personage of greatest importance at this stage is Sergeant-at-arms Byrnes, of Minnesota, who has been on the ground off and on for several weeks, attending to the details of the convention arrangements. These are the days when the Sergeant-at-arms begins to perspire. He is the busiest man in town—the one who receives the greatest number of letters, answers more questions, is the most sought after by the incoming politicians, and the one who is supposed to present the most unruffled front all the time. The man with the silver platform plank in his pocket is among the early comers. He is P. H. Lannon, publisher of the Salt Lake Tribune.

Among the other celebrities early on the field are National Committeeman M. H. De Young of California, known familiarly as "Mike," who is fond of anything there is excitement in, from a political convention to a running race, and National Committeeman Powell Clayton of Arkansas, one of the stanchest of the original McKinley men and a political fighter from the ground up. Cy Leland of Kansas, who has represented that State on the national committee for twelve years, and National Committeeman Grant of Texas also got in early.

Then there are ex-Congressman A. C. Thompson of Ohio, who has been in charge of the McKinley forces in the field while waiting for the larger hosts to arrive, and Col. Swords of Iowa, who occupies the important position of sergeant-at-arms of the national committee. Col. C. B. Wing, of Cincinnati, a member of Gov. Bushnell's staff, has come in advance to prepare the people of St. Louis for the advent of the Young Men's Blaine Club of Cincinnati, one of the largest marching organizations in the country.

Discrimination Is Denied.

James Cox, secretary of the Business Men's League, denied emphatically that the negroes were being discriminated against by the hotels. He said that Committeeman Hill of Mississippi had no right to complain if he could not find hotel accommodations. A letter had been written to him more than a month ago, telling him that unless early application was made all the rooms at the hotels would be taken. In this letter the Business Men's League offered to engage rooms for Mr. Hill and the Mississippi delegation. He did not reply to this.

"Furthermore," continued Mr. Cox, "Mr. Hill has not been to see us since he came to the city. If he will come here we will find him good rooms and board. All this talk about the color line is nonsense. We made the promise to take care of the colored delegates and will do it. If they refuse to come and let us know they desire lodgings, then the fault is not ours."

This convention is unique for two reasons, and before it is over it will probably be unique for several more. In the first place it is the first time that the leaders of the G. O. P. have taken a Southern city for its meeting place since the war. In the second place, exactly forty years ago the first convention of the Republican party was held in Philadelphia on June 16, 1856.

It is the opinion of shrewd politicians that the convention will be either a very short or a very long one. There will be more than 900 delegates to handle, the greatest number that has ever attended a national convention, and the number of contesting delegations will be very large. This latter fact means many dreary waits before actual business begins.

ELEGANT WEDDING PRESENT.

Silver Service Given to Mrs. Stevenson-Hardin by the Senate.

Mrs. Julia Stevenson Hardin's wedding presents were such as any bride might have been proud of. The one which will



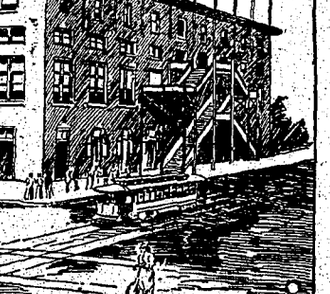
THE SILVER SERVICE.

be most highly prized is the fine silver service given by the members of the United States Senate. Every piece is marked with the young lady's monogram. On the massive tray is engraved this inscription: "To Miss Julia Stevenson on her wedding day by the members of the United States Senate as a token of their regard for the daughter of the Vice-President." The presentation was made by Senator Morrill and Senator Harris, the oldest Senators of the two parties, who called on the bride the day before the wedding with the gift and their congratulations.

A WOMAN DELEGATE.

Mrs. Fales Will Represent New York County at the Populist Convention.

Mrs. Imogene C. Fales has been elected a delegate to the national Populist convention at St. Louis by the Populists of the city and county of New York. This is the first time that such an honor has been awarded to a woman. Mrs. Fales has studied economics for twenty years,



MRS. IMOGENE C. FALES.

and is an ardent believer in the principles of the radical division of the Populist party, as embodied in the Omaha platform. She is about 40 years old, and possesses a brilliant mind. Mrs. Fales has traveled extensively abroad, and is thoroughly conversant with the social status of all the large cities.

Charles T. Cooper, a prominent resident of Sewickley, Pa., died of a complication of diseases. He was the man who was instrumental in defeating the Pittsburg politicians' attempt to work the election in Alabama during the last presidential campaign.

A storm in Alabama did much damage to crops.

HOW THE CASH WENT.

THE FINANCIAL LEGISLATION OF CONGRESS REVIEWED.

Mr. Cannon Says the Appropriations Were Small and Economical, While Mr. Sayres Says They Were Enormous and Profligate.

As Viewed by Both Sides.

Chairman Cannon, of the House Appropriations Committee, and ex-Chairman Sayres Thursday made public a joint statement concerning the expenditures authorized by this Congress, discussing them from the Republican and Democratic standpoints respectively.

The total appropriations for the session, including permanent annual appropriations, is $515,759,820.49.

Mr. Cannon's statement begins:

"The appropriations charged to this session include $119,054,160 under the permanent laws, of which amount $50,000,000 is for sinking fund and $30,500,000 for interest on public debts, or $3,355,614.40 more than was included at the last session of Congress in the statements of appropriations, and is on account of the increase of $162,315,400 in the bonded indebtedness of the country by the present administration up to February, 1895, the interest and sinking fund charge on account of the later bond issue of $100,000,000 in February, 1896, amounting to $4,400,000, not being included in the estimates of permanent appropriations.

Increase in Public Debt.

"The increase in the principal and interest bearing debt of the country under the present administration amounts to $262,315,400, which entails annual interest charge of $11,492,616, and to meet the sinking fund obligations the further sum of $2,623,154.

"During the administration of Mr. Harrison the principal of the interest bearing debt was reduced $258,192,900 and the annual interest charges $10,327,716.

"The regular annual bills, including deficiencies, as passed by the House made a reduction in the total estimates submitted by the executive of $26,083,191.67; they were increased by the Senate $22,920,442.30, and as they became laws they appropriate $10,836,624.06 less than as passed by the Senate, $12,283,818.24 more than as they passed the House, and $18,374,373.43 less than the estimated requirements of the administration.

Excluding Rivers and Harbors.

"The regular annual appropriations, including deficiencies, made at the last session of Congress amounted to $383,636,896.97, and included no river and harbor bill. Excluding the river and harbor act passed at this session, the regular annual bills as passed by the House appropriated only $373,505,082.25, or more than $10,000,000 less than was appropriated by the last Democratic Congress."

Mr. Cannon criticises the Treasury Department because it has expended $7,377,440 for the present year in collecting the revenue from customs estimated at $165,000,000; whereas for the last fiscal year, 1892, under President Harrison's administration there was collected under the McKinley tariff act $177,452,000 of customs revenue at a total cost of only $6,607,517.

The bills establishing salaries, instead of the fee system, for officers of the United States courts, he says, will save $1,000,000 annually and minimize frivolous and malicious prosecution, and special attention is called to the fact that Congress made no increases of salaries or employes in the Government department.

Table of Appropriations.

The following table of appropriations is given:

Fifty-first Congress	$988,417,183 34
Fifty-second Congress	1,027,104,547 92
Fifty-third Congress	989,239,205 69
Fifty-fourth Congress—first session	515,759,820 49

The revenues for three fiscal years of the Harrison administration ending June 30, 1892, are given as $1,150,631,214; expenditures, $998,132,501; for the two complete fiscal years of Cleveland's administration, revenues, $611,112,004; expenditures, $723,720,578.

Mr. Sayres' Statement.

Mr. Sayres, in his statement, says of the total appropriations for the session:

"This sum exceeds the appropriations made during the last session of the Fifty-third Congress by $18,751,299.83, and those of the first regular session of that Congress by $23,529,135.46. It is less than the appropriations by the second session of the Fifty-second Congress by only $3,744,538.72, although at the latter session $39,352,494.85 more was appropriated for pensions than at this session. It is more than those by the first session of the Fifty-first Congress by $21,303,571.84, and $25,464,040.80 less than the appropriations at the second session of the Fifty-first.

"The Senate, organized this session by a combination of Republican and Populist votes, placing the control of committees in the hands of Republicans, by its amendments to appropriation bills as they passed the House, proposed to increase the total $22,920,442.30. By conferences between the two Houses this aggregate increase was reduced to $12,283,818.24.

"The appropriations made at the second session of the Fifty-first Congress exceeded those made at the first session of the same Congress by $46,767,612.64, or nearly 10 per cent. If the same proportionate increase should be made at the next session, then the appropriations will not be less than $565,000,000."

Contracts authorized by this session he estimates as follows:

Rivers and harbors, $59,616,404; public buildings, lighthouses and revenue cutters, $1,406,000; defenses and armament, $4,195,076; new warships, $12,900,000; District of Columbia, $125,000. Total, $78,241,480.

He says that the total expenditures in one fiscal year have never been so great except during the civil war and exceed the assessed valuation of property in any one of the South Atlantic States.

In conclusion Mr. Sayres says:

"If the present Congress had rigidly refused authority for additional contracts and had appropriated only to meet the immediate or fiscal year requirements under existing ones, the next Congress and administration would have been in a position to largely reduce appropriations and expenditures, and the administration of the government could easily have returned to an economical method of expenditure. This, however, has not been done, and the majority in Congress must be held responsible for this grave dereliction in public duty."

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

Three Men Who Are Candidates for the Honor.

With the Republican nomination disposed of, the attention of the country will be directed toward Chicago, where the Democratic convention will meet July 7 to place in nomination candidates for President and Vice-President and adopt a platform. Who the nominees will be is a matter of conjecture, but, a press correspondent says, there is no longer any doubt that the platform will declare for the free coinage of silver. The silver element will control the gathering and will doubtless dictate the nomination. Whether they select an out-and-out silver man for President or take a milder one—solid silver with a gold lining—will depend upon circumstances that cannot be foreseen. The present probabilities favor Horace Boies, of Iowa, but there are other strong candidates, such as William R. Morrison of Illinois, Richard Park Bland of Missouri, James E. Campbell of Ohio, Claude Matthews of Indiana, and Benjamin R. Tillman of South Carolina. All of these are too well known to require even a brief biography. Mr. Campbell is the distinguished ex-Governor of Ohio, who defeated Foraker and was himself defeated by McKinley and Bushnell. He is about 50



CONGRESS ADJOURNS—THERE IS JOY AT HOME AND ABROAD.

years of age. Claude Matthews is the farmer-statesman who since 1892 has been Governor of Indiana and has distinguished himself as an able executive. Benjamin R. Tillman first came into national prominence when as Governor of South Carolina he introduced the dispensary laws which placed the liquor traffic under the control of the State. He has since gained notoriety by his erratic course in the United States Senate.

MARION BUTLER.

North Carolina's Populist Senator and Father of the Bond Bill.

Marion Butler, the Populist, who is father of the bond bill passed by the Senate, is in Congress by grace of the sovereign State of North Carolina. Senator Butler is Matt W. Ransom's successor. He was made Senator in 1895, and this was a climax of a career which began on a North Carolina farm. Mr. Butler was born in 1863. His mother prepared him for college. The University of North Carolina graduated him in 1885, and then he began to be a lawyer. He studied for a short time and then was called home. He was the first born, his father had died, and he must take care of the farm. He sowed and reaped and between times he looked after the education of his brothers and sisters. In addition, he taught at



SENATOR MARION BUTLER.

a neighboring academy for three years. Then he branched out. In 1888 he joined the Farmers' Alliance and bought a newspaper—the Clinton Caucasian. His ideas suited the alliance, even in that early day, and Butler was sent to the State Senate. Here he was leader of the rural forces and introduced all their reform measures. The alliance made him its State president in 1891 and 1892. He became the principal organizer of the People's party. His greatest success was his carrying out the campaign of 1894, at which his party was triumphant and for which his reward was the toga. Senator Butler is a trustee and member of the executive board of the University of North Carolina.

Patrolman William Graham covered himself with glory at a fire which broke out in the building at 352 Washington street, Boston, and which endangered the lives of nearly fifty men and women. He saved twenty lives.

The managers of the Cuban fair at New York have figured up approximately the proceedings of the fair. The total receipts amount to a trifle over $20,000. The total expenses were $12,000.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson, and Where It May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

Lesson for June 21.

Golden Text.—"The Lord is risen indeed."—Luke 24: 34.

The lesson this week is found in Luke 24: 36-53, and has for its subject "The Risen Lord."

The new day has dawned. Christ has risen from the dead! And now every tongue is loosed, every foot is free. Tell the good news; hasten with it everywhere. The query has come to us more than once of late: Why does Christ so often say, "See thou tell it to no man," or why do we so frequently read of him hiding himself from their eyes—even from those of his disciples? It was redemption in process, not in completion. Jesus was then and there working out his great salvation. They did not yet apprehend him; his work itself was not finished. But now, now! He is risen! The work is done; it is finished; redemption is accomplished. Withhold it no longer. Tell the good news abroad. "He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life!"

"The rosy morn has robed the sky;
The Lord has risen to victory;
Let earth be glad and raise the cry,
Alleluia!"

Lesson Hints.

"As they thus spake." Malachi says, "Then they that feared the Lord spoke often one to another and the Lord harkened and heard it." There was one hearkening and hearing in this case that they wot not of. "A book of remembrance" indeed. Remember in order to be remembered.

And there he stood in their midst! While they spoke of him on the roadway he came and walked with them. And now when they are telling of him again, behold him present. Have we not seen it so at our work and on our journeys by the way, and particularly in our circles of prayer?

And yet our Lord's second word needed to be a rebuke, "Why are ye troubled?" Troubled at peace. Troubled because of the Christ! Surely they did not recognize him, these men of little faith, no better, we.

And yet, by God's grace, out of their ill we get good. Who can say now that the resurrection figure of our Lord was invented by his disciples? Why, they were not even expecting him. The Jews themselves, as Mr. Moody says, had better memories, for it was they who went and warned Pilate of Christ's declaration, "After three days I will rise again" (Matt. 27: 63).

"Concerning me," says Christ as he points to Pentateuch, psalm and prophecy, Christ is the key to it all. We do not understand it without him to unlock it. Even so he spake to the Jews before. "Search the Scriptures, for in them ye think ye have eternal life; and they are they which testify of me" (John 5:39).

In what way did he open their understanding? Was it not, as the context implies, by teaching them of himself, of his sufferings, his resurrection, his powers to remit sin as all enwrapped in his wonderful theanthropic nature? Can we who would study the word go to a better teacher? And can they who ignore the life of Jesus, objectively or subjectively considered, instruct us in the word?

Enduement, blessing, are the two thoughts with which the lesson closes. Twice blessed were these, the Saviour's lifted hands, the Spirit's indwelling presence. Surely now the church must go its way bearing this stamp and imprint; blessed and blessing, spiritual and spiritualizing. Thus is Christ glorified, revealed to all the world as "rivers of living water" flow forth.

Illustrations.

The mounds of our dead are hilltops of victory. At the grave, where Satan seems to have us at his greatest advantage, we have our mightiest conquest. Marvelous and gracious resurrection! "O, death, where is thy sting? O, grave, where is thy victory? The sting of death is sin, and the strength of sin is the law, but thanks be to God which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."

"Above the tempest wild I hear him say,
'Beyond this darkness lies the perfect day,
In every path of thine I lead the way.'

So whether on the hilltops, high and fair,
I dwell, or in the sunless valleys where
The shadows lie—what matter? He is there!"

O the free air that breathes on the further, sunny side of the resurrection! It is all elation here, all praise and adoration. When they used to remonstrate a bit with that simple hearted child of grace and heir of glory, Billy Bray, over his jubilating ways, he used to say, you remember, "When we get to heaven walking will be praising; one foot will keep saying glory! while the other foot cries hallelujah!"

What kind of an impression does the perusal of this narrative of the resurrection make upon you? Does it melt you? Does it make your heart to be moved? There are those who read it heedlessly. Possibly it once touched them. To-day it seemed an idle or at least an alien tale. Ah, this easy-going indifference. Alas, it is the dullness of creeping faith. They tell us that when men are freezing to death they see pleasant visions, hear sweet music, feel as if resting on soft cushions. It is the sign of desolation. O the terrible apathy of the world, looking at the Christ.

Christ is beyond the grave. Be warned, men of this world. Death shall not enable you to escape the judge. In a fatal theater fire across the water the largest number of victims were found at a barred portal over which were the deceiving words, "Emergency door in case of fire."

Christ is beyond the grave. Rejoice, ye saints. Alexander willed the world "to him who will rule it." It waits the mortal still. You have tried and failed, and one by one they have ignominiously gone beneath the sod. Christ came and by his very death prevailed. And we are of his hosts. Rejoice in him.

"O bless thee, bless thee, treacherous world,
That thou dost play so false a part,
And drive like sheep into the fold
Our loves into the Saviour's heart.
This love I leaned upon, sweet Lord;
This world hath had thy rightful place;
But come, dear jealous king of love,
Come and begin thy reign of grace."

Next Lesson—Review and Symposium.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. B. L. Cope, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. A. H. Mosser Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday-school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. Henritzy, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.—Rev. W. H. Mawhorter, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 7:00 p. m., and alternate Sundays at 10:30 a. m. Sunday-school at 2 p. m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Father H. Webeler. Regular services the last Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 336, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon.
M. A. BATES, W. M.
A. TAYLOR, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.
W. S. CHALKER, Post Com.
J. J. COVENTRY, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. MRS. M. E. HANSON, President.
REBECCA WIGHT, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 120.—Meets every third Tuesday in each month.
W. F. BENKLEMAN, H. P.
A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137.—Meets every Tuesday evening.
J. PATTERSON, N. G.
M. SIMPSON, Sec.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102.—Meets every Saturday evening.
A. MCKAY, Com.
T. NOLAN, R. K.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, No. 83, meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon.
DE ETTE BRADEN, W. M.
JOSIE TAYLOR, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 790.—Meets second and last Wednesday of each month.
J. WOODBURN, C. R.
EBB BELL, R. S.

GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, L. O. T. M.—Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month.
JULIETTE BUTLER, Lady Com.
POLLY CROTEAU, Record Keeper.

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The Avalanche

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GRAYLING, - - - MICHIGAN.

TWO DUELISTS DEAD.

FEARFUL AFFAIR REPORTED FROM ALABAMA.

The Result of a Political Quarrel—Trouble for the Commander of Fort Sheridan—Cuban Insurgents Cause Explosions.

Deadly Work of Duelists.

At Hartselle, Ala., a desperate duel took place Saturday night between Monroe Jackson and J. W. Vest, resulting in the death of both men, who were prominent Populist politicians holding opposite views. Jackson and another man were drinking in Vest's saloon and expressed views offensive to Vest, who ordered them out. On reaching the street Jackson and his friend became involved in a difficulty and Vest went out to part them. As a result he and Jackson became involved in a wordy quarrel. Finally Jackson drew a knife and Vest a pistol and a terrible fight ensued. Vest was cut in the abdomen two or three times and Jackson was shot through the lungs, in the thigh and in the kidneys. Both combatants fought until they could stand no longer, and bled to death soon after friends had carried them home. Vest had a wife and seven children, and Jackson leaves a widow and six children.

HAVANA BESIEGED.

Insurgents Attack Water Supply and Bridge Approaches.

Havana was startled Saturday night by two explosions. It was soon found that the stone bridges of Christina and Concha and the aqueduct of Fernando Septima were the points that had suffered from the dynamite. The bridges were partially destroyed, and the pipes on the aqueduct, upon which the city is dependent for its water supply, were much damaged. It cannot yet be stated how extensive is the damage done or how long it will require to remedy it. The dynamite was placed by agents of the insurgents. The greatest apprehension is felt on account of the secrecy and effectiveness with which the insurgents have been able to carry out the plan. Fever and smallpox have broken out, which, in the unwholesome state of affairs, threatens to become epidemic. Many are suffering from measles, and there is much intestinal trouble among the inhabitants owing to poor and insufficient food. The failure of the water supply under these conditions is a dire calamity.

SAY CROFTON IS UNFIT.

Commander of Fort Sheridan Physically Incapacitated.

Col. R. E. A. Crofton, in command of the Fifteenth infantry at Fort Sheridan, has been pronounced physically unfitted for active service by the post surgeon, Major Henry Lippincott, and his assistant surgeon, Captain Charles E. Woodruff. Acting upon the report of the post surgeon, Major General Merritt, commander of the Department of the Missouri, has forwarded a recommendation to the Secretary of War that the colonel be ordered before a retiring board for examination. For a long time matters at the post have not been running smoothly. Col. Crofton has been in several shooting scrapes with his subordinates. He declares he is as physically sound as ever, and says this latest move is the work of his enemies.

Trade Shows No Gain.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "Speculative reaction has not in the least changed the business outlook. The fictitious prices made for wheat and cotton meant no good except for individuals, and the change to prices more nearly in accord with actual relations of demand and supply only conforms to conditions which have been well known for months. The attack on stocks was so plainly artificial that its influence passed with the day, and neither in foreign relations nor in domestic business was there anything to justify alarm. The Government report as to wheat indicated a much smaller yield than anybody really expects, but that has become so much the rule that the report had no real influence, and the principal effect was the serious depression caused by large sales in anticipation of the report, which seemed to be thoroughly known in advance to some speculators."

Standing of National League.

Following is the standing of the clubs in the National Baseball League:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Baltimore	28	17	Pittsburg	23	21
Cleveland	26	16	Brooklyn	24	22
Philadelphia	28	20	Chicago	24	24
Cincinnati	28	20	New York	20	27
Boston	25	19	St. Louis	13	31
Washington	23	20	Louisville	19	35

Western League Standing.

Following is the standing of the clubs in the Western League:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Indianapolis	25	14	Milwaukee	23	22
Detroit	25	16	St. Paul	20	20
Kansas City	23	20	G'nd Rapids	16	29
Minneapolis	23	20	Columbus	16	30

To Refund Hawaii's Debt.

P. C. Jones, a member of one of the largest banking houses in Honolulu and minister of finance under the late monarchy, is in New York to interest Eastern capitalists in the refunding of the Hawaiian Government's indebtedness.

Young Desperado Meets Death.

Bill West, the Indian territory desperado who recently broke jail at Topeka while being held for murder by the Federal authorities, was shot and killed at Illinois, O. T., while resisting arrest, by Thomas Carlisle, a territory officer.

Chance for American Factories.

The Argentine House of Deputies has passed a law exempting from duty machinery of all classes, destined for mining purposes, for a term of ten years. The bill is certain to pass the Senate. It will give great advantage to factories in the United States if they choose to compete.

Kills His Sweetheart and Himself.

Thomas White, of Chillicothe, O., after a brief quarrel with Miss Edith McKelvey, his sweetheart, shot her fatally and then killed himself. Both were young and favorably known.

Year in Prison for Keck.

Herman Keck, a member of the Coeterman-Keck Diamond Cutting Company of Cincinnati, who was convicted in the United States District Court of attempting to smuggle diamonds into this country, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of $200.

Twin City Printers Strike.

The printers of the Typographical Union of the daily papers of the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis struck. The scale refused was $20 a week for day and $23 a week for night work, fifty hours constituting a week's work. The union refused to arbitrate.

MARYLAND FOR GOLD.

Democrats Emphatically Declare Opposition to Free Coinage.

By an overwhelming majority the Democrats of Maryland, in convention at Baltimore Wednesday, arrayed themselves against the 16 to 1 free coinage movement. The supporters of the free silver plank, although in a decided minority, were given a fair hearing in open convention, but the sentiment for a gold standard was unalterably fixed. Major Stewart of Talbot was the spokesman of the silverites in urging the adoption of a minority plank, but the convention, after voting it down, adopted the following by a viva voce vote: "Believing that the true interests of the people require that the earnings of agriculture and trade and the wages of labor should be paid in money that is intrinsically worth in all the markets of the world what it purports to be worth, we demand the maintenance of the existing gold standard of value, and further, that the Government shall keep all its obligations at all times redeemable and payable in money of the greatest intrinsic value and of the highest standard adopted by the civilized nations of the earth, and we therefore resolve to oppose the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1." The resolutions also favor a tariff for revenue only and indorse "the vigorous policy of President Cleveland."

FOUND PIRATE MORGAN'S HOARD

R. W. Armstrong Says the Map Locating It Was Stolen from Him.

After twenty years spent in organizing and accompanying expeditions to the uninhabited island of Cocos, 400 miles southwest of Panama, where he believed he would find the tens of millions of treasure which the pirate Morgan is said to have buried there, Richard W. Armstrong, of San Francisco, has now gone east to sue wealthy New York and Boston men, who, he says, stole his maps and discovered the treasure. In the forties, Armstrong says, his father met an old Spaniard, sick and without friends. He provided for him, and on his deathbed the Spaniard confessed that he had been one of Morgan's band, and gave Armstrong a drawing of Cocos Island, by which, he said, the treasure could be found. The father died and several expeditions were fitted out, but they failed through fights among themselves. Two years ago he interested New York and Boston men, who backed the expedition of twelve men. Ten of them died from disease or were murdered. Armstrong and another returned. While sick in San Francisco, Armstrong says, an agent of the Eastern men stole his map. An expedition was fitted out, and the treasure, worth more than $20,000,000, was secured.

REBUFF TO JOHN BULL.

Startling Decision Rendered at Cairo Against England.

London dispatch: The judgment of the Egyptian mixed tribunal declaring against the legality of the use of the Egyptian reserve fund for the purposes of the Anglo-Egyptian Soudan expedition has made a great sensation. It is literally a bolt out of a clear sky, for the cabinet has been pushing the preparations for a vigorous advance up the Nile next August in the full confidence that the cost would fall upon the Egyptian treasury and not upon the British exchequer. If this decision is sustained the cabinet must either call upon British taxpayers to meet the expense or retire from the expedition. The former alternative would mean a heavy loss of party prestige at home and the latter a loss of diplomatic prestige abroad. Salisbury is between the devil and the deep sea.

Turmoil in the Pit.

For nearly an hour after the Chicago Board of Trade opened Monday morning there was a panic in the wheat pit. A sensational break of 2⅝ cents in five minutes caused the liveliest stampede which has been seen for many months. The bears had their innings, and for a time it looked as if the bull brokers would be trampled under foot. The 7-cent advance of last week was followed Monday morning by a continuation of the bullish feeling, and wheat opened at 62⅛ cents, or ⅞ cents higher than Saturday's closing price. After a slight jolt back to 61⅝ cents it advanced within fifteen minutes to 65½ cents. The bulls had begun to congratulate themselves on the way things were coming their way when the break came. Every available broker was corralled by some of the big bears, and they made a rush on the pit. In five minutes the price had been knocked from 63½ to 60⅞ cents. The men were frantic and the noise was terrific. Then the bulls rallied, and two minutes later the price had gone up to 62 cents. A third reaction took place and wheat went to 61½ cents, which is lower than Saturday's closing price. September wheat sold at 63¼ to 62½ to 64⅝ to 61½ cents, and then rallied with July wheat. The break was due to a combination of causes. Early in the day a local crop expert came out with his report claiming a reduction of 11 points in the six surplus States, and an estimate that the spring wheat shortage would be 75,000,000 bushels. Dispatches from King's bureau at Toledo said that May wheat would show an average loss of 20 points. The weekly report on the visible supply was expected to show a shortage of several millions of bushels. Instead of this, it showed but 193,000.

Costly Revenge.

Because he was not paid his wages an employe of Wood Bros.' circus at Chicago, cut one of the main guy ropes of the big tent Wednesday night. The lofty center pole swung to one side, the tent partly collapsing. Three trapeze performers fell thirty feet and two gasoline tank lights dropped at the same time, exploding as they struck the ground. There was a stampede among the 1,100 persons who filled the seats about the circus ring. Charles Camm, 8 years old, of 703 West Ohio street, who was burned about the head, was the only person injured.

Busy Chicago Cracksmen.

Four safe robbers forced their way into the Cafeteria lunch room, 46 East Lake street, at 9:30 o'clock Tuesday night, and, after binding and gagging the two watchmen, attacked the vault in which there were several hundred dollars. They worked on the steel doors over an hour and then escaped with their booty. The scene of this latest piece of criminal daring was within 200 feet of State street, in the heart of the business district.

Unknown Goes Over the Falls.

An unknown man, who is supposed to hail from Buffalo, was standing on Luna Island at the brink of the cave of the winds at Niagara Falls. His hat blew off, and in making a sudden attempt to catch it the unfortunate man lost his footing, slipped into the water and on the slimy rocks, and in an instant was swept over the falls.

Solons Go Home.

The first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress adjourned at 4 p. m. Thursday, and nothing occurred to make its last moments of more than usual interest. There was no hurry, no rushing of belated bills, nor turning back of the clock.

Alternative Is Banishment.

Pretoria dispatch: At a special meeting of the executive council it was decided to release John Hays Hammond, Col. Rhodes, George Farrar and J. W. Leonard, the leaders of the Johannesburg reform committee, upon the payment of a fine of $125,000 each, or in default, fifteen years' banishment. London advices say: The conditions of their release were the same as imposed upon the other reformers. United States Vice-Consul Knight at Cape Town, South Africa, reported by cable to the State Department that the imprisoned reform leaders had been released. The cablegram was as follows: "Reform leaders released. Fined £25,000. No banishment." This finally closes the Hammond incident.

HAWAII WON'T PARDON ASHFORD

Great Britain's Demand Worries the Dole Government.

The steamer Australia from Honolulu brings confirmation of the report concerning the demand made by Great Britain that Volney Ashford be permitted to return to Hawaii. The Dole Government is very much excited over the report, but the president of the little republic is pursuing a conservative course in dealing with the matter. The news of England's demand originated in Washington, and was forwarded in private correspondence to a Hawaiian paper and several private concerns. The situation is said to be that Great Britain has made a rather sharp demand upon this Government on behalf of Col. V. V. Ashford. The "request" is stated as a suggestion, in diplomatic sentences, that a pardon be issued to Ashford and that he be permitted to return to Hawaii without conditions of any sort. The Honolulu Star says the republic declines to accept the British foreign office's view of this case, and refuses to grant the pardon, or remove the ban. There is a likelihood of Hawaii calling upon the United States to extend its offices in the dispute. Col. V. V. Ashford was convicted by the military commission of misprision of treason. The evidence was that he had advance knowledge of the outbreak. His sentence was imprisonment for a year and a fine of $1,000. In letters to Hawaii on British subjects mixed up in the revolution and tried, the queen's foreign office gave the opinion that court martial was unconstitutional and that there could be no objection to any of the cases except Ashford. It was claimed the evidence against him was insufficient. It seems that Col. Ashford has followed up this point.

FEW FAVORS FOR THE WEST.

Only Four States Succeed in Getting New Public Buildings.

Excepting the case of Savannah, Ga., the Western Congressmen from the four new States—Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and Utah—are the only delegations which have succeeded in securing public building bills from this session of Congress. The House policy has been to report no bills for new buildings, and after exhausting their efforts in that body the Western men turned their attention to the Senate. They secured amendments to the sundry civil bill, and those items were the hardest fought between the two houses and threatened to prolong the session for some days. Senator Dubois, who engineered the campaign in the Senate, was importuned to consent to drop the amendments, but the Western Senators and Representatives refused to capitulate on any conditions, and finally the House accepted them when Mr. Wilson of Idaho made the motion to that effect.

NEW FIELD FOR BARNATO.

Has an Expert Investigating in British Columbia.

The great South African mining kings, Cecil Rhodes and Barney Barnato, have turned their attention to the newly discovered gold fields in the region lying west and southwest of Lake Kootenai, in British Columbia, just north of the international boundary line. They have sent their own expert to investigate the prospects and report. He declares that the richness of the Rossland and Trail Creek Mountain regions far surpasses anything that South Africa ever dreamed of. This report will doubtless be followed by the investment of a large amount of capital in that section by those mining magnates and other wealthy Englishmen who follow their lead in such enterprises.

ONE KILLED, SIX FATALLY HURT

Frightful Explosion of Dynamite Near Lilly, Pa.

One hundred and eighty cans of dynamite exploded about a mile below Lilly, Pa., Tuesday afternoon with frightful results. One man was killed and six fatally injured. The men were at work for Contractor McManus on the Pennsylvania Railway and were getting ready to make a blast when there was a premature explosion, blowing up 180 cans of dynamite and burying the seven men beneath a mass of sand and rock. The steam shovel, which stood on the track, was hurled twenty feet away.

Died for Loss of Her Hair.

May Conklin, a 10-year-old girl, became an inmate of the Depeyster Industrial Home at Tivoli, N. Y. According to the rules the child's hair was cut short. She became sullen and morose, and on Tuesday took a fatal dose of paris green mixed with sugar.

Booms the Glass Business.

The Western cyclones of the last month have caused a sudden demand for window glass and stocks at the various selling agencies in the West have been greatly reduced.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, $3.50 to $4.75; hogs, shipping grades, $3.00 to $3.75; sheep, fair to choice, $2.50 to $4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 57c to 58c; corn, No. 2, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 33c to 34c; butter, choice creamery, 14c to 15c; eggs, fresh, 9c to 11c; potatoes, per bushel, 15c to 25c; broom corn, 2c to 4c per lb for common growth to fine brush.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, $3.00 to $4.50; hogs, choice light, $3.00 to $3.50; sheep, common to prime, $2.00 to $4.00; wheat, No. 2, 60c to 62c; corn, No. 1 white, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c.

St. Louis—Cattle, $3.00 to $4.50; hogs, $3.00 to $3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 60c to 62c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 25c to 26c; oats, No. 2 white, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 31c to 33c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, $3.50 to $4.50; hogs, $3.00 to $3.50; sheep, $2.50 to $3.75; wheat, No. 2, 63c to 64c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 28c to 29c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 20c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 35c to 37c.

Detroit—Cattle, $2.50 to $4.50; hogs, $3.00 to $3.50; sheep, $2.00 to $3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 63c to 65c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 26c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c; rye, 35c to 36c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 64c to 65c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 26c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 35c to 36c; clover seed, $4.45 to $4.55.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 57c to 58c; corn, No. 3, 26c to 27c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 20c; barley, No. 2, 30c to 32c; rye, No. 1, 33c to 35c; pork, mess, $7.00 to $7.50.

Buffalo—Cattle, $2.50 to $4.75; hogs, $3.00 to $3.75; sheep, $3.25 to $4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 68c to 70c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 31c to 33c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 24c.

New York—Cattle, $3.00 to $4.75; hogs, $3.00 to $4.25; sheep, $2.00 to $4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 64c to 65c; corn, No. 2, 33c to 34c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 23c; butter, creamery, 12c to 16c; eggs, Western, 11c to 13c.

YEAR OF DISASTERS.

LOSS OF LIFE HAS ALREADY BEEN VERY GREAT.

Storms, Fire and Flood Have Sent Many Human Beings to Fearful Deaths—St. Louis Was the Scene of the First Horror of 1896.

May a Dark Month.

Disaster has been a frequent feature of the current year. With but five months to its credit, 1896 has written a record of destruction that will stand. It cannot be surpassed. Fire, flood and high winds have been the principal causes of calamity, and it is impossible that these could have been foreseen or their results avoided. Two or three mine horrors that have accounted for as many hundreds of deaths may be properly charged to the negligence of the owners and operatives. The great weight of misfortune, however, could not have been shifted by human agency. One cannot empty a swollen river with a tin dipper or whistle down a hurricane.

St. Louis was the scene of the first horror of the year. Compared with the present black misfortune that rests on the city it was as nothing. Jan. 3 a great stock of fireworks stored at 309 North Second street exploded. The building and adjacent structures were ruined, and some six persons were killed outright or suffered such injury they died later. Thirty-two were seriously, although not fatally, hurt.

Early in February a great storm whipped the eastern United States coast. The greatest loss was to property on shore, as the warning had been fluttering from signal stations so long in advance that the sailor men had hugged the docks. Four or five vessels were destroyed. Hundreds of houses and other buildings were wrecked. In the State of New Jersey the damage was the heaviest. Bridges and buildings of all kinds were destroyed. Bound Brook, a small town near the ocean, was flattened as if some monster road crusher had trundled over it. The loss of property was great, the fatalities comparatively few.

Feb. 10, in Madrid, several residents of the town were killed and much property destroyed by the explosion of an aerolite. The sky traveler went into fragments just over the city with the deadly destructive effects of many bombshells. In one factory, which was immediately below the center of the explosion, nineteen workmen were killed.

Of accidents in mines, there have been three in this country marked by great sacrifice of human life. In South Carolina 180 men were killed. This was followed by the caving in of a Tennessee shaft, which resulted in the loss of thirty-seven lives. Sixty men were killed as the result of a gas explosion in the Vulcan mine at Newcastle, Colo. Seventy-six workmen in a Grecian stone quarry were killed by the blowing up of the magazine wherein was stored their giant powder. An explosion of gas in a mine in Wales killed nineteen men and seventeen more were buried by the falling earth which was loosened by the explosion.

A great flood that came down the Oequanbuck Valley in Connecticut, March 1, swept away hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of mill property and houses and drowned many persons. Similar floods in eastern New York and other Connecticut streams entailed property losses aggregating several millions.

March 28 a cyclone left a trail of death and ruin across southern Illinois. Alton was a heavy sufferer. April 19 northern Ohio was visited by a cyclone. The loss in Sandusky County was great. Few persons were killed.

Cripple Creek, the wonder mining camp, was destroyed by fire the latter part of April. On the 25th of the month the fire broke out and destroyed nearly all the business part of the city before it was quelled. The damage was about $1,500,000. Four days later the remainder of the town was wiped out. The total loss was nearly $2,500,000. May 4 an explosion of gasoline in a business block in Walnut street, Cincinnati, wrecked two buildings and killed eleven persons. More than twenty were seriously injured. Five days later fires at Ashland, Wis., destroyed five lives and many buildings and lumber. May 11 forests in the southern part of New Jersey burned. The flames swept over great areas of Cape May and Atlantic Counties. Houses and barns and live stock also burned, but no loss of human life was reported.

The cyclone season opened May 13 with windstorms in Wisconsin and Illinois. The principal damage was to crops, buildings and animals. In the two States six deaths only were caused by the storms, so far as is known. The wind in this section was but a zephyr compared with that which blew at Sherman, Texas, May 15. This was a true cyclone, and in its path was the local baseball grounds, wherein were gathered a thousand or two people of Sherman and neighboring towns. More than 100 were killed and several times the number were injured. The day following Scioto, Ill., a small town near Bushnell, was wrecked by a hurricane, and May 17 Kansas towns suffered similarly. Sabetha, Kan., was the most heavily injured. It was a mass of ruins. Afterward came the windstorms in Michigan, and the northern Illinois cyclone, which had not exhausted its fury in Iowa. Another and less extensive cyclone passed over southern Illinois. Thirteen persons were drowned at Cairo by the swamping of a steamer, which lay in the path of the wind. The next day but one St. Louis was in ruins. From May 13 to May 27 it is probable that 1,200 persons lost their lives in the storms which have raged in a radius of 450 miles of Chicago. The property losses will aggregate upward of $75,000,000.

In the cyclone excitement three other disasters passed almost unnoticed. Blue Island, Ill., nearly lost its place on the map as a town. Fire destroyed thirty-six houses and business blocks May 17. On the same day the schooner Ayer and steamer Onoko collided off Racine. Five sailors were drowned. A weak railway bridge at Victoria, B. C., permitted a loaded passenger car to fall through. Nearly 100 persons were drowned.

As was said, the year has lived less than half its term and there is time for the tale of calamity to grow.

Sparks from the Wires.

Ex-United States Senator O. P. Stearns of Minnesota died at San Diego, Cal., where he had gone in search of health.

Edwin B. Fitler, ex-Mayor of Philadelphia, and a member of the well-known firm of cordage manufacturers bearing his name, died at his home in Philadelphia, aged 71.

Charles L. Simmons, of St. Joseph, Mo., who was given as one of the missing in the St. Louis disaster, is safe in Baltimore. He was in St. Louis at the time of the storm, but was not injured.

The Garfield statue, the gift of the Fairmount Park Art Association, was unveiled at Philadelphia with imposing ceremonies. The unveiling was done by Henry Garfield, a son of the late President.

During his visit at Pfauneusel, near Potsdam, Emperor William was accosted by an escaped lunatic. The man was seized before he could do any harm, but the Emperor is said to have been greatly perturbed.

ANDERSON'S ESCAPE.

How a Real Estate Dealer's Presence of Mind Averted a Disaster.

A circus trick seldom seen out of the sawdust arena was performed by Mr. L. E. Anderson, a St. Louis real estate man, a few days ago. It narrowly averted a collision and probably saved a man's life, although Mr. Anderson himself was painfully though not seriously injured in the fray. Mr. Anderson is considered to be the crack horseman of St. Louis. He is the owner of a fine saddle horse, a spirited animal, with which he is on the most intimate terms.

A few evenings ago he rode out to Forest Park, as is his daily custom. The animal was in high feather and sped lustily along one of the narrower driveways of the park. Suddenly Mr. Anderson noticed a bicycle rider scorching toward



WHEELMAN WHIRLS UNDER THE HORSE.

him. There was no time for clearing away, and a collision seemed inevitable. With rare presence of mind Mr. Anderson gave his horse the spurs, lifted him up by the bridle and made him stand on his hand legs. The scorching wheelman, scarcely realizing the danger he was escaping, passed underneath horse and rider unharmed. It was a remarkable spectacle for those who were lucky enough to be near. But the horse careened in some way, and Mr. Anderson's left hand was broken in the middle. It will be some time before he will be able to use it again. The inspiration of the moment and the instantaneous obedience of the animal to its master's touch saved the wheelman's life, or at least his limbs, for a moment later he would have run into the cantering horse.

GENERAL WARNER.

Man Who Inspired the Bolt in the Prohibition Convention.

Adoniram Judson Warner, the president of the Bimetallic League, who inspired the bolt of the silver men in the Prohibition national convention, has written a few books on the financial problem. In 1882 he published "Sources and Value of Money," and in 1887 "Appreciation of Money." He is an all-round man. He was a captain at the beginning of the war in a regiment from Pennsylvania and was rapidly promoted to lieutenant colonel, colonel, and finally brevet brigadier general. He took part in most of the engagements of the Army of the Potomac and was wounded at Antietam. After the war he read law and was admitted to the Indianapolis bar. He moved to Ohio to conserve his coal and railroad interests, and it was from that State that he went to serve his country in Congress. He sat, as a Democrat, in the Forty-sixth, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses and was appointed on many important committees of these Congresses. Gen. Warner is a Virginian by birth, and is 62 years old. He graduated from Beloit, and was at one time principal of the Lewiston, Pa., Academy.



ADONIRAM J. WARNER.

CAUGHT A HOBO.

These Two Old Maids Don't Need a Man Around the House.

The village of North Rose, N. Y., was excited Monday when Mary Jane Hurley and her old maid sister, Sarah Ann Hurley, tramped in from the country leading an unkempt tramp, around whose neck was a rope, while his arms were bound together behind his back. The hobo was taken to Justice of the Peace Oakes, who was eating breakfast. He suspended the meal to inquire into the cause of the tumult in front of his house.

It appears that the tramp, who was wending his weary way from Port Glasgow to North Rose, stopped for the night in Hurley's barn. The two old maids



CAPTURING A HOBO.

live alone three miles from North Rose, and do weaving for a living. They own a farm of two acres, and keep a cow and some chickens. Monday morning the tramp got up and began milking the cow in a tomato can. He was seen by Mary Jane, who was coming with a pail on the same errand. She sneaked up behind the tramp, pulled him over backward and held him fast until her sister, in answer to screams, came out to see what was going on. The tramp was tied securely, his hands pinioned behind his back, while a piece of clothesline was wrapped around his neck, by which he was led to town by Mary Jane, the other sister following, armed with a horsewhip to keep the prisoner in order.

The tramp said he meant no harm in sleeping in Hurley's barn nor in milking the cow. He claimed to be Patrick Flynn, a potter from Catskill, on his way to Akron, O. The amazons insisted that Flynn be made an example of. They shuddered to think how he might have burned up the barn. The tramp was charged with petit larceny, disorderly conduct and vagrancy.

NATIONAL SOLONS.

REVIEW OF THEIR WORK AT WASHINGTON.

Detailed Proceedings of Senate and House—Bills Passed or Introduced in Either Branch—Questions of Moment to the Country at Large.

The Legislative Grind.

The new deficiency bill, framed to meet the objections of the President's recent veto, passed in the Senate Monday, as it came from the House, amid great cheering. When the immigration bill was taken up Mr. Morgan of Alabama spoke in support of his amendment, that the restrictions of the act should not apply to persons coming to this country from Cuba. He said no country had contributed a better class of people to this country's population than Cuba. In the House, the Sherman resolution relative to Virginia bonds was adopted. A special deficiency bill providing for the pay of salaries of members seated by the House and for several other minor matters was passed under suspension of the rules; also a bill to establish a site for the erection of a penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. The conference report on the Indian appropriation bill containing the compromise relative to the old settlers' claim was agreed to and the bill sent to further conference. Mr. Daniels again called up the Aldrich-Underwood contested election case. This aroused the ire of the Democrats. The question of consideration was raised, but this time the House decided, 130 to 68, to consider the case. During the progress of the roll call many of the Democrats left the hall. Mr. McMillin of Tennessee attempted to force a division on the conference report on the District of Columbia bill as a means of developing that no quorum was present, but Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania, who was temporarily in the chair, manipulated the parliamentary situation so as to prevent this, and subsequently, despite the warm protests of Mr. Terry of Arkansas, declined to entertain an appeal from his decision. The District of Columbia appropriation bill was sent back to further conference, and the house took a recess.

The Senate Tuesday agreed to final conference reports on the naval and Indian appropriation bills. The resolution for an inquiry into the circumstances of the award of the statue of Gen. W. T. Sherman was defeated. A supplementary deficiency bill, covering mileage of new members of the House and other minor items, was passed. A House bill was passed authorizing the Attorney General to select a site and secure plans for a Federal prison on the military reservation at Leavenworth, Kan. The House gave its final approval to conference reports on two of the four appropriation bills—the naval and the Indian bills. Most of the day in the House was devoted to the consideration of the Aldrich-Underwood contested election case from the Ninth Alabama district. The Democrats attempted to filibuster, but were overcome, and when the vote was taken the contestant, Mr. Aldrich, who is a brother of Mr. Aldrich who was seated in the place of Mr. Robbins, was given the seat by a vote of 116 to 107. Fifty Republicans voted with the Democrats against this action.

A number of bills were passed by the Senate Wednesday, including the important bill giving trial by jury and other safeguards in prosecution for contempt of court. The measure has been vigorously urged by labor interests, particularly railroad employes. It is the outcome of the agitation resulting from the imprisonment of Eugene V. Debs for contempt of an injunction issued at the time of the Chicago strike. The bill as passed continues the power of summary punishment when an offense is committed in the immediate presence of a judge. But in indirect contempts, such as violation of an injunction, the bill provides that the accused shall be given a full hearing, with opportunities to summon witnesses and offer a defense. The Senate bill to increase the pay of the letter carriers was passed. An enormous amount of business was transacted by the House. Fifty-three bills and joint resolutions were passed, the most important of which, probably, was the bill appropriating $200,000 for the Transmissippi exposition at Omaha. Bills were passed to extend the scope of the investigation of the Agricultural Department into the question of road improvements, to authorize the Butler and Pittsburg Railroad to construct a bridge across the Alloghany river, and to grant permission for the erection of a monument in Washington in honor of Samuel Hahnemann. A bill was passed to pension the widow of the late Brigadier General John H. Gibbon at the rate of $50 per month. A bill was passed to amend the shipping laws so as to provide still further for the comfort and health of sailors.

Congress adjourned Thursday. The final session of the House was devoid of public interest. The speaker closed the session in a graceful speech, in which he thanked the members most cordially and felicitated them on the work of the session. The President's executive clerk announced the President's approval of the two appropriation bills last passed. The committee appointed to wait on the President appeared and Mr. Dingley, the chairman, announced that the committee had performed its mission, that the President had informed the committee that he had no further communication to make and congratulated Congress on the early completion of its labors. The last obstacle in the Senate in the way of adjournment was removed when, soon after the session opened, the enrolling clerks brought in the last of the great supply bills—that for the District of Columbia. The Vice-President announced the appointment of Senators Harris, Faulkner and McMillan as a committee to inquire into the charities of the District of Columbia, with a view to ascertaining the extent of sectarian control. The inquiry was provided for in the District of Columbia appropriation bill. Mr. Harris (Dem.) of Tennessee offered resolutions expressing the thanks of the Senate to Mr. Frye of Maine, president pro tem., for the uniform courtesy and ability with which he had presided over the Senate. A similar resolution of thanks to Vice-President Stevenson for his dignified and impartial service as presiding officer was offered by Mr. Allison. Both resolutions were unanimously adopted. A few moments before the hour set for adjournment the Vice-President rapped the Senate to order and said: "Senators, I am deeply touched by the resolutions personal to myself adopted by the Senate. It has been my earnest endeavor impartially to execute the rules prescribed for the guidance of this body. For the aid you have so generously given me in the discharge of the duties that pertain to this office, as well as for the courtesy uniformly shown me, I am profoundly grateful. And now, wishing each of you a safe return to home and constituents, it only remains for me to declare the first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress adjourned without day." The gavel descended with a whack at the last word, and the session was over.

Precedence and Salary.

The Lord Chancellor of Ireland gets $30,000 a year.

All titles of nobility originally had a military origin.

A viscount ranks higher than the oldest son of an earl.

The expenses of the Queen's household are £172,500.

A NEW DISCOVERER OF AMERICA

Did His Work About the Year Columbus Was Born.

To sum up briefly. The shortest route from the old world to the new is from Cape Verde to Brazil. Winds and currents tend to carry a ship across. There is, therefore, an inherent probability that a Portuguese vessel should have been driven on to the Brazilian coast. This actually happened to Cabral in 1500. It might have happened at any time after ships began to round Cape Verde. That cape was first rounded in 1445. In 1448 a remarkable map was made by Bianco, showing the most recent Portuguese discoveries. On it a long stretch of coastline is shown southwest from Cape Verde, with an inscription saying that it is authentic, and 1,500 miles to the west. The only land in such a position is South America. The discovery must have been made between 1445 and 1448.

It is recorded that an unknown island was found far to the west in 1447. On the first map dealing with the Atlantic Ocean after Bianco's map, a large island is found in the position indicated by Bianco. The Portuguese had good reason for not troubling much about such an island, until the papal bull of 1493, with its line of demarcation, when their conduct leading to the Tordesillas treaty of 1494, by which the line was shifted so far that they secured Brazil, seems to have been based on knowledge of the existence of land in the position of that country. Moreover, there is evidence to show that they publicly claimed the possession of such knowledge. If the views here set forth are tenable, the interesting and important result is obtained that America was discovered by the Portuguese in or about the very year in which Columbus is believed to have been born. Without removing one iota from the real merits of Columbus, it would add the crowning laurel to the already great glory of that marvelous man, Prince Henry the Navigator, who, it is pardonable to remember, was half an Englishman.—Geographical Journal.

A POOR MAN'S GOOD LUCK.

A Disheartened Prospector Finds a Bowlder Worth a Million Dollars.

A romantic good luck story comes from Spokane, Wash.: Martin Neilly was returning home disheartened from an unsuccessful prospecting tour in the Salmon River district and sat down on the bank of the Columbia River to eat his dinner. As he did so he noticed a huge bowlder half buried in the sand in a dry portion of the river not far

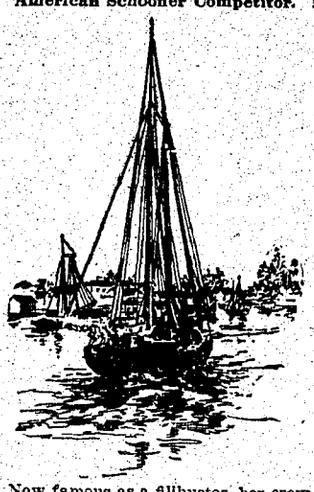


NEILLY'S BOWLDER.

from where he sat. When he was through with his repast he shouldered his pick and sauntered over toward the huge bowlder. He struck his pick into it several times and dislodged a piece of the decomposed rock. Great was his surprise when upon picking up the fragment he saw traces of gold and copper. Chipping a few more pieces he carried them to the nearest town and had them examined by assayers, who found that they would average $50 worth of gold and copper to the ton. Neilly has established a claim and is now holding off for a syndicate offer. The bowlder is estimated to weigh 20,000 tons, and its value is considered to be a million dollars.

In speaking of the discovery Neilly says: "It was some time before I fully realized what a fortune I had discovered, but when it dawned upon me that at last I was a rich man I am afraid I made such demonstrations as would justify anyone who might have seen me in believing that I had lost my senses. For several years I have been 'grubstaked' in prospecting these mountains without success, and many is the time I have gone hungry for the want of the price to get something to eat, and can you blame me for going nearly crazy when I realized that I was no longer poor?"

American Schooner Competitor.



Now famous as a filibuster, her crew having been captured by the Spanish in Cuba and sentenced to death by drum head court martial.—New York Herald.

Handsome Persian Women.

Many of the Persian women of the upper class are exceedingly beautiful, the frequent mixture of Circassian and Georgian blood having greatly improved the original heavy features of the native Persian race. They are lively and clever, and are often of great assistance to their husbands in directing and managing business affairs. In fact, in no country do women have more influence than in Persia, where they are quite content to pull the strings from behind the throne.

A doctor isn't up in his profession unless he can see something in every man that should be cut out.

Most people spend all the money they can get, whether it is a dollar a week, or a thousand.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Grand Rapids Reveres the Memory of Thos. D. Gilbert—Soldiers Monument at Ypsilanti Defaced—Judge Burlingame a Terror to Evil-Doers.

Gilbert Bust Unveiled.

A bronze bust of the late Thomas D. Gilbert, the Grand Rapids banker, was unveiled in Fulton Street Park Friday afternoon as a memorial gift to the city from Mr. Gilbert's associates in business. The bust is of heroic size, the work of Lorado Taft of Chicago. It rests on a pedestal of granite and overlooks the street which Mr. Gilbert traveled for forty years in going to and from business. After a prayer by Rev. Daniel E. Bradley, addresses were delivered by Col. Geo. G. Briggs, George W. Thayer and President J. B. Angell of the State University. The memorial was presented by Col. Briggs and accepted in behalf of the city by Mayor L. C. Stowe. Mr. Gilbert was for twelve years a member of the Board of Regents of the State University, and held many local offices of trust and responsibility. He was lavish in charity and foremost in public movements.

Death of Ex-Governor Begole.

Ex-Gov. Josiah W. Begole died at Flint Friday night. The end came after a protracted season of illness due to a general breaking down of a once robust constitution consequent upon an injury received a year ago last February by a fall as he was about to enter a carriage at his home. In the evening of a well-spent life and of an honored career Michigan's kind-hearted and generally beloved ex-Governor passed peacefully away, leaving as a rich legacy to his family an untarnished name that is held in honor wherever it is known. Besides his wife, who had traveled life's pathway with him for more than half a century and proved a true helpmeet in his every undertaking, the deceased leaves two children, Mrs. Mary B., wife of W. C. Cummings of Otter Lake, and Charles M. Begole of Flint. Ex-Gov. Begole was a pioneer in Masonry in that section of the State, having been made a member of the order about fifty years ago. He was a member of Flint Lodge, No. 23, F. and A. M., and of Genesee Valley Commandery, Knights Templar, and of the Mystic Shrine. He was for many years a member and communicant of the Presbyterian Church and a liberal contributor to its support.

Imlay City Doing Well.

The business men of Imlay City closed their places of business Friday afternoon, and, headed by the Imlay City band, and followed by an ambulance, marched to the fair grounds at that place, dressed in fancy costumes, to play a game of baseball, the proceeds to be used for the benefit of the cyclone sufferers. The players were chosen from among the men who could not play ball, and that fact called out a large crowd. No one was injured seriously. The proceeds amounted to $45. Four Imlay City citizens sent a purse of $400 to the cyclone sufferers. A purse of over $200 was also raised by the citizens of the town. The Children's Junior League of the M. E. Church raised a nice sum by giving an ice cream social, and the ladies of the place have sent clothing, bedding, etc.

Given the Limit.

Kryn Lindhout, of Grand Rapids, who was convicted of causing the death of Mary Tillema, was arraigned for sentence before Judge Burlingame and the court surprised everybody with the sentence passed. The jury recommended the respondent to the mercy of the court, but the evidence was conclusive against him and the recommendation was clearly a concession to the lone juror who hung out so long for acquittal. The attorney for the prisoner made a plea for clemency and Londhout believed he would get off with a couple of years. When he stood up for sentence the court said: "The jury recommends you to mercy, but the court can see no reason for any. The court heard the evidence as well as any of the jurors, and after they have weighed the testimony the responsibility of sentence rests with the court." The respondent was given the extreme limit of the law, fifteen years at Ionia.

The Act of Vandals.

One year ago when the soldiers' monument was unveiled at Ypsilanti, some dissatisfaction was expressed because a space at the base of the monument was filled in with the names of three ladies who formed a committee of the W. R. C. which rendered valuable service in raising money to aid the enterprise, the claim being made that it was a monument to the soldiers, and for that reason no woman's name should appear. It has just been discovered that some one has been so mean as to chisel off the names of this committee. Had it not been for the efforts of these ladies, as well as for the generous contribution of $1,500 by Mrs. Mary A. Starkweather, the monument would not now adorn Highland cemetery grounds. Much indignation is expressed because of the act of vandalism, and should the guilty parties be discovered they will be harshly dealt with.

Short State Items.

George T. Smith, ex-proprietor of the big purifier works at Jackson, was married at Cleveland to Miss Marion Manitates, formerly a stenographer in his office.

Three old-fashioned prairie schooners arrived in Antrim County from Nebraska. The persons using this mode of conveyance had left that county fifteen years ago to go west, but declare they are glad enough to get back to Michigan and remain there.

At Port Huron, Mrs. Frank Gaddum met with a distressing accident. While setting fire to some old papers in the back yard at her home, her clothing in some manner caught fire and she sustained severe burns about her limbs and back. Her burns, although serious and painful, are not thought to be dangerous.

Minden City wants a pickle factory to locate in the village to help make things prosperous in the vicinity.

Andrew J. Bowne, widely known in Michigan banking and business circles, dropped dead at Grand Rapids of heart disease. He was president of the Fourth National Bank and of the Consolidated Street Railroad Company, and was largely interested in the Lowell and Hastings Railroad. He was one of the pioneer wool and grain buyers in the State, and at one time was one of the largest in the State. For forty years he lived at Hastings. He was 65 years old and leaves a family.

A Y. M. C. A. building will be erected at Norway, Dickinson County, soon, liberal donations having been made by the citizens for the purpose.

D. C. Baxter, an elderly man, said to be president of a bank at Byron, O., and one of the wealthiest men of that city, with money interests in Chicago and Detroit, was robbed in Jackson Thursday night while in a dive notorious for the robberies committed there. Baxter was relieved of a $100 diamond pin, a gold watch and $45 in money, besides his suspenders, necktie and penknife. The police have arrested two men, but Mr. Baxter remembers but little regarding the affair and the prisoners will probably be discharged.

The parents of Carl Williams, residing near Stockbridge, received word Saturday afternoon stating that their son was drowned while bathing in a lake near Anderson.

There must be a nice lot of color blind bicycle riders at Tawas City. Their recently organized cycling club has chosen as the club colors maroon and magenta. Think of it!

Monday evening at Merrill, a drunken man drove a team into a throng of people who had congregated to listen to a band, narrowly escaping killing several people. One boy was somewhat injured.

Fire loss of $21,000 was caused at Bay City by the premature discharge of Buck & Leighton's stock of Fourth of July fireworks in the Republic House block. Buck & Leighton lose $8,000, and George H. Schindebette, $13,000.

A Scotch terrier jumped out of a third-story window at Saginaw and was picked up apparently dead. Some Scotch whisky was applied, and the vitality of his race asserted itself, for he recovered, wagged his tail in thankfulness and trotted away.

John Hadley was arrested at Kalamazoo on a charge of embezzling from Cately & Co. He pleaded not guilty. Wm. McLaughlin was arrested charged with stealing a Clipper bicycle from Delano Allen. The wheel had lost its number and was painted yellow.

Mrs. Frank Weber, of St. Joseph, was found on the lake shore near St. Joseph, where she had committed suicide by drowning. She had been in poor health for the past four months. Her brother committed suicide eighteen months ago by hanging and shooting himself.

Probably 7-year-old Eddie Thayer, of Jackson, for two years has kept the authorities busy chasing him down with rigs he has stolen off the street in order to enjoy a pleasure ride. For this the law provided no punishment, except a jail sentence, on account of his youth. He will now be sent to Lansing to enter the boys' industrial school under the truancy law. The other day he stole a rig, and desiring a Pingree campaign button, which was worn by another small boy, he stole the coat to which the button was attached, throwing the coat away after securing the treasured button.

A Ypsilanti man adopted a novel method of punishing his faithless wife, who had been caught meeting a married man clandestinely. He didn't storm, threaten divorce or knock the woman down, but got up a little party, to which he innocently invited his wife's lover, the wronged wife and three other persons. After a quiet, pleasant evening he suddenly arose and in the presence of all dramatically denounced the erring pair. The guilty wife wept and the guilty husband made abject apologies, and both promised reformation. Thus the domestic atmosphere was cleared without bloodshed or litigation.

The clerk in the Keefer House at Hillsdale was startled Monday morning by hearing a heavy jar on the railing outside. He found on the basement pavement J. D. Ryan, the traveling agent for a Chicago liquor house, who had been assigned to a room on the third floor. Ryan was lying unconscious in a pool of blood, with his skull crushed, both arms broken and his shoulder fractured. The bed in his room had not been touched at all, and it seems as if he had seated himself on the window sill to get a little air, for the night was hot, and fell out backward. There is small chance of his recovery.

The twenty-eighth annual convention of the Altgeminer Arbeiter Bund of Michigan was held at Muskegon. The delegates were banqueted, some 250 sitting down to the tables. The delegates were welcomed to the city by Louis Kanitz, on behalf of the president of the local society, and by Mayor L. A. Smith. The response was made by President Pleischke, of Grand Rapids. Committees were appointed and reports of officers were submitted. Treasurer Kersten's report shows the bund to be in a prosperous condition. It began the year with a surplus of $2,777; receipts were $48,300; expenses, $46,672; balance, $4,405. The per capita expense to the bund for ten years has been $5.73.

Recently at Bay City a young man in his shirt sleeves entered the store of Kornwebel & Walther, on Water street, and asked Mr. Walther if he would accommodate Mr. Jennison, of the Jennison Hardware Co., by cashing a check for him. He said the banks were closed and he needed a little money. An affirmative answer was given and the young man went out, only to return in two minutes as if from the Jennison store. He presented a check for $45. The ink was yet wet. The number of the check, 1207, was in red ink and the date was stamped across the head of the check. It was made payable to Kornwebel & Walther at the First National Bank. Kornwebel & Walther cashed the check and deposited it next morning, and were notified that it was a forgery. Mr. Walther says he cannot remember who the forger was. He took the man to be the hardware company's bookkeeper.

The will of the late ex-Gov. Begole was filed in the Probate Court at Flint. The document was executed Nov. 25, 1885, and is in the handwriting of Mr. Begole. The hearing will be July 8 next. The home of the Governor, which is located on the corner of Court and Beach streets, and all the furniture and effects pertaining thereto, are given to his widow during her lifetime and then goes to his daughter, Mrs. Mary E. Cummings. He also gives his widow, in her own right, $500 per year during her lifetime and the insurance which he carried upon his life, amounting to $14,000. This amount to be in lieu of dower. His bank stock is left to his six grandchildren, who are each to receive their shares when they arrive at the age of 30 years. In the meantime, however, they are to receive the dividends of the same. The bank stock, at the time the will was made, amounted to $40,000. For each of the grandchildren $1,000 has been set aside for his or her education. A fund of $500 is set aside, the interest to be used for procuring suitable headstones and to keep the burying lot in Glenwood cemetery in proper repair. The residue of his estate is to be divided between his widow and two children. His son and daughter are named as executors.

For the first time in years every saloon in St. Joseph was closed Sunday and the blinds were drawn so that the entire room could be seen. The Law and Order League are responsible for it, and the saloon men are very indignant.

A Shelby man is this year demonstrating what can be done in the farming line with a small patch of ground. He has a place of about one acre, and on that he expects to raise enough truck this season to bring $1,000 into his pocket. And by the way he has started in on the season, the results will not fall short of his expectations.

The State Agricultural Board, in session at Kalamazoo, adopted a four-year course of study for women at the State Agricultural College. It includes poultry raising, cooking, domestic economy, languages, music, painting, floral culture, etc.

Ex-Gov. Alpheus Felch is very low at Ann Arbor and hardly expected to live. He is unable to move himself in bed. He is 92 years old. The heart action is bad, and there seems a general failing of his powers, both of mind and body, yet all hope is not given up. Drs. Jennings of Detroit and W. J. Herdman of Ann Arbor are in attendance. His relatives are informed daily of his condition, but none have been telegraphed for yet.

FARM AND GARDEN.

BRIEF HINTS AS TO THEIR SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT.

Home-Made Horse Power that Will Give Good Satisfaction—A Fodder Crop for Arid Sections—A Convenient Hog Trough—Unprofitable Stock.

Farm Horse Power.

Herewith is a sketch of a power erected on barn floor for cutting straw or cornfodder. The large wheel is 12 or 14 feet in diameter, made of wood. The hub of the big wheel is 4 feet in diameter, made of inch boards nailed together, with square hole in center to fit post. The spokes, 8 in number, are 2x4 inch scantling, bolted to hub with two ¾-inch bolts in each. The rim is made of three tiers of inch boards, cut



HOME-MADE HORSE POWER.

the proper circle and about 7 inches wide. The two outside tiers project over the middle tier 1 inch, in order to make groove for chain to run in. The post A in diagram is 6 inches square, hard wood, rounded off at each end to run in bearings on floor and in overlay. The big wheel is fastened on post high enough for horses to walk underneath. The chain B is a size heavier than coman plow chain. The jack in illustration is made from the gearing of an old Buckeye mower. It is shown fastened to post in barn. C is a wooden pulley 15 inches in diameter, with groove for chain and bolted to ratchet wheel, originally on the main shaft of the old mower. D is the bevel gearing and F is a wooden pulley bolted to cog wheel for belt or rope to connect with cutting box. X is the tightening pulley, hinged at (a) with weight G attached to keep chain taut.

Destroying Burdocks.

If a burdock at any stage of growth is cut below the surface of the ground and a handful of salt thrown on the cut surface, it completely destroys it. The moisture from the cut dissolves the salt, and this in turn helps to rot the root, so that no sprout from it is possible. The earlier this is done the less trouble it will be to cut the root below the surface. A sharp spade is best to do this. Very little salt is needed, as when rotting begins below the ground it is apt to continue until the entire root is a mass of pulp. The burdock is biennial and not so hard to get rid of as many perennials which have horizontal roots running under ground, which no application of salt can reach. The chief trouble with burdock is its innumerable seeds, one plant seeding making enough to stock an acre, and the seed remaining in the ground for years waiting an opportunity to grow.

Black Rice Corn.

Black rice corn is one of the heavily yielding sorghum fodders and is being advertised in some of the Western papers. Like Kaffir corn, it is a rank growing plant and far better adapted to the arid and semi-arid sections of the country than elsewhere. The Kansas



FODDER CROP FOR ARID SECTIONS.

experiment station at Manhattan has tested this corn on a small scale. Agriculturist C. C. Georgeson writes Farm and Home saying the test was sufficient to satisfy him that the plant is not as profitable to raise as Kaffir corn for general culture and its further culture at the station was therefore dropped.

The Spring Pigs Need Extra Feed.

Most young pigs make very rapid growth the first two or three weeks of their life from suckling the sow. But after that time as the pigs grow larger they require more, while the probability will be that the sow gives less milk than at first. If there are as many cows in the dairy as there are litters of pigs to be fed the dairy butter maker can do a profitable business making pork. The skim milk will not be of itself enough to keep pigs in good thrift, but that with wheat middlings and enough linseed meal to make up for the loss of butter fats in the cream will keep pigs growing at five and six months old quite as fast as they did while at the teat. In fact, when feeding pigs we often thought that the growth of the pig from 50 to 150 pounds was more rapid than his growth before he had learned to eat and digest all kinds of food.

Sap Sprouts Around Apple Trees.

If the sap sprouts that start out from severely pruned trees during the spring are broken off when they get fully into leaf, it will save a great deal of after trouble. This, of course, is some check on the tree, but quite possibly the tree needs it, for severe pruning while the buds are dormant induces a great wood growth the following season, to the prejudice of fruit production. It is certainly much less labor to rub off these sprouts when they have just started than after they have hardened, so that a knife or saw has to be taken in hand to rid the tree of them.

Shrunken Wheat for Poultry.

The very best use of shrunken wheat, some of which will be found in every crop, is as food for poultry. The grain being shrunken is deficient in starch, but it has all the greater proportion of gluten, which is the chief element of the egg, while the outside husk or bran is rich in phosphate, which helps to make the egg shell. The poultry dealer can usually buy shrunken wheat at a lower price than the perfect grain, while for feeding fowl it is really better for being shrunken.

Unprofitable Stock.

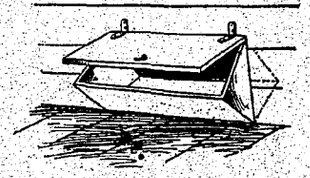
It is very common to hear farmers say that their stock does not pay. This is really the severest possible reflection on their own management. Some kinds of stock cannot be kept in certain localities, because the land is too valuable to make it profitable to grow the feed for them. What should be aimed at is stock good enough to pay for the feed they require when bought at market rates. Then it will not make any difference how dear the land is, for the stock will pay anyway. The stock that is most often kept on purchase food is poultry. But with this some land is necessary, not so much to grow food on as to furnish range for the fowls and keep them in healthy condition. If the owner of fowls does not find them profitable, instead of complaining of his hard luck he should study the defects in his management and remedy them.

Watering Horses at Work.

Horses hard at work need water between the morning and noon meal, and also between noon and time for closing the day's work. If a handful of oatmeal is thrown in the pail of water, it will prevent any danger of injury, and it will also give strength as well as refreshment. This stimulation has no bad after effects, and the horses watered thus in the middle of the forenoon and afternoon will be less likely to injure themselves by drinking at noon or night of cold water while they are heated and exhausted by the labors they have performed. It pays to give the horse good care, for the more he can be made to do, the more effective will be the hired help that works with him.

A Hog-Feeding Convenience.

The usual hog's trough and the usual method of getting food into it, are conducive to a perturbed state of mind on the part of the feeder, because the hog is accustomed to get bodily into the trough, where he is likely to receive a goodly portion of his breakfast or dinner upon the top of his head. The ordinary trough, too, is difficult to clean out for a similar reason—the pig usually standing in it. The diagram shown herewith gives a suggestion for a trough that overcomes some of the difficulties mentioned, as it is easily accessible from the outside, both for pouring in food and for removing any dirt or litter that may be in it. The accompanying sketch so plainly shows the construction that detailed description does not appear to be necessary.



IMPROVED HOG TROUGH.

Trees as Grape Trellises.

We very often see trees of various kinds used as supports for grape vines. It is usually done as the result of neglect, for the tree trellis in the end costs more than one built of wood and wire. There is no advantage in having a trellis more than seven or eight feet in height. This will enable the grower to gather the grapes easily, and will also make the necessary pruning less difficult. On a high tree the extra cost of pruning the vine more than offsets any advantage it may have for the grape vine trained on it. Besides, a tree covered continuously in summer with a growing vine is soon so smothered by the foliage that its own top will die and become unsightly.

Pruning in the Bud.

Successful pruning requires some calculation and imagination. The branches that grow out of shape or run into others and so spoil the tree were originally only buds that could be brushed off with the thumb and finger. It is far better to do this work early than to wait until the bud has developed into a large limb, which leaves an ugly scar on the tree when it is removed.

Farm Notes.

Calico print works use forty million dozen eggs per year, wine clarifiers use ten million dozen, photographers and other industries use many millions, and these demands increase more rapidly than table demands.

A short, compact body in a sow indicates a tendency to fatten, and not to bring large litters and furnish them with milk. Select those with long bodies, well-rounded ribs and ten to twelve teats, well spread apart.

If the soil requires nitrogen the cheapest mode of securing it is to grow clover, but a farmer should not wait before supplying nitrogen to the soil. The clover may be ready next season, but it will pay to use nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia to get the desired results this season.

About two ounces of linseed meal added to the food of a horse once a day will cost but little and greatly add to the condition of the animal in assisting to regulate the bowels and improve the coat. It is considered the best of all remedies for "hide bound," and is highly relished by all classes of stock.

An old cow may be giving as good results as one that is younger, and if so she should be retained as long as she can continue profitable, as she will not bring as good a price for beef as a heifer. Old cows are also more manageable, and that is a very important matter in considering the merits of a cow.

While the horses are young make it a constant effort to teach them to be rapid walkers. There is no better way to increase their capacity for work. See that they have a change of food occasionally. They should not have an exclusive corn diet after they get at the heavy spring work, and give them something better than a hard floor to sleep upon.

The science of feeding is much better understood than it was a generation ago, but there is still room for a considerable improvement. Ten head of young cattle, well fed and comfortably kept, will bring a better return than twenty left to shift for themselves, but there must be caution against the other extreme, lest we interfere with digestion.

NEW TAX LAW IS GOOD

STRONGLY COMMENDED BY THE AUDITOR GENERAL.

Delinquent List Gradually Growing Less—About $3,000,000 Due the State for Lands Bought In—Disbursements Exceed Receipts by $231,407.

A Good Thing.

Advance sheets of Auditor General Turner's annual report for the year ending June 30, 1895, are given to the newspapers.

In the opening paragraph of the report the Auditor General states that the tax law of 1893, with the amendments of 1895, have more than fulfilled the expectations of the framers. At the present time, it is said, many old taxes are being paid and the lists of delinquent taxes are growing less. In the opinion of the Auditor General the refusal of the Governor to sign the clearance sale law passed by the last Legislature has contributed materially to this result, and saved the State nearly a quarter of a million of dollars. The Auditor is greatly antagonistic to clearance sales, and he discusses the subject at considerable length. "A few facts, not heretofore published," it is said, "but which were gathered from the records of this department on the request of several members of the Legislature during the session recently closed, will show the result of the clearance sales heretofore provided for. Seven such sales have been authorized and held, and from the entire number the sum of $63,450.25 was realized, while during the five months preceding the compilation of these data, $93,244.86 was received for sales from the State tax land list in the ordinary course of business under the general tax law of 1893. The seven clearance sales left but comparatively few descriptions upon which the accumulated taxes might be recovered by later sales, while in five months of the ordinary course of collections by sale of State tax lands, $30,000 more was received than from the seven clearance sales, and over 100,000 descriptions remained upon the list, and sales therefrom are being constantly made.

The actual result of each of the clearance sales referred to was:

Sale of 1869, proceeds	$2,596.60
Sale of 1870, proceeds	571.74
Sale of 1871, proceeds	1,073.39
Sale of 1872, proceeds	1,508.39
Sale of 1873, proceeds	1,470.99
Sale of 1874, proceeds	3,083.30
Sale of 1884, proceeds	52,558.54
Total amounts received from clearance sales	$63,462.95

"A graduated sale preceded the clearance sale of 1884, and from this a further sum was realized which is not included above.

"While it is true as before stated that these sales leave but few descriptions upon which the delinquent taxes can thereafter be realized, yet they do not clear the State tax land lists of a large number of descriptions which are held for long periods and constitute the really burdensome and valueless portion of the list. There are descriptions in some counties that are held for nearly or quite every year from 1860 down. With possibly an occasional exception, these lands are worthless and abandoned, and there is no advantage to be derived by assessing them from year to year, only to add another year to those for which they are held as State tax lands. I believe the State tax land lists will experience more relief from the operations of section 127 of the tax laws of 1893 than from all the graduated or clearance sales that could be held. If land is both valueless and abandoned there is no reason why it should be assessed year after year and again and again returned to the State tax land lists.

"There are two classes of buyers at clearance sales, but neither of them are purchasers of lands that are both worthless and abandoned. First there are the owners who have intentionally and habitually permitted their unpaid taxes to accumulate, in anticipation of such sales and of the consequent liability to avoid payment and to remove the tax lien "for a song." This class of bidders purchase only the lands to which they hold the title in fee.

"Then there are the speculators or investors, who purchase tax titles only on valuable lands, and very naturally are not disinclined to purchase at the lowest possible price. The two classes of buyers quickly arrive at an understanding that is mutually satisfactory. The result has already been given above."

Under the tax now on the books the Auditor General claims a material increase in the receipts from delinquent taxes. During the first year of the operation of the law the net receipts were $751,309 in excess of the preceding year, while for the year just closed the receipts were $582,712 greater than for 1893, making an average excess for each year of its operation of $667,011, as compared with the last year under the previous tax law. The principal amendments made to the law in 1895 relate chiefly to its administrative features and are having a tendency to strengthen it in that respect. There is still one important amendment which in the Auditor's opinion should be made to the law. At present the expense of advertising delinquent tax sales for sale, which amounts to 70 cents for each description, is not a lien upon the property, nor is it collectable until the land is actually sold. The State is thus called to pay the expense, which the Auditor thinks should be a charge against the property from the time the expense is incurred, that is, when the petition for decree is filed with the Clerk. The loss to the State by this defect in the law amounted in 1894 to $14,319.60.

State tax land Vol. No. 10, recently prepared by the Auditor General, contains 112,000 descriptions of lands which have been bid in to the State and have not been redeemed. The amount of taxes, interest and charges due the State, counties, townships, cities and villages, upon these lands approximates $3,000,000. While a part of this amount is for sales which have been declared invalid, yet every description, it is said, represents taxes due and unpaid.

It is stated that although the tax law now provides that State tax lands which have been bid in for more than three consecutive years and upon which no application has been made to purchase, redeem or pay, may be subject to homestead entry, no entries have been made, although a large number of applications have been received. The Auditor General thus explains why action has been deferred upon these applications:

"First," it is said, "it was not deemed advisable to invite homestead entries upon such lands unless there was a presumption that the title of the State was valid. This presumption was removed by the case of Millard vs. Truax, M., as to all land held under the tax sales of 1890 and 1891, the "dollar mark" being omitted in the tax record for those years. In numerous cases the Supreme Court has held that sales were void if not reported to the court as required by law. As before stated herein, no uniform form of report was furnished to county treasurers for any sale prior to that of December, 1893. In many counties no report was made of any prior sale, in others such reports as were made were fatally defective, and in others reports were made in some years and omitted in others.

"The sale of December, 1893, and all subsequent sales were reported in all counties on uniform blanks. It will be seen that under the rule adopted no deeds under section 127 would issue for lands in any county until after the sale of 1894. After that sale was made and reported, action was further deferred to await the conclusion of the legislative session of 1895, at which an important amendment to section 127, defining the term "abandoned" as applied to State tax lands, was adopted. Actions will now be taken under sections 127-134 in all counties where the sales of 1892 and subsequent years have been properly reported, and it is predicted that it will result in a material abbreviation of the list of State tax lands. In many counties, however, action will not be taken, for the reason before stated, until after the tax sale of the present calendar year, while in others no lands will be deemed subject to section 127 until after the sale to be holden in 1896. I do not understand that it is claimed that the deeding under the section named will give the State any title that it does not already possess, but rather that its purpose is to remove the lands from the tax rolls until homesteaders acquire full title, and to place a record of the State's title (under which homesteaders will hold) upon the land records of the counties where the lands so deeded are situated."

Several provisions of the general charter laws for cities and villages are said to be inconsistent with the terms of the general tax law and should be amended by the next Legislature. There is also said to be imperative need for the earliest legislative consideration of the provisions of certain special charter acts which give authority for city tax sales for corporation taxes. In Grand Rapids the State is given no protection for the titles which it may have acquired in property which may be sold for delinquent city taxes, and serious loss can be the only result.

An anomaly in the tax system is represented by Isle Royal County. By an act of the last Legislature the county was attached to Houghton County for judicial purposes, while by a joint resolution adopted in 1889 the land records of the county were transferred to the Auditor General, who has since been ex-officio and de facto register of deeds for the county. The county is without local government, and the only tax levied is the State tax, which is apportioned by the Auditor General as in the case of other counties, but is never assessed against any given properties in the county or to individual taxpayers. Thus far the State has been at no loss by reason of the unique status of the county, the entire State tax apportioned to the county being paid by a corporation which holds the title to a large part of the territory; but, in the event of the failure to receive such voluntary payment, it would be difficult to determine what proceedings would enforce collection of the State tax apportioned to the county.

The greater regularity of the proceedings connected with the decree of sale against lands returned for delinquent taxes, it is said, may be fairly claimed to be due to a more perfect law, to the care exercised by circuit judges, to the later determination of certain questions by the Appellate Court, and to the greater care with which the petition and tax record have been prepared. To this desirable result, the Auditor declares, many prosecuting attorneys, county clerks and county treasurers have lent their best efforts.

That portion of the report relating to the financial affairs of the State forms a subject for the contemplation of the taxpayer. The receipts of the State from all sources during the year were $3,704,198.20 and the disbursements $3,935,605.68, the disbursements exceeding the receipts by $231,407.48, thus reducing the cash balance in the treasury to $290,417.79. The bonded indebtedness of the State is still represented by $19,000 of past due, non-interest bearing bonds adjustable at $10,992.83.

There was paid during the year for the support of the insane $465,489.61, of which amount $25,715.63 was for the support of non-resident insane; $33,787.64 for the support of the criminal insane and $22,304.03 for the support of insane persons at the Wayne County asylum.

The cost of the transportation of children to the State public school was $1,437.05; for returning children from the school, $8.25; for conveying children to and from the industrial school for boys, $4,443.00 and for the transportation of children to and from the industrial home for girls, $2,175.35—a total of $8,063.71. A total of $13,178.73 was expended for the transportation of convicts.

The accounts with State institutions show the following summaries: Drawn from the State treasury, $1,545,211.43; earnings, $669,232.51; total, $2,214,443.94. Disbursements—For current expenses, $1,940,711.25; for buildings and special purposes, $317,600.45; total, $2,258,311.70, showing an excess of disbursements of $43,867.76. The institution balances were $237,443 on July 1, 1894, and $194,218.70 July 1, 1895.

Among the other expenses paid by the State may be mentioned the expenses of members of State boards, $9,531.18; salaries of State officers and clerks fixed by statute, $68,076.92; salaries of extra clerks in the several departments during the year, $197,409.64. Of this sum $88,736.95 is chargeable to the expense of collecting delinquent taxes. The salaries and expenses of the judicial department of the State were $150,964.87, of the legislative department $123,929.67, and of the State banking department $9,118.97. The awards of the Board of State Auditors aggregated $178,375.20; the costs of suits paid by the State were $14,547.41, and coroners' fees amounting to $4,379.28 were paid. The cost of advertising the delinquent taxes of 1892, sold in December, 1894, was $44,059.60, but a portion of this amount it is said, will be eventually recovered when the tax lien is cancelled by redemption or sale to individuals.

The net receipts from direct taxes during the year were $1,718,107.47, and the amount received from specific taxes $1,229,587.27. The interest receipts on overdue specific taxes and on funds deposited amounted to $15,007.20. The sum of $21,283.59 was collected from corporations as franchise fees and $13,839.14 was turned into the treasury by the State Oil Inspector and his deputies after their fees had been deducted. The amount of money apportioned during the year among the primary schools of the State was $884,219.69.

The annual reports of county treasurers show the amount of liquor tax paid to be $1,825,998.37, the total number of dealers of all classes being 4,535.

His Motive.

In an Edinburgh school, recently, an inspector wishing to test the knowledge of a class in fractions, asked one boy whether he would take the sixth or seventh of an orange if he had his choice. The boy promptly replied that he should prefer one-seventh.

At this the professor explained at length to the class that the boy who would choose one-seventh because it appeared to be larger, was very foolish.

Just then a hand was raised and a piping voice said: "But please, sir, my brother disna like oranges!"

Camels are perhaps the only animals that cannot swim. Immediately upon entering water, it is said, they turn on their backs and are drowned.

DO HONOR TO ANGELL.

ALUMNI OF MICHIGAN'S GRAND UNIVERSITY.

Unite in Celebrating the 25th Anniversary of Their President's Reign—To Have a Day of Speeches, Receptions, and Handshaking.

Ann Arbor's Coming Event.

Instead of honoring President Angell, of the University of Michigan, with a banquet in Detroit, as was intended early in the year, the University Association of Detroit is making arrangements to help celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his presidency by an elaborate dinner at Ann Arbor. It has been planned by the Board of Regents and the university senate to honor the president with an unusual demonstration, and for more than a year arrangements have been under way. They will mature on Wednesday, June 25, with the program now arranged.

It is expected that many universities will be represented in the auspicious event, for President Angell's long connection with the University of Michigan has made him the personal friend of almost every college and university president in the country. President Charles K. Adams, of the University of Wisconsin, is to deliver the comencement oration this year, and will also be present to assist in doing honor to President Angell and his alma mater, for he himself is an alumnus of the university. Some Eastern college presidents will also be in attendance, and will assist in making the alumni dinner to be given in honor of President Angell an affair of unusual importance. The class reunions, too, which are held on the same day, will be subordinated to the great event of the day, and all classes will unite in doing honor to their president. More than the usual representation of the 10,000 living alumni of the university are expected to be present.

The University Association of Detroit has been quietly getting ready for some time to do its part in the celebration. The postponement of its own banquet until fall did not mean at all that the association meant to do nothing. It simply meant that all the energies of the officers would be united in adding to the interest of the commencement celebration. The Board of Directors has been working for some time, headed by President Don M. Dickinson, and the arrangements to take a big crowd of alumni and old students to the university city are about completed. There are 500 alumni in Detroit and a large proportion will doubtless avail themselves of this unusually inviting opportunity to visit their alma mater during commencement time.

The Board of Directors has prepared a letter which has been sent to each alumnus, urging him to be in Ann Arbor on June 24. It contains the program of the celebration and is as follows:

Dear Sir and Fellow Alumnus:

The regents and senate of the University of Michigan have extended an invitation to this association to participate in the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the presidency of James Burrill Angell, to be held in Ann Arbor on Wednesday, June 24, 1896. The program for the day is as follows:

At 10 o'clock a. m., in University Hall, greeting by the regents and the senate; addresses of congratulation from other universities.

At 1 o'clock p. m., in the Waterman gymnasium, dinner given by the senate and the alumni.

At 8 o'clock p. m., in the Waterman gymnasium, reception by the president and the senate to invited guests and the alumni.

It is earnestly urged that as many members of the association as possible attend these exercises. If you are unable to attend all the events of the day, make a special effort to attend the alumni dinner at 1 o'clock. Tickets for the dinner can be obtained at the steward's office, Ann Arbor, at $2 each. In order to make arrangements for the dinner it is necessary to learn the probable attendance. Will you kindly inform the secretary of this association, not later than June 15, whether it is your purpose to be present at the dinner?

The directors at this time wish to call your attention to the importance of membership in this association. Less than six months old, the association already numbers 135 members, and it is highly desirable that this number reach 300, at least, before the first annual meeting and banquet the coming autumn. If you are not already a member, please fill out the enclosed application and forward the same to the secretary. As the constitution, by-laws and membership list are about to be printed, please return application at once so that your name may appear in the printed list. No indorsement on application is necessary.

Further announcements of the arrangements for commencement week and alumni day will be made through the press.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DON M. DICKINSON, president.
EARL D. BABST, Secretary,
42 Moffat building.

The University Association, while it has not been making much noise since its organization in October last, has quietly done no little work for the good of the university. Its own first public debut will be made in a banquet next fall, when the twenty-fifth anniversary of President Angell's presence at the university will probably be further celebrated. The officers of the association are well distributed through the last thirty-five years of commencements. Judge Swan is the oldest alumnus, his class being that of '62. Following are the officers, together with their years of graduation: President, Don M. Dickinson, law, '67; vice-president, Miss Ruth Winifred Lane, literary, '91; secretary and treasurer, Earl O. Babst, literary, '93; directors, George S. Hosmer, literary, '75; Helen F. Warner, medical, '72; C. M. Burton, law, '74; George P. Codd, literary, '91; H. H. Swann, literary, '62; William G. Johnson, literary, '78.

HUSTLING HOLLAND.

This Thrifty Town Is Always Headed the Right Way.

The little city of Holland, on an arm of Lake Michigan known as Black Lake, is probably the only town in Michigan which was not staggered by the recent hard times and financial panic. The thrifty Dutch who comprise about half the population and the Americans who make up the other half could see nothing ahead but a bright future, and so instead of allowing any of their business interests to halt, they went ahead expanding them. Today there is not a vacant house in the city, nor any idle men who wish to work. The latest move toward general improvement is the building of good roads. The city itself has always been noted for fine streets, but now the work is taken up on the highways leading to the agricultural and horticultural districts. In this work, the citizens are greatly aided by the liberality of the Holland-Chicago Transportation Company, which runs a daily line of boats. This company stands one-third of the expense upon several roads. The fruit interests of the territory immediately adjacent to Holland have expanded so wonderfully that the action of the steamboat men is not entirely unselfish, for its object is to secure the carriage of the product to Chicago.

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1896.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The last resort of the enemies of McKinley is to assert that "President Cleveland will vote for him."

The Ohio idea of making William McKinley President has become the idea of the people of the whole country.

Mr. Cleveland calls the treasury deficit a disappointment in revenue. The people call it a blunder in statesmanship.

Until a tariff law is enacted which will at least provide sufficient revenue to maintain the government the tariff question will be a live issue.

Democratic organs are now worrying about "the tail of the Republican kite." They had better be putting in their whole time on a "head to the democratic kite."

An Ohio farmer, in speaking of free silver, said: "I am afraid it will be the same as it is with free trade, the freer it is the less we have." That farmers head is level.

If Cuba continues to fight, men are going to be scarce in Spain. They are now boasting that "they will send another 100,000 to Cuba" as soon as the rainy season is over.

Postmaster Hesing, of Chicago, has declared, that he would vote for McKinley before he would vote for a free silver Democrat, regardless of any action taken by the President.

The two Bishops elected by the Methodist Conference, at Cleveland, were old soldiers, and members of the Grand Army of the Republic. The old vets will get to the front this year.

Like Michigan, the Legislature of Oregon has a Democrat in it. The people in both states seem to want just enough Democrats around to see how they look, and not enough for mischief.

The Democrats are trying their best to obscure the tariff issue in the minds of the American people. It can't be done however. The effects of Democratic tariff tinkering are still present.

This is going to be a good year to discuss the tariff. When the present tariff law fails to produce enough money to pay the running expenses of the government, something is certainly wrong.

The talk about sound-money Democrats making a stampede to vote the Republican ticket, is the veriest kind of bosh. People who know best the Democratic party will take no stock in such gushing.

The people are in favor of the restoration of the Republican party to power, because the discipline of hard times has fully satisfied them that prosperity is impossible under Democratic rule.—Globe Democrat.

The first argument against free silver at 16 to 1 is that the silver dollar is not worth as much as the gold dollar. Yet there is not a free silver advocate who favors putting a dollars worth of metal in the silver dollar.

It has been established that if the original tariff bill, as approved by Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Wilson, had become a law, the deficit this year would have been $75,000,000 instead of $30,000,000.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

A Democrat in Pittsfield, Mass., said to a minister of that town, a Republican: "I represent a democratic paper and probably will make it hot for you." The ministers witty retort was: "If you do, I will be the only American industry you fellows have done that for. You have put out the fires in about all the others."—Delaware Express.

A Japanese workman spends $20.00 a year for food for himself and family, and a prosperous merchant can get along nicely on an outlay of $33.00 a year for each adult member of his family. Any one who can demonstrate that this is not a menace to American and even to cheap European industry would relieve the tension of a great many manufacturers if he would file his specifications at once.—San Francisco Chronicle.

ALPHEUS FELCH.

For many years the oldest ex-governor of Michigan has been waiting for the reaper to come where the harvest was ripe.

Lacking only a decade of a century of joys and sorrow, Alpheus Felch, honored and revered by all who knew him, has closed his earthly career. The record of this man is a part, and no small part, of the history of this nation. He was conspicious in public life from early manhood to ripe old age, and with him a public office was always a public trust, never abussed. The infirmity of old age compelled him to retire from active life long ago, but his good name and fame have not been forgotten.

To think of him is to be reminded that "An honest man is the noblest work of God."—Det. Journal.

McKinley served all through the war, and for the first fifteen months as a private soldier. In the award of honors richly earned the man who carried the knapsack stands second to nobody, and his figure will adorn the Presidential pedestal.—Globe Democrat.

The eyes of the whole nation are fixed upon St. Louis this week. Any other news than that which relates to the Republican National Convention will have to be very important to attract much attention. The generally conceeded fact that the future policy of the country is to be formulated and declared at this convention, makes it of surpassing interest to the people of this nation, and of other nations as well. There is much at stake but, happily, there is every reason to believe that the convention will be wisely governed in its action, both in the nomination of its candidates and the adoption of its platform.

Gen. Wm. Shakespeare, in speaking of the appointment of Commissioner Lochreen, to a U. S. Judgeship said: "It is a part of the reward offered him for the loss of self-respect; for the dishonest course he has pursued as Commissioner of Pensions. It is a part of the reward that is paid him for the persecution of men who gave their blood, their limbs and health in defense of their country. Benedict Arnold received an appointment in the British regular army as a reward for his treason. Lochren receives the nomination as a district judge as a reward for his hatred of his old comrades. The man who votes for the confirmation ought to have the brand of Cain placed on his brow."

A newspaper strongly advocating the nomination of Mayor Pingree, of Detroit, as the Republican candidate for governor, states that it has it on excellent authority that "Pingree failing to receive the nomination from the Republicans, will run on an independent ticket," and claims that means the defeat of the Republican party in Michigan, and asks the question: "Will the Republicans dare invite such a contest?"—If that is the kind of a Republican Hazen S. Pingree is, it is the more reason why he should not receive the party nomination as its candidate for governor. That is not the kind of a man the party should even consider for a chance of a nomination as its standard bearer. The motto should be "none but true and tried Republicans" should be considered before the convention. We do not believe that Pingree, or any other man, is greater than the Republican party of Michigan.—Cheb. Tribune.

Official returns from the late Oregon election make it certain that both Republican candidates for Congress are elected by small but reliable pluralities and that the next legislature will be safely Republican. The first reports indicated that the fusionists or silverites had defeated Tom Tongue, the brilliant Hillsboro lawyer, in the first district by a plurality of nearly 700 in favor of a Coos county populist, named Vandemark. The official returns reverse the plurality, and the next congress will be graced by the presence of one of the most eloquent orators in the Pacific northwest.

Congressman Ellis is also elected to succeed himself, defeating his opponent by a decisive vote and insuring two reliable Republican votes for protection and sound money in the next Congress. The fact that these two men are elected is peculiarly gratifying, owing to the demostrations of joy made by the silverites over the premature and incorrect report over their defeat. Their election in view of the boasting claims of the silverites is doubly significant of the sound and enduring common sense of the masses. If there is a congressional district in the Union which ought to elect a free silver man, that District is the First of Oregon. It contains just the kind of voters to be carried away with free silverism—but it appears that even they are too patriotic and sensible to idly threaten the credit of the government.—Det. Journal,

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1896.

EDITOR AVALANCHE:

Every train that has left Washington for St. Louis since the adjournment of Congress has been crowded with Republican Senators and Representatives en-route to the convention, and nearly every man of them expresses the utmost confidence that the convention is going to do the *right thing, both as to candidates* and platform. If the sentiment of the convention is the same as that of most Republicans in Congress, there is no doubt whatever of the nature of the financial plank of the platform that will be adopted; it will be only a question of how the old republican policy of true bimetallism shall be expressed. There was a general disposition among Republicans to smile when it was announced early this week that a member of the cabinet had said, that Mr. Cleveland would support the republican ticket, if the platform adopted at St. Louis contained a gold standard plank. The object of the announcement was palpable to all, but it will have no effect upon the convention. The Republican party has never been a single idea organization, and there isn't the slighest danger of its becoming such.

Delegate Catron, of New Mexico, had the pleasure before Congress adjourned, of presenting a strong report to the House, from the Committee on Territories, in favor of the bill admitting New Mexico to statehood. The report recalls the fact, that as long ago as the forty-third Congress a bill for the admission of New Mexico to the Union passed both branches of Congress, but was hung up because of a Senate amendment upon which the House did not have time to act. Mr. Catron is confident that the bill will go through all right at the short session of Congress.

The Indian bill, as finally agreed to, limits government aid to sectarian Indian schools to the fiscal year, beginning July 1st, next, and provides that the money appropriated shall be as far as may be equally proportioned among the Indian schools of all denominations.

Chairman Dingley of the House Ways and Means Committee, is one of the comparatively few Republicans in Congress who will not attend the St. Louis convention. Before leaving for his home to take a long rest, which he needs, he said: "I regret that the democratic friends of the administration, and the silver men in the Senate, refused to accept the relief for the Treasury contained in the emergency tariff bill passed by the House. A number of prominent democrats have told me that their party made a serious blunder in not taking that bill, which was thoroughly non-partisan in its construction, and passing it through the Senate as promptly as it passed the House. Senator Hill has told me more than once that his party associates made a serious mistake in not accepting that bill. From a party standpoint, he was obliged to defend the administration and his party, but there never has been any doubt in his mind about the insufficiency of the revenues. Not only has Senator Hill admitted that fact, but Senator Gorman and other Democrats have made similar statements. Secretary Carlisle, in spite of his public utterances to the contrary, has admitted the insufficiency of the revenues, but in justice to him will say that he had always accompanied the admission with an expression of the hope that the next month would bring an increase. I have appealed to Secretary Carlisle to use his influence with the administration and his party in Congress to treat the subject as a purely business proposition, and divorce it from the narrow lines of political sentiment and false partisan pride. But he could not bring himself to look at the matter in that light. The administration's advisers took the ground that the democratic tariff bill would produce sufficient revenue, and although they have discovered their mistake, they cannot bring themselves to the point of publicly confessing their error, but insist upon forcing paper balances and showing a fictitious surplus."

Secretary Carlisle's story of the bond issues was given to the Senate investigating subcommittee and published this week. It isn't as interesting as the Secretary's personal testimony is likely to be. The investigation, which will begin shortly, will not be conducted behind locked doors, as Senator Harris wished it to be.

The report of the House Ways and Means Committee on the danger of Japanese competition in our markets is an interesting document. The committee does not think there is any immediate danger from that quarter, and say that when there is it can be easily warded off by the same policy, which between 1861 and 1893 proved so effective against the products of poorly paid European labor—a protective tariff with duties high enough to make up for the difference in wages paid in foreign countries and the United States.

It is just as well to have the financial discussion take the shape it has, and line up all the advocates of free silver in one party, and all the upholders of honest money in another. It makes the issue clear-cut an decisive.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract:: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist Church at Rives Junction she was brought down with Pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's Drug Store. 1

The gubernatorial boom of Col. A. T. Bliss is steadily increasing. There are many things that entitle him to the nomination. He has the ability and is in a position to know the needs of the state better, perhaps, than any of his competitors. If nominated he will get good support in Roscommon county.—Ros. News.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed, when the languid exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic, and alterative if felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, Indigestion, Constipation and Dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50c. and $1 per bottle, at L. Fournier's Drugstore. 1

Better Health Than Ever

"An attack of La Grippe, three years ago, left me a physical wreck, and being naturally frail and delicate, it seemed as if I never should rally again. Induced at last to try

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

I was surprised after taking it two weeks, to find I was gaining strength, and now I am pleased to say I am enjoying better health than I ever had before in my life."—EVA BRAGG, Lincoln, Ill.

Highest Awards World's Fair Chicago.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, druggist.

Tuscola county has swung into the Bliss line, after having been counted all along as a stronghold for Pingree. One by one the stepping stones are slipping out from under his feet, and Bliss is steadily and surely gaining the lost territory. His nomination now is almost a certainty, and it will only be a question of majority with Col. Bliss.—West Branch Herald.

Great Slaughter Sale!

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Ladies and Gents' Furnishings, Hats, Caps,

and in fact every thing and any thing, has to go,

Commencing on Saturday, June 6th,

and continuing until further notice. I do not inaugurate a Special Sale after the Fourth of July, but do it now in the best season of the year, when you need the goods. We are here for business, and we mean business.

Below we quote you prices that will open your eyes:

Indigo Prints 3½ cents per yard, Best 5 cents.
Light Prints 3½ cents per yard.
Apron Ginghams, best makes, 5 cents per yard.
Dress Ginghams, from 4 cents per yard to 8 cents, best.
Outing Flannel, big assortment, 5 cents per yard.

Exclusive Dress Patterns in

Dimities, Linen, Percales, Ducking Chambrey, Figured Lawn, 12½ to 18cents per yard
Ladies Hose 5 cents per pair, or 6 pairs for 25 cents.
Ladies Fine Hose 35 cents per pair, or 3 pairs for $1.00.
Good heavy Unbleached Cotton, 36 inches wide, 4 cents per yard.
Good heavy Bleached Cotton, 36 inches wide, 5 cents per yard.
All Linen Crash, 5 cents per Yard and up, best 8 cents per yard.

Men's Good Overalls, 30 cents per pair.
Men's Good Apron Overalls, 35 cents per pair.
Men's Good every day Working Shirts, 19 cents each.
Men's Socks, six pairs for 25 cents.
Men's Socks, best made, 25 cents per pair.
Men's Working Pants (not 69 cent Overalls) 75 cents per pair.
Men's Fine Night Shirts, embroidered, 75 cents each.

We have not space enough to quote further prices, but they are all reduced in proportion on Clothing, Hats, Caps, Shoes, &c. Take advantage of this

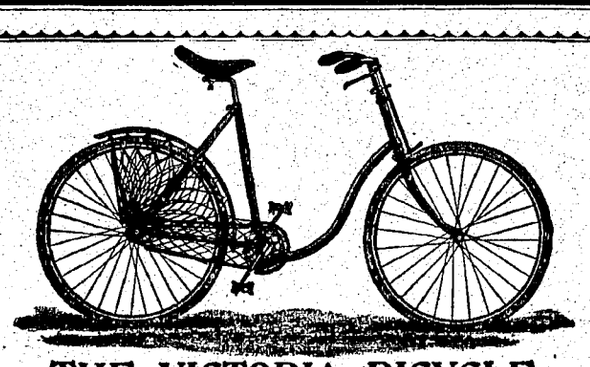
TREMENDOUS CUT RATE

Sale to save money. A word to the wise is sufficient. Come early and avoid the rush. As ever

Your business friends

H. JOSEPH Co.,

Cash Outfitters, and the only REALLY One Price Clothing, Dry Goods, Hat, Cap, Boot and Shoe Store, in Grayling, Mich.



THE VICTORIA BICYCLE

IS THE IDEAL WHEEL FOR LADIES' USE.

The tilting saddle is found only on the Victoria, and makes mounting as easy for women as for men.

Do not be satisfied with anything but the best—a Victoria.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.,

MAKERS OF VICTOR BICYCLES AND ATHLETIC GOODS,

Boston, New York, Detroit, Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Ore.

Farmers, AttentioN!

LOOK HERE!

NOW IS THE TIME TO CONSIDER

THE USE OF

Phosphate,

Land Plaster,

Potato Grower,

Clover Seed,

Timothy Seed,

Millet Seed,

BARBED WIRE, &c., &c.

Call at our Store and we will quote you prices which are right,

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

NEW LOCATION AND NEW GOODS.

I have moved into the Wight building, next door to the Post Office, where I shall be pleased to see all my old, and many new patrons. I have just received a full line of

CANNED GOODS, CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS,

Story Papers, Soft Drinks. Lunches served. Give me a call.

J. W. SORENSON, - Grayling, Michigan

The Inter Ocean

Is the Most Popular Republican Newspaper of the West and Has the Largest Circulation.

TERMS BY MAIL.

DAILY (without Sunday).....$4.00 per year
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As a Newspaper THE INTER OCEAN keeps abreast of the times in all respects. It spares neither pains nor expense in securing ALL THE NEWS AND THE BEST OF CURRENT LITERATURE.

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As a Family Paper Is Not Excelled by Any.

It has something of interest to each member of the family. Its YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT is the very best of its kind. Its LITERARY FEATURES are unequaled.

It is a TWELVE PAGE PAPER and contains the News of the World.

POLITICALLY IT IS REPUBLICAN, and gives its readers the benefit of the ablest discussions on all live political topics. It is published in Chicago and is in accord with the people of the West in both politics and literature.

Please remember that the price of THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN is ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. Address

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LIMA, FINDLAY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI & THE SOUTH.

3 SOLID TRAINS each way between Detroit & Cincinnati.

For rates and full information, address
D. B. TRACY, North'n Pass. Agt., Jefferson & Woodward Aves., Detroit, Mich.
JOHN BASTABLE, Dist. Passenger Agt., 5 Bridge St., Toledo, Ohio.
D. G. EDWARDS, Gen'l Passenger Agt., Carew Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1896.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Read the Ad of H. Joseph Co.

The Board of Supervisors meets on the 22nd., next Monday.

Claggett sells the best 50 cent Corset in the city.

T. Odell, of Center Plains, was in town last Friday.

Gold Medal Flour is the best, and for sale by S. H. & Co.

Mrs. Chas. Butler returned from Saginaw, Saturday last.

Choice Dairy Butter, only 13 cts., at Claggetts, this week.

Fred. Sholts, of Center Plains, was in town, Monday.

Do not miss the great Slaughter Sale of H. Joseph Co.

The sister and niece of Mrs. W. F. Benkelman, arrived last Saturday.

You can save from 25 to 50 per cent by trading at H. Joseph Cos'.

Dr. W. H. Niles, of Oscoda county, was in town last Friday.

1000 Doz. Canned Corn and Peas, only 5 cents a can, at Claggetts'.

Wm. Masters has a fine field of early potatoes in full bloom.

Claggetts' sock factory makes the best 5 cent sock on earth.

Arthur and Seeley Wakeley, and ladies, were in town, Tuesday.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

H. G. Benedict, of Beaver Creek, was in town last Saturday.

Dublin and Scotch Lawns, only 5 cents a yard, at Claggetts'.

BORN—June 12th, to Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Odell, of Center Plains, a son.

"A Dollar saved, is a Dollar made," by trading at H. Joseph Co's.

BORN—June 14th, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Annis, of Beaver Creek, a son.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Cos'.

J. J. Coventry, of Maple Forest, was in town last Thursday.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty see Albert Kraus.

A. H. Annis, of Beaver Creek, was in town last Friday.

Ladies, try Claggett's Nine o'clock Washing Tea. Something new.

Mrs. Jane M. Wallace, of Frederic, has been granted a pension.

If you want the best made Shirt Waist in the City, go to Claggetts'.

Mrs. Wm. Metcalf, of Center Plains township, was in town last Saturday.

New full Cream Cheese, at Claggetts'.

Mrs. J. E. McKnight is visiting with friends in Alpena.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees, in town.

Our thanks are due Miss Edith McKenzie, for a fine boquet of Pink Roses.

E. N. Salling is in town this week, combining business and pleasure.

You are always welcome at the original and only One-Price Store of H. Joseph Co.

Sheriff Chalker has appointed Thos. Calhoun, as deputy.

Semi Porcelain Dinner Set and Beautiful Clock free, at S. H. & Co's.

Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Ostrander, of Atlanta rejoice at the coming of a daughter.

A full stock of Detroit White Lead Work Paints, Oils and Varnishes at Albert Kraus'.

M. Cole and family have moved into the house lately occupied by Wm. McCullough.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

Mrs. C. O. McCullough returned on Tuesday from a visit with her parents in Otsego county.

Sherwin Williams Paint is the best made, and for sale by S. H. & Co.

The services at the M. E. church, next Sunday morning, will be for the particular benefit of the children.

Dr. Ellis, the resident Dentist here, is kept busy. His work giving perfect satisfaction.

Semi Porcelain Dinner Set and Beautiful Clock free, at S. H. & Co's.

S. C. Briggs, and son, of Pere Cheney, were in town Monday, and made us a pleasant call.

Get prices on Nails, Barbed Wire, and Builders Hardware of Albert Kraus, before purchasing elsewhere.

Ira H. Richardson, Supervisor of South Branch township, was in town last Monday.

The best Gents or Ladies $2.00 Shoe on earth, at Claggetts'. All the latest styles now in.

Mrs. A. L. Pond went to Detroit on Monday, for a weeks visit with friends in that city.

Gentlemen, save your money by buying your Pants and Shirts at Claggett's.

Cut worms and Grasshoppers are working sad havoc on many farms in this vicinity.

FOR SALE—A Buckeye Mower, but little used; also a first class Fanning Mill. P. Aebli, Grayling, Mich.

Claggett sells Rostrum Cereal, a substitute for Coffee, 100 cups for 15 cents.

Ripe whortleberries are coming into market. The first were bought by Claggett, at 10c per quart.

Friday and Saturday, Ladies Shirt Waists at 25c, at ROSENTHALS'.

If you need a Doctor go and get one, but if you want good Tea and Coffee, go to Claggetts'.

C. B. Johnson, of Maple Forest, was in town, Tuesday. He sheared 52 pounds of wool from 6 sheep.

Albert Kraus has a fine line of fishing tackle, and it is astonishing how low his prices are.

J. Staley and H. M. Green went down the river Friday, for a day's fishing.

Save all your tickets on Claggetts' Silverware, as he has just ordered a car load from the factory, entirely new.

Friday and Saturday 20 dozen Men's Straw Hats, at 25c, at ROSENTHALS'.

The Eastern Star degrees were conferred on Mrs. J. J. Coventry, of Maple Forest, last Saturday evening.

Use Boydell's Prepared Paints, they are the best in quality and cheapest in price. Every gallon warranted. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

The net shortage of O. L. Partridge, Secretary of the Alpena building association, is $13.247,30.

Why not supply your table with a Semi Porcelain 100 pieces Dinner Set. You can get it free, at the store of S. H. & Co.

The extensive mercantile business of Pack, Woods & Co., of Oscoda, has been sold to a firm from outside.

All standing advertisement for the AVALANCHE must be in the office as early as Tuesday of the week of issue.

N. A. Soderburg, of Frederic, has left for parts unknown to us, and we mourn his loss, to the extent of $2,00.

F. F. Hoesli, Supervisor of Blaine township, was in town yesterday. He left a sample of his rye, measuring 6 feet and 5 inches.

Regular communication of Grayling Lodge, No. 356, F. & A. M., next Thursday evening, the 25st, at the usual hour.

The members of Grayling Chapter, O. E. S., No. 85, will convene on Monday evening, the 22d, at the usual hour.

Gold Medal Flour makes more and better bread than any other flour. Why not order a sack of S. H. & Co.

J. F. Wilcox has been appointed Pound Master, and owners of horses, sheep and swine had better look out for breakers.

The Harbor Springs Graphic is running five columns of mortgage sales. Good thing for the paper but bad for the people.

The graduating or Commencement Exercises of Grayling High School, will be held in the M. E. church, next Thursday evening.

Victor Lalonde has accepted a position in the planing mill at Grayling, and moved there Wednesday.—Roscommon News.

Wm. Carpenter and Wm. Osterman, of Roscommon, were elected to membership in Marvin Post, G. A. R., last Saturday evening.

Rev. R. L. Cope will preach the Baccalaureate Sermon for the benefit of the graduates of the High School, next Sunday evening.

Dr. Wolfe reports two more cases of diphtheria in Frederic, one in the family of Charles Horton, and one with Alex Youngs.

A. J. Eickhoff, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Eickhoff returned from Washington City, yesterday, where he is attending college.

H. Feldhauser, treasurer of Blaine township, was in town yesterday. He is farming quite extensively, taking care of the "Devils" farm, besides his own.

Bert Davis, who was arrested in Lewiston, last week, as a disorderly, for non-support of his family, was given 30 days with Chalker, by Justice McElroy.

The reception to be given the graduating class, of Grayling High School, by the class of '97, will be held at the residence of Mrs. E. Hadley, on Ogemaw Str., next Thursday evening.

At the annual meeting of the Michigan Pioneer and Historial Society, June 4th, O. Palmer was elected Vice President for Crawford County.

Nearly all women have good hair, though many are gray, and few are bald. Hall's Hair Renewer restores the natural color, and thickens the hair.

Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers is a popular preparation in one bottle, and colors evenly a brown or black. Any person can easily apply it at home.

The services at the M. E. church, last Sunday evening were under the superintendance of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, of the M. E. Church.

One of the first class steamers, for which L. T. Wright is ticket agent, arrived in New York, last week, in six days and five hours and a half, from Southhampton.

One Gallon of Sherwin Williams & Co's. Paint, properly applied, covers with two coats 300 or more square feet of suitable surface. For sale by S. H. & Co.

One of the boys who stole flowers from our garden Saturday night, and wore them to Sabbath School the next day, had better watch out. There are no other white Peonies in any other place in town.

Mrs. Dettman and Miss Jennie Ingley take the whole bakeshop as amateur disciples of Sir Isaac. In their last trip, the first of the week, they each captured a fine basket of trout, and Miss Ingley caught the finest Grayling of the season. They were delicious. Thanks.

Alpena county officers have but a faint conception of the eternal fitness of things, and no respect for the feelings of the many property owners who have endeavored to beautify that city. Their most recent break is to plow up the Court House grounds and plant them to garden crops. They must be Pingreeites. —Cheboygan Tribune.

Mr. G. A. Warburton and Mr. McBurney, of New York City, are here and started for a 10 days outing on the Au Sable. This has been Mr. Warburton's second visit here. Mr. Warburton is chairman of the Rail Road Branch of Y. M. C. A. of New York. They were accompanied down the river by J. W. Hartwick, and Ernie Babbitt.

Mrs. Anna Hebert has given us a list of five generations in her family, now living and enjoying good health, as follows: Mrs. Pauline Pillon, aged 97, and Mrs. Adaline Dellaire aged 63, both of Bay City; Mrs. Helene Charron, aged 43; Mrs. Anna Hebert, aged 23; and Miss Marie Hebert, aged 2 years and four months. We expect a photo of the five in one group.

The Musicale, given by Miss Vena Jones and her music class, assisted by Herbert L. Cope, and Miss Josie Jones of Grayling, was a decided success. Mr. Cope's selections were especially well rendered, and he was repeatedly encored. The singing by the quartette, the vocal solo by Mrs. Kneeland, and the piano solo by Miss Edna Deyarmond, were especially fine.—Lewiston Journal.

Mr. J. B. Bishop, one of the editors of the New York Evening Post, has contributed to the CENTURY for June a timely paper of political anecdotes, "Humor and Pathos of Presidential Conventions," in which he sets forth the attidute of many candidates for the Presidency at the time of their defeat. Among the topics of the paper are: "The First Dark Horse," "Convention Sayings," "Modern Stampede Tactics," and there are entertaining details concerning Clay, Webster, Seward, Greeley, Blaine and others.

If you need a Suit for the Boys, then come and let us show you the great values we are offering this month. We must reduce the stock, and the prices we are selling them at, will surely do it. Come, and bring the boys, and we will surprise you at the extremely low prices we are selling goods. See our Friday and Saturday Special Sale.

JOE ROSENTHAL.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist,
WEST BRANCH, MICH.,

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Ins-

L. C. Huxley, of Maple Forest, was in town yesterday.

L. Fournier returned from Detroit, Tuesday evening.

The teachers and pupils of the school will have a pic-nic next Thursday.

The National Convention, at St. Louis, has declared against the free coinage of silver.

At a meeting of the School Board, last evening, it was decided to retain Prof. Beukelman as Principal. Now "let us have peace."

Messrs. Dewing, Pratt, Bush, Pitkin, and Gates, of Kalamazoo, arrived here Saturday, and left for home yesterday, after a very successful trip down the Au Sable.

We failed to mention last week the return of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Billman, from Virginia. Walt went to Virginia last September and has been working hard ever since to get money enough to bring him back. Tally another one for Northern Michigan. —Roscommon News.

We are informed that an irresponsible "what is it," is reporting that we are a hanger-on of the church and a member of all the societies in town for the purpose of getting their job work. Now we are not a hanger-on of any church, which is reprehensible, and a member of but two societies, both of which we joined in the days when men of his calibre vamosed into Canada or were engaged in an athletic exercise called "lapin the bounty." The job work of all the societies in town does not amount to much as they get cut or free gratis rates, on everything, and we are not benefitted in any way by any orders given us, financially or otherwise.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

A Pleasant Surprise.

As the members of the W. R. C. were about to depart for their homes, on Saturday afternoon, June 13th, they found that one of their members, Mrs. Cornelia Hartwick, was moving away. They decided to go to her home and bid her good bye; as they were about to leave her, Mrs. M. E. Hanson, the President, stepped forward, in behalf of the Corps, and presented her with a very nice pin, an emblem of the order, and as a token of our remembrance for her She was very much taken by surprise, and could only say she thanked the Corps.

REBECCA WRIGHT,
SECRETARY.

Last Monday evening Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Hartwick left for his son's residence, near Owosso, being accompanied by M. S. Hartwick. The old gentleman is approaching 90 years of age, and has been a confirmed invalid for nearly three years, though his mental powers seemed unimpaired. He has been a familiar figure in Grayling for 20 years, and he has watched the growth and development of this section with great interest. About two months ago, Mrs. Hartwick severely sprained her knee compelling her to use crutches, and could not give her husband the constant care he needed, and which she had rendered night and day through his long illness, and it was hoped the change would be beneficial to him, and give her a much needed rest. Before leaving the W. R. C. of which she was a member, presented her with an elegant badge of their order, which was highly appreciated. They take with them the good will of the community.

Public Notice.

On and after this date all girls and boys caught roaming about town, during all hours of the night, sniping flowers, or pulling pickets from fences, will be apprehended and dealt with according to law.

Dated June 16th, 1896.

WM. S. CHALKER,
SHERIFF.

Notice of Teachers Examination.

A special public examination for teachers and candidates for the admission to the freshman's class of the Agricultural College, will be held at the Court House, Thursday and Friday, June 26th and 27th, 1896.

FLORA M. MARVIN,
School Commissioner.

Public Notice.

Contingent order No. 2 of the township of Maple Forest, dated the 1st day of June 1896, payable to John J. Niederer, the amount being $13.25, is lost. The same is hereby cancelled, and payment thereof withheld.

Dated at Maple Forest this 6th day of June, 1896.

JOSEPH CHARRON, Clerk.
J. J. NIEDERER, Sup.
ARCHIE HOWSE, Treas.

The Glorious Fourth

IS NEAR AT HAND,

And on the morning of the 5th. we start our Annual Inventorying. So in order to reduce our Mammoth Stock, will inaugurate the

THE GREATEST SLAUGHTER SALE

ever witnessed in this locality. Do not miss this sale, but come and provide yourselves with your wants, as it means a big saving for you. Remember that we carry the most complete line of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Shoes

and Notions, in town. Our loss is your gain. Come and see if we do not do as we say. No trouble to show you our bargains.

JOE ROSENTHAL.

THE ONLY ONE PRICE

Dry Goods, Clothing Hat, Cap & Carpet HOUSE.

STOVES, STOVES!

I am selling at lowest possible prices:
PENINSULAR STOVES & RANGES,
Detroit White Lead Works' Paints and Varnishes. Strictly pure White Lead;
Boiled and raw Linseed Oil,; Turpentine, Japan, Shellac, Glass,
Putty, Sash and Doors.

I have also a full line of Paint Brushes, Alabastine, Gypsine, NAILS, PLAIN & BARBED WIRE, PLOWS, HARROWS & CULTIVATORS.

The best line of FISHING TACKLE in Grayling.

I solicit a share of your trade,

A. KRAUS, - - Grayling, Mich.

Fournier's Drug Store

IS HEADQUARTERS FOR

HAMMOCKS, BASE BALL GOODS,

Croquet Sets, and the most complete Line of FISHING TACKLE in the city.

LUCIEN FOURNIER
PROPRIETOR.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

Trains leave Grayling as follows:

GOING NORTH.

4:25 P. M. Mackinaw Express, Dailyexcept Sun day; arrives at Mackinaw, 7:40 P. M.
8:02 A. M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw 6:30 A. M.
1:35 P. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 8:00 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

1:50 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City, 5:15 P. M., Detroit 9:45 P.M.
:35 A. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives Bay City 5:50 A. M., Detroit, 11:15 A.M.
:35 P. M. Grayling Accommodation, arrives at Bay City 7:00 P. M.

O. W. RUGGLES,
GEN. PASS. AGENT.

A. W. CANFIELD,
Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

F. & P. M. R. R.

IN EFFECT NOV. 24, 1895.

Bay City Arrive—6:05, *7:22, 8:05 *0:45, 11:20 a. m; *12:25, 2:00, 3:25, 5:07, *6:30, 8:00, *10:12, p. m.
Bay City—Depart—6:20 7:00, *8:40, 10:15, *11:20 a. m.; 12:51, 2:03, *3:50, *5:20, 6:40, 8:05, *9:00 p. m.
To Port Huron—6:20 a. m.; 5:20, 9:00 p. m,
Arrive from Port Huron—12:25 p. m. 8:00 p. m.
To Grand Rapids—6:20 a. m.; 5:20 p. m.
From Grand Rapids—12:25, 10:12 p. m.
To Detroit—7:00, 11:20 a. m.; *5:20, †9:00 p. m;
From Detroit—*7:22 a. m.; 12:25, 5:07, *10:12 p. m.
To Toledo—11:20 a. m.; 15:20, †9:00 p. m.
From Toledo—*7:22 a. m.; 5:07, †10:12 p. m.
Chicago Express departs—7:00, 11:20 a. m., †9:00 p. m.
Chicago Express arrives—*7:22 a. m. †10:12 p. m.
Milwaukee and Chicago—3:50 p. m.
Pullman sleeper between Bay City and Chicago.
Sleeping cars to and from Detroit.
Trains arrive at and depart from Fort St. Union depot, Detroit.
Parlor cars on day trains.
Boats of the company run daily, weather permitting.
*†Daily.

EDGAR BRITTON, Ticket Agent.

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—AND THE—
CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE,
WILL BE SENT TO ANY ADDRESS,
ONE YEAR, FOR - - - $1,35.

Do you wish to keep in touch with the political field during the Presidential campaign? Are you fond of good stories? Do you want the latest and most accurate news? Are you a member of the G. A. R.? Does a weekly page of bright, forcible editorials appeal to you? Would you enjoy a page of clever wit each week? Would an accurate weekly market report be of service to you? If so, you want

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

Address all orders to THE CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE.

☞ Drop a postal to THE WEEKLY PRESS, New York, and a sample copy will be mailed you.



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Scientific American

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Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

State of Michigan } ss.
County of Crawford. }

In the matter of the estate of Henry Hill, deceased.

NOTICE is herby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, administrator of the estate of said Henry Hill, deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Crawford, on the first day of June, A. D. 1896, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Grayling, in the County of Crawford, in said state, on Friday, the 31st day of July, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, subject to all encumbrances by mortgages or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow and the minor child of said deceased thereto, the following described real estate, to wit:

All those certain pieces or parcels of land, lying and being situate in the village of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, and more and particularly known and described as lots five [5] and six [6] of Block thirteen [13] of the village of Grayling, according to the recorded plat thereof.

Dated, June 15th, 1896.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER,
Administrator.

june18—7w

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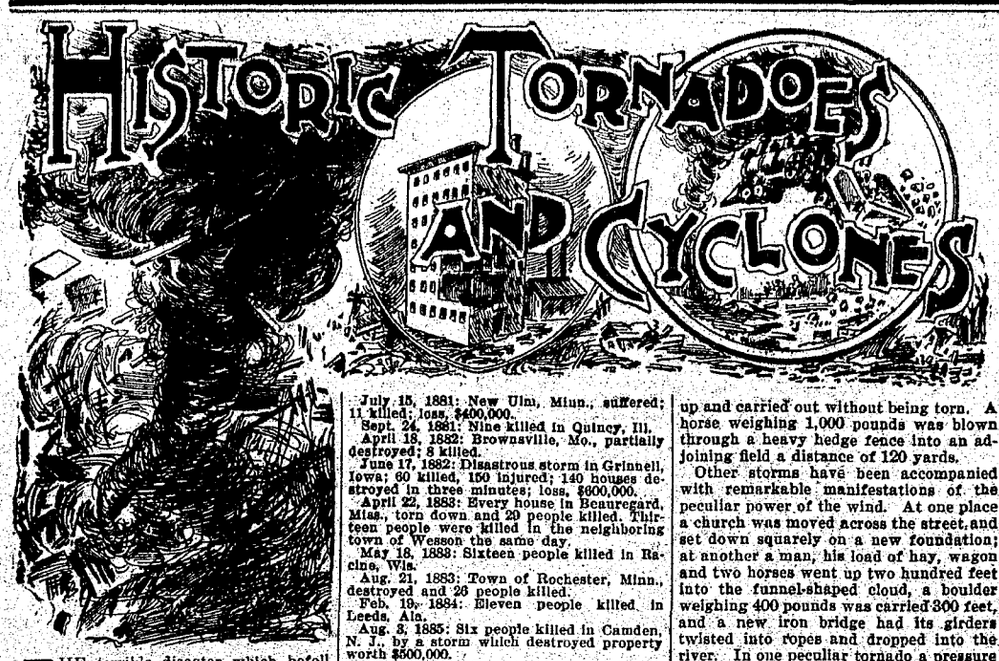


THE terrible disaster which befell St. Louis and surrounding towns, together with the tornadoes which devastated sections reaching from Iowa to Texas, forcibly demonstrates that this is "a cyclone year," and that no section of the country is absolutely out of the track of the death-dealing tempests. The world has known these destructive visitations through all the centuries, but it was not until 1835 that expert investigation was directed to their causes. It was then learned that the fierce sun so heats the lower air that it rises, while the colder and heavier air rushing in to fill the vacuum produces the revolving motion of the sweep of the winds. South of the equator cyclones revolve from left to right; on this side the reverse.

Statistics on tornadoes show that no month in the year is exempt from their occurrence. A report of 600 cyclones, covering 100 years, gives 101 to June, 97 to July, 97 to May, 96 to April, 49 to September, 42 to August, 37 to March, 22 to November, 19 to February, 15 to October, 9 to December and 7 to January. Kansas leads the list with 62, Illinois experienced



CHURCH MOVED ACROSS THE STREET.

53, Missouri 43, New York 35, Georgia 33, Iowa 32, Ohio 28, Indiana 25, Minnesota 22, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Texas and Tennessee each 18, South Carolina, Alabama, Nebraska and Mississippi each 14, Louisiana and Wisconsin 10, and 22 other States and territories record from 1 to 9. The greatest number occurred between the hours of 5 and 6 p. m., and only three came from any point to the east. Thunder and lightning were reported in 425 cases.

The approach of a tornado is announced by the appearance of a cloud usually two or three miles away when first seen, a very black, threatening mass, from the under side of which a projection descends to the earth's surface. In severe cases a warning sound accompanies. The cloud generally moves to the northwest.

There is a difference between a cyclone and a tornado. A cyclone is a windstorm that covers a vast area of territory, but the tornado has a tremendous force and concentration which makes it the monster funnel-shaped twister, which sweeps along a narrow path a few rods in width, sometimes lasting only one minute.

The first recorded tornado in the United States occurred at Northford, Conn., June 19, 1794. It is described as making very rapid progress, and the cloud was shaped like an hour glass. The next one struck Hancock County, Georgia, April 4, 1804, and its front "glimmered with a strange light." Charleston, S. C., had a tornado Sept. 11, 1811, and Jackson County, Mo., in the spring of 1814. On the night of May 31, 1830, a cone-shaped cloud struck Shelbyville, Tenn. The cloud appeared double, "having apparently two wings, like a large bird." Louisville, Ky., was the scene of a destructive tornado Aug.



BALLOON CLOUD AT NORTH VERNON, IND.

27, 1854. Twenty-five persons were killed and seventy-seven badly wounded. Since then the most important storms that have occurred are included in the following list:

Nov. 22, 1874: The town of Tuscumbia, Ala., was destroyed. Ten people were killed and 100 buildings destroyed; loss, $100,000.

May 6, 1876: A tornado in Chicago killed several people and destroyed $250,000 worth of property.

June 4, 1877: Mount Carmel, Ill., destroyed; 10 killed, 30 wounded; loss, $400,000.

July 7, 1877: Pewaukee, Wis., destroyed; 8 killed, many wounded; loss, $400,000.

June 1, 1878: A path 750 feet wide and a mile long mowed through Richmond, Mo. There were 13 killed, 70 wounded; loss, $100,000.

Aug. 9, 1878: A disastrous tornado in Wallingford, Conn. The loss of life amounted to 34 and twice as many wounded; loss, $200,000.

April 14, 1879: One man was killed and sixty buildings destroyed in Collinsville, Ill. This tornado struck a cemetery and levelled every tombstone.

April 16, 1879: Sixteen people were killed in Walterboro, S. C. During the storm many claimed to have seen balls of fire rolling along the ground.

April 18, 1880: Two killed and 30 injured in Fayetteville, Ark.

April 18, 1880: Every house in Marshfield, Mo., a town of 2,000 people, was destroyed or badly damaged; 65 were killed and 200 wounded.

April 18, 1880: Several people killed in Beloit, Wis. On the same day a similar storm struck Licking, Mo., and killed 8, wounding 15, and leaving 300 homeless.

April 24, 1880: Six people killed in Taylorville, Ill.

May 28, 1880: Fifteen people killed and four times as many wounded in Savoy, Tex.

April 12, 1881: A tornado accompanied by hailstones of enormous size killed ten people in Hernando, Miss.

June 12, 1881: Tornado in De Kalb County, Mo., killed 5 and razed 80 buildings.

July 15, 1881: New Ulm, Minn., suffered; 11 killed; loss, $400,000.

Sept. 24, 1881: Nine killed in Quincy, Ill.

April 18, 1882: Brownsville, Mo., partially destroyed; 8 killed.

June 17, 1882: Disastrous storm in Grinnell, Iowa; 60 killed, 150 injured; 140 houses destroyed in three minutes; loss, $600,000.

April 22, 1883: Every house in Beauregard, Miss., torn down and 20 people killed. Thirteen people were killed in the neighboring town of Wesson the same day.

May 18, 1883: Sixteen people killed in Racine, Wis.

Aug. 21, 1883: Town of Rochester, Minn., destroyed and 26 people killed.

Feb. 19, 1884: Eleven people killed in Leeds, Ala.

Aug. 3, 1885: Six people killed in Camden, N. J., by a storm which destroyed property worth $500,000.

April 14, 1886: Seventy-four people killed



RUINS OF GRINNELL'S HOUSE, JUNE, 1882.

in St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids, Minn.; loss, $400,000.

April 21, 1887: Twenty killed and 300 injured in Prescott, Kan.

April 22, 1887: Twenty killed and over 100 wounded in Johnson County, Ark.

Feb. 19, 1888: Mount Vernon, Ill., 18 killed, 54 wounded; loss, $400,000.

Jan. 9, 1889: East Reading, Pa., 40 people killed by a storm which destroyed $200,000 worth of property.

Jan. 12, 1890: One hundred houses razed and three people killed in St. Louis, Mo.

March 27, 1890: Awful storm in Louisville, Ky. There were seventy-six killed, 200 injured and $2,250,000 worth of property was destroyed.

July 7, 1890: Nine people killed in Fargo, N. Dak.

April 1, 1892: Thirty-four people killed in several small towns in Kansas, Towanda and Augusta suffering most.

May 28, 1892: Twenty-eight people killed in Wellington, Kan.; loss, $500,000.

June 15, 1892: Sixty people killed in Southern Minnesota.

April 12, 1893: Seventeen people killed in Robinsonville, Miss.

April 26, 1893: More than 100 people killed by a series of tornadoes in Oklahoma.

April 30, 1893: Thirty people killed in Cisco, Texas.

June 21, 1893: Storm near Topeka, Kan., resulted in the loss of fourteen lives.

July 6, 1893: Storm visited Pomeroy, Iowa, and neighboring villages, killing more than 100 people.

Sept. 21, 1894: Over seventy-five people killed in a general storm in Minnesota and Iowa.

May 3, 1895: Twenty people killed in and near Sioux City, Iowa.

The Grinnell, Iowa, tornado wiped that town completely off the face of the earth, and was plainly traced for a distance of 200 miles. The loss of property exceeded half a million dollars. This was a storm of exceptional energy and probably was



AFTER THE CYCLONE AT POMEROY, IOWA, JULY 6, 1893.

more violent than the recent St. Louis tornado. The Rochester, Minn., calamity was preceded by a strange greenish line upon the clouds, and when the tornado struck the heart of the city a passenger train was torn to pieces. It also bit a piece thirty feet square out of a six-story flouring mill, leaving the higher portions intact. At Hamilton, Ga., a cotton bale weighing 550 pounds was carried a mile. This tornado is described as being an inexpressibly beautiful sight, having all the colors of a rainbow. Up in the air it resembled a boiling caldron, while underneath showed the reflections as of a terrific fire. A man and his family were in an open field. They saw the cloud coming, but thought it was a conflagration. A child was killed in the father's arms and all were nearly drowned with the water and mud which had been sucked up from a pond. A horse was blown half a mile and lodged between two trees, one of which had to be cut down before the animal was released. A gin mill executed a complete somersault; a woman's bonnet was carried thirty miles; the door of a church was found ten miles away; pine tops loaded with ice were dropped ten miles on the other side of the storm. In another storm, sheep had the wool stripped from their bodies and chickens were denuded of feathers.

In one Southern tornado the house of a physician was destroyed, but his hencoop was left uninjured. Bed clothing and

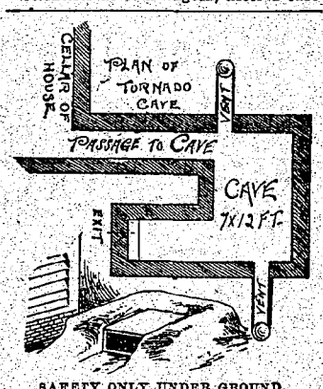


BLOWN FROM THE TRACK.

clothes of the family were torn into shreds. The wind picked up a 600-pound sulky cultivator, broke it in pieces and scattered its fragments in circles over twelve acres of ground. A carpet, securely tacked about the edges, was taken up and carried out without being torn. A horse weighing 1,000 pounds was blown through a heavy hedge fence into an adjoining field a distance of 120 yards.

Other storms have been accompanied with remarkable manifestations of the peculiar power of the wind. At one place a church was moved across the street and set down squarely on a new foundation; at another a man, his load of hay, wagon and two horses went up two hundred feet into the funnel-shaped cloud, a boulder weighing 400 pounds was carried 300 feet, and a new iron bridge had its girders twisted into ropes and dropped into the river. In one peculiar tornado a pressure was experienced that seemed to reduce a person's weight. Shavings, straws and other light objects would ascend in a straight line for a considerable distance and then all at once dart with lightning rapidity downward to the base of the funnel cloud, and then upward through its vortex and out at the top. After the storm passed a downward pressure was experienced to such a degree that a slouch hat would be pressed down over the eyes, and limbs on trees were noticed to bend downward. A tool chest weighing 320 pounds had remained upon the ground long enough to sink several inches into the soil. When the storm was approaching it was observed to rise about two feet and move quite evenly and slowly toward the funnel a distance of thirty-five feet. A three-gallon tin pail with covered top and full of water was blown forty-five rods. The pail was found right side up, still containing the water.

Scientists at Washington, after a careful investigation, have decided that no portion of the Union is absolutely cyclone-proof, and, considering the tornado precisely the same thing as the waterspout at sea, which may be dissipated by the firing of cannon, suggest that explosions of dynamite might produce the same effect on the terrestrial phenomenon. The difficulty, however, would be to get near enough.



SAFETY ONLY UNDER GROUND.

There is no safety in seeking shelter in a building. The only secure place is underground, and in a cellar the west wall is usually the safest. If a person finds himself in the path of a cyclone, the best



HICKORY TREE PIERCED BY A RAFTER.

thing to do is to throw himself face downward, head to the east, and arms over the head to protect it. If compelled to remain in a building, he should go to its lowest west room, and stand in the center of it. To run away from a storm, proceed either north or south, for the track of a tornado is usually from southwest to northeast.

Tasmanian Apples.

Apples ripened this year and successfully transported a distance of 30,000 miles are on exhibition in the East. They were grown in Tasmania, Australasia, and were shipped by way of the Suez Canal to London, thence to Southampton, from which port they were brought to New York by the American liner New York, arriving about fifty days after being picked from the tree. This probably is the champion long-distance apple shipment on record in this country. The fruit is not very large, nor is it especially handsome, but it is in fine condition, and the aroma is certainly delightful, while the flavor is very good. The apples are separately wrapped in paper of odd style, and the crates also show their foreign manufacture. The shipment was partly as an experiment and partly to furnish a curiosity to Providence people, who are interested in fruits.

DRAGGED TO DEATH.

Horrible Punishment Visited on a French Soldier in Africa.

An instance of horrible barbarity has come to light in the French colony of Algiers. The military stationed there are not bound strictly by the regulations of the service and have introduced punishments according to their own ideas. Recently a soldier named Cheymol was found guilty of a minor breach of discipline and was sentenced to what is known as the "Mazeppa ride."

An unshod stallion was brought into a ring, as was the prisoner. They stripped the man and tied his hands. With a strap they fastened his bound hands to the stallion's tail.

The sentence read "to be dragged three times" round the ring. The colonel of the legion, who was present with his staff, gave the word and the fierce horse was loosed. He immediately began to lash out and plunge, but with whips they got him started. Terrified



DRAGGED TO DEATH.

at being unable to free himself from the thing on his tail, he dashed off frantic.

Before the third circuit Cheymol was insensible and covered with blood. The horse wore neither halter nor bridle, and it took a long while to catch him. When he was caught the animal was dragging a corpse.

This most brutal scene was not only witnessed by officers and men, but many "ladies" were also in attendance, much the same as Spanish senoritas attend a bull fight.

COLLECTING RENT.

The Old Lady Took Her Knitting and Waited on the Doorstep.

Commend me to the old lady in Rochester who sought novel and successful means in collecting her house rent last week. She was an old lady of ideas and a knowledge of human nature gleaned from a lifetime of experience with the world. She owned a house and a lot in Rochester, and the income from it was the substance upon which she depended for life's necessities. It was rather an ostentatious house and lot, and the tenants were persons with a reputation to sustain, although apparently embarrassed for ready money. Two months' rent was due, and the agent was not able to collect.

The old lady said it was simple enough. She would collect it herself. Now, she wasn't a stylish nor an artistic old lady, but she was sturdy and imperturbable, and her proportions were ample and her spirit unfaltering. She rang the door bell at an early hour the other morning and inquired for the head of the family. The servant glowed at her and said he was not to be seen yet for two hours, because the family had not yet risen. The early caller was cheerful, and said she'd sit on the doorsteps and wait.

Finally she was granted an audience with her tenant, who put her off with smooth promises. "I'll just sit here and wait till you can pay it," replied the righteous collector, and she settled herself once more on the doorstep, took some knitting from her basket and prepared to spend the day. She made a quaint-looking picture, and all the neighbors wondered. When anyone came within conversing distance and stared rudely at her she explained in a friendly way that she was waiting till the tenants paid their rent. She looked truthful, and no one doubted her, and her plan worked like a charm. The rent was paid long before sundown, and she ambled home more than ever convinced that nothing is impossible.—Philadelphia Press.

The Waltz.

An earnest attempt has lately been made by French musical writers to prove that the waltz originated in their own country, that it was danced in Provence as early as the fifteenth century, that it spread all over France in the sixteenth and seventeenth, and was introduced into Germany, where it became popular, during the eighteenth, while it died out in France and was reintroduced from Germany in the present century. The historic evidence for these statements does not appear to be satisfactory, for, from time immemorial, the waltz under the names of Landler, Schliefer and others, has been danced in Bavaria, Bohemia, Tyrol and various parts of Australia, where, in its original form, it may still be seen any Sunday afternoon in summer in the pleasure grounds of the rural villages. It was originally a slow, graceful, turning dance, but when brought into the cities its character soon changed and it became very rapid. It was forbidden by an imperial edict in 1785, but spread even faster afterward than before, and two years later was danced on the stage of the Imperial Opera House in Vienna, in a scene of Martin's opera, "Una Casa Rara." The early waltz melodies are all slow. Those written by Mozart and Bethoven for the early days of this dance are very different in tempo from the brisk, swinging strains of Strauss.

An Ape's Strategy for a Meal.

In the Transvaal some of the fruit gardens are much exposed to the ravages of large synocephalic apes, and a good guard has to be kept, or the results of long labor would be lost. In some of those gardens grow certain shrubs which are much affected by wasps, the insects liking to attach thereto their nests. These wasps, though small, have a very venomous sting. Baboons have often been noticed eying with envious glances the fast ripening fruit in one certain garden, but feared to gather for fear of attracting the assaults of wasps. One morning the farmer heard terrible cries, and with the aid of a good field glass he witnessed the following tragedy: A large, venerable baboon, chief of the band, was catching the younger apes and pitching them into the shrubs whereon hung the wasps' nests. This he repeated again and again, in spite of the most piteous cries from his victims. Of course the wasps assumed the defensive in swarms. During this part of the performance the old brute quietly fed on the fruit, deigning occasionally to throw fragmentary remains to some female and young baboons a little further off.—Westminster Budget.

BRUTAL ABYSSINIANS.

They Are as Cruel and Barbarous as Any People in Africa.

A great deal of stuff has been published during the past few weeks about Abyssinian civilization, writes Frank G. Carpenter. The truth is that the Abyssinians are almost as barbarous and fully as brutal as any people of Africa. They are more intelligent, perhaps, than some other nations, but they are the personification of cruelty and brutality. The first great fight which the Egyptians had with the Abyssinians was with an army under Col. Arendrup. This man was a Danish lieutenant. He had come to Egypt and had been given charge of the army at Massowah, on the Red Sea. From here he marched with 2,500 men against the Abyssinian capital. His men were armed with Remington rifles. They had two six-gun batteries. After a few days' march from the sea they came to the mountains, and they got within ten hours of the King's capital before they saw anything of their foes. At this point, however, tens of thousands of Abyssinians sprang out of the hills. They rode their horses right up to the cannon and cut the Egyptians down almost to a man. Of the 2,500 men 1,800 were massacred. Those who were wounded were brutally mutilated. Their bodies were not buried, and a French consul who visited the battlefield a few days afterward tells how he saw the bones of 1,000 men piled up together in one place, and in another jackals, wolves and hyenas eating at the corpses. Arendrup was killed.

The horrors of an Abyssinian battlefield cannot be described. They mutilate the dead as well as the living, and their fighting is accompanied by all sorts of unnecessary cruelty. The



AN ABYSSINIAN YOUTH.

scalping done by the Indians is a refined and gentle custom in comparison with that of the Abyssinians in their wars. They cut up different parts of the body and carry away pieces as trophies. Gen. Dye says that in going through the battlefield he saw one mass of mangled human remains. The bodies looked as though they had been chewed up by wild beasts. There were hundreds of heads, which had been cut off, and hundreds of naked and bleeding bodies, the faces of which were distorted with pain and fear, and the eyes of which were protruding and glaring. Some of the bodies were burned. Some had been clubbed and hacked with swords, and all were mutilated in such a way as cannot be described.

Forgiveness Is Divine.

It is easy to take offense at words carelessly spoken, where no offense is intended. It is natural to feel resentment at words intended to wound, or at injuries deliberately inflicted. But even in such cases there is a more excellent way.

Sir Eardly Wilmot was an English baronet, widely known as a leader in social life, and a man of great personal dignity and force of character. Having been a distinguished chief justice of the court of common pleas, he was often consulted by friends as to perplexing social questions.

On one occasion a statesman came to him in great excitement over an injury just inflicted on him by a political leader. He told the story with warmth, and used strong epithets in describing the malice which had inflicted the wrong.

"Is not my indignation righteous?" he asked, impetuously. "Will it not be manly to resent such an injury?"

"Yes," was the calm reply. "It will be manly to resent it, but it will be God-like to forgive it."

The answer was so unexpected and so convincing, that the statesman had not another word to say. He afterwards confessed to a friend that Sir Eardley's words caused his anger to suddenly depart, leaving him a different and a better man.

She—Every time one of us girls gets married father plants a tree on his estate. He—A much better plan would be for him to plant a house there.—Life.

A MONUMENT TO AN INDIAN.

A Great Sioux Chief Remembered by His Tribe.

After a delay of many months a monument has finally been erected on the Lower Brule Indian reservation, near Chamberlain, S. D., to the memory of Iron Nation, for forty years head chief of the Lower Brule tribe of Sioux Indians. This, so far as known, is the first and only instance in the west where a monument has been erected to the memory of a dead chief by popular subscription among the people of his tribe. Iron Nation was a prominent figure in Sioux history for a period of more than sixty years, and during the early part of his eventful career was distinctively a war chief, leading his warriors in numberless battles against the hereditary enemies of the Sioux—the Pawnees, Gros Ventres, Poncas and Crows. On one occasion, more than half a century ago, he led his warriors on a raiding expedition into the very heart of the Pawnee territory in what is now eastern Nebraska. A desperate battle resulted, in which fully 2,000 Indians participated. The Pawnees were defeated and their lodges and belongings burned or confiscated by the victorious Sioux. Many children were placed in charge of Sioux squaws and raised as members of the tribe. At present but one of the captives is yet alive, and, although in his old age, is contented to remain with the Lower Brules for the remainder of his days. On another occasion a war party of Gros Ventres raided a Lower Brule village during the absence of the warriors and murdered two Indian women, one of them being a sister of Iron Nation. As quickly as possible a Sioux war party was organized and set out in pursuit of the murderers, now in full flight for their reservation, east of the Missouri River, near Fort Berthold. Upon arriving opposite the fort a band of Gros Ventres was discovered on the west side of the river, about five miles away. The Lower Brules had gone into camp, and Iron Nation's pony was quietly munching the grass some distance away. Without stopping to get his pony Iron Nation, boiling with rage and eager to reach and punish the slayers of his sister, started on foot in a race which made him famous in Sioux history as a runner. The Sioux started pell mell toward the enemy to cut off their retreat to the opposite side of the river. Iron Nation started on foot simultaneously with four Sioux near him who were mounted. In the race of five miles he outdistanced one of the mounted warriors. This feat is still frequently alluded to by the Sioux in their campfire tales. Iron Nation was always a warm friend of the whites. His grave over which the monument has just been erected is on a stream named by the Indians Medicine Creek. A church which was constructed through his efforts stands near by.

"Kicking" Trees.

Very few who have never witnessed the method of lumbering in our forests realize the danger, with its accompanying fascination, the hard rugged work with its health-giving results, or the enjoyment to be found in camp life in the solitary woods, miles from civilization.

The danger from flying timbers or a "kicking" tree as it falls, lodges or strikes upon a stump or across a log, and swing around or flies back with terrible force, is not noticed by the lumbermen if they are lucky enough to dodge successfully. Another danger that people little realize is that of the teamsters who haul the logs from the stump to the main road. Much of the timber is cut up on the mountain sides, which are so deep that a horse team can scarcely climb up. At the top, logs measuring from thirty to fifty feet in length are loaded upon one sled and are dragged down the mountain. In places the road goes down so steep that the ends of the logs are above the horses hips. The logs with the sled tip down, and away they go down the mountain as fast as the horses can go, with the teamster hanging to the reins and keeping his balance upon the logs as they thrash and roll around beneath his feet. Occasionally the teamster emits a terrific yell that would put a Comanche Indian to shame, to warn his brother teamsters that he is coming, so they can get out of the way. They drive in a turnout, and the loaded team spins past them. It is seldom that a horse loses his footing; if he does the team is sluiced down the mountain. Occasionally they go against a tree, and sometimes both of the horses are killed, but they generally come out all right, with a few scratches.

With the advent of the railroad and invention of wood pulp, the uses of the spruce tree have been changed or enlarged, and so far as Byron, Me., is concerned, the matter of getting it from the forest to the market has changed. The logs are now loaded on to cars in the forests and hauled to the very mill doors, where they are converted into pulp and paper. During the present winter logs have been hauled to the Rumford Falls Paper Company's mill, converted into paper, shipped to distant cities, where it is used by some of the leading daily papers, printed, returned and read by the camp's crew where the lumber was cut within a fortnight from the time the tree was cut in the forest. Such is the effect of progress of civilization upon this branch of business. Only a few years ago—even now, in remote sections, where railroads have not reached—one year is reconed on to get the lumber to market, and it sometimes takes to years to run the lumber out of the stream to the main river.

A Medal for Customers.

In these days of fraud and impostors the retail merchant must be very wide awake indeed. A novel scheme of protecton from people who obtain goods under false pretenses is in vogue in one of Philadelphia's mammoth general stores, which works to perfection. Each person opening an account with the house is presented with a silver medal about the size of a half dollar. Unless this is shown when the goods are purchased they are held until the purchaser proves his identity. The salesmen and saleswomen have received positive orders in this respect, and the rule is rigidly enforced.

According to the last census Iowa had over 70,000 more men than women.



Had I an X-ray camera
'Twould pleasant be, I've thought,
To look up in my memory
The things long since forgot.
—Judge.

In a Department Store—"I want something nice in oil for a dining-room." "Yes, madam. A landscape or a box of sardines?"—Life.

"When I lose any little thing like that I knew where to look for it." "You do?" "Yes; it's nearly always in baby's mouth!"—Chicago Record.

"What is an irretrievable error?" "It is getting up and dressing at 5 o'clock under the impression that the clock struck 6."—Chicago Record.

"Is she really so poor?" "Poor! Why, it's one of the most pitiful cases I ever heard of. She's too poor even to own a bicycle."—Chicago Evening Post.

He cried: "I do not understand;
I've met the blast of common wo';
Chilled in the freeze of failure and
Nobody said: 'I told you so.'"
—Philadelphia Press.

Mudge—No, I shall not quarrel with Parsons. He is completly beneath my notice. Yabsley—You don't tell me? I didn't know he was so good a fighter as that.—Indianapolis Journal.

"I was around to your place last night and took the liberty of borrowing some of those new novels of yours." "That's all right. I only wish you had come around before I read them."—Life.

"What do you consider the greatest charm of summer travel?" "Well, you meet a lot of new people and can make yourself agreeable and entertaining on your old stock of ideas."—Chicago Record.

He—Miss Bertha, do you know that I weally wode a hundred miles on my wheel lahst week? She—Encore! Encore! and in a straightaway direction, Reginald, if you please."—Boston Courier.

"The weather I can oft foretell,"
He said in tones of pain;
"A new silk hat with no umbrell
Is a certain sign of rain."
—Washington Star.

Edith—Ethel's husband is positively mean. Grace—How is that? "Why, he wants her to use her last year's wheel, while everybody has the new spring styles."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Visitor—What makes you so ugly, Tommy? Don't you love your new little baby brother? Tommy (viciously)—Well, I did till somebody came in and said he looked like me.—Somerville Journal.

Singley—Who is this man Cleverly whose divorce suit is causing such a sensation? Margaret—Or, why he's the author of that charming novel, "A Happy Marriage."—Philadelphia North American.

"Now, Johnny, do you understand thoroughly why I am going to whip you?" "Yes'm. You're in bad humor this morning, an' you've got to lick some one before you'll feel satisfied."—Harlem Life.

"Blykins is the most modest man I ever saw!" said a friend of his. "What makes you think so?" "I never yet heard him claim that the bicycle he rides is the best on the market."—Washington Star.

Margaret—Don't you think Maude loved Charlie? Ethel—No, dear; it is my firm belief that she only married him for his beautiful collection of striped outing shirts.—Philadelphia North American.

Once more these sad conditions come
To grieve the country and the town;
The mercury now runneth up;
The perspiration runneth down.
—Washington Star.

Teacher—Now, Freddie, since you have correctly spelled Philadelphia, can you tell me what State it is in? Freddie—Yes, sir. I heard pa say the other day that it was in a State of coma.—Yonkers Gazette.

"The price of your fish is dreadfully high here." "Yes, we don't have many to sell; we make more money renting them in strings for visitors who want their photographs taken to send home."—Chicago Record.

Showgo—What on earth is that bulky arrangement on your opera glass? Frontrow (gleefully)—Greatest scheme in the world! Fluoroscope attachment. Turns all the actresses into living pictures.—Brooklyn Life.

Wheeler—This thing of giving away franchises to the street car companies is nothing short of an outrage. The people own the streets, don't they? Walker—The people who ride bicycles do.—Indianapolis Journal.

"I should think," she said sympathetically to the young man who acts, "that you would get tired of saying the same thing over and over." "No," he answered with pensive sadness, "it isn't that that makes us tired. It's hearing the same things over and over when we ask for the salary that never came."—Washington Star.

"And are you really the gentleman who writes those funny things for the morning paper?" asked the ingenious girl. "I am," admitted the humorist, with as much modesty as he could command. "There is one thing I would like to know. What makes you put the name of some other paper after the very funniest ones?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Penetration of Projectiles.

An ingenious method of testing the penetrative power of small projectiles has been tried in Germany by Herr Muller. A large water trough is divided on the bottom by transverse ribs, and closed at one end by thick gelatine plates. The shot is fired into the end of the trough, when the hole in the gelatine instantly closes up, preventing the escape of the water. Each shot is retained by ribs where it falls, and its position is noted when the water is drawn off after the firing.

There never was a man or woman who could not write a little poetry.

Only

Think what a long train of diseases arise from impure blood. Then keep the blood pure with

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills are always reliable. 25 cents.

Intelligence on Mars.

Year after year, when politics cease from troubling, there recurs the question as to the existence of intelligent, sentient life on the planet Mars. The last outcrop of speculation grew from the discovery of M. Javelle of a luminous projection on the southern edge of the planet. The light was peculiar in several respects, and, among other interpretations, it was suggested that the inhabitants of Mars were flashing messages to the conjectured inhabitants of the sister planet, earth. No attempt at reply was made; indeed, supposing our astronomer royal, with our best telescope, transported to Mars, a red riot of fire running athwart the whole of London would scarce be visible to him. The question remains unanswered, probably unanswerable. There is no doubt that Mars is very like the earth. Its days and nights, its summers and winters differ only in their relative length from ours. It has land and oceans, continents and islands, mountain ranges and inland seas. Its polar regions are covered with snows, and it has an atmosphere and clouds, warm sunshine and gentle rains. The spectroscope, that subtle analyst of the most distant stars, gives us reason to believe that the chemical elements familiar to us here exist on Mars. The planet, chemically and physically, is so like the earth that, as protoplasm, the only living material we know, came into existence on the earth, there is no great difficulty in supposing that it came into existence on Mars. If reason be able to guide us, we know that protoplasm, at first amorphous and unintegrated, has been guided on this earth by natural forces into that marvelous series of forms and integrations we call the animal and vegetable kingdoms. Why, under the similar guiding forces on Mars, should not protoplasm be the root of as fair a branching tree of living beings, and bear as fair a fruit of intelligent, sentient creatures?—London Saturday Review.

His Last Offense.

The Fool Killer—How's your business?

Cobbler—Oh, it's mending. (Then he pegged out.)—Washington Times.



Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It speedily relieves irregularity, suppressed or painful menstruations, weakness of the stomach, indigestion, bloating, leucorrhœa, womb trouble, flooding, nervous prostration, headache, general debility, etc. Symptoms of **Womb Troubles** are dizziness, faintness, extreme lassitude, "don't care" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings; excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, flatulency, melancholy, or the "blues," and backache. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will correct all this trouble as sure as the sun shines. That **Bearing-down Feeling**, causing pain, weight, and backache, is instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. It is wonderful for Kidney Complaints in either sex.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

The coolness is refreshing; the roots and herbs invigorating; the two together animating. You get the right combination in HIRES Rootbeer.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 25c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.



DAVIS HAND CREAM SEPARATOR

One-third more butter and of higher quality than by other systems. Pamphlet mailed free. Agents Wanted.

WILKINSON & JONES, 44 South Jefferson St., Chicago

OLD EYES MADE NEW—Away with spectacles. By mail 10c. Lock Box 788, N. York.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

AMERICAN ACTRESSES ON THE LONDON STAGE.



OF late years the American "star" has wisely left the London stage alone. The record of American actors in London is not altogether flattering to American judgment. Edwin Booth, above criticism on this side of the water, fell flat in London until "patronized" by Irving, while McCullough, sharply criticised by Americans, was splendidly received. Forrest succeeded, but Joseph Jefferson received only slight attention. Minnie Palmer and Patti Rosa were very popular and Lotta was a distinct failure. Some American actresses and actors have been given the stamp of London approval, but their failure or success in the United States in no wise affected British judgment. Mary Anderson took the metropolis by storm. Her Perdita was pronounced as an "unforgettable creation" and "made the season of 1887-8 memorable." Miss Anderson was the last of the great American "stars" to tempt the uncertainties of the British public. Mrs. Potter was an unfortunate failure. The American actors in London to-day, with the exception of Genevieve Ward, have not yet risen to a "star" position, and many of them are known better to Londoners than to Americans. One of these is Miss Eleanor Calhoun, who went to London on Booth's advice. She has appeared in many classic and new plays and has won a recognized place on the English stage. She is a beautiful Californian. Miss Elizabeth Robins and Miss Marion Lea made their first London appearance five years ago in Ibsen's plays, and have since won high places in the affections of the critics and the people. Miss Robins was formerly a member of the Boston Museum Company. Miss Keith Wakeman and Miss Nannie Craddock were introduced to London audiences by Mr. Willard, and they have both done well. Miss Wakeman made her debut with Palmer's company in New York, and so did Miss Craddock. These young women have assumed prominent parts in Mr. Willard's repertory. Other American actresses now in London are Nancy McIntosh, singer; Alice Atherton (Mrs. Willie Edouin), Miss Elliot Page, Miss Louise Beaudet, who has taken Marie Tempest's place in "An Artist's Model" with great success; Miss Maud Hoffman, whom Wilson Barrett took to London to play in "The Sign of the Cross," and Miss Fay Davis, a pupil of Prof. Hayes at Harvard, who has lately made a decided hit as Zoe Nuggeston in Carton's "The Squire of Dames."

BOLD CUBAN GENERAL

ANTONIO MACEO, WHO HEADS THE INSURGENTS.

A Commander Who Rides in Front of His Army—His Wonderful March of 800 Miles—A Daring and Dashing Career.

A Family of Patriots.

When the news of the present uprising in Cuba reached Antonio Maceo, in banishment in Costa Rica, he quickly gathered about him several veterans of the ten years' war, among whom was his brother Jose, and hurried to the relief of his native island, from which he had reluctantly taken leave seventeen years before. That was in March, 1895. In one short year he traversed the island from one end to the other, breaking down military trochas and defying the Spaniards in their very strongholds. These twelve months have shown him to be more than a guerilla chieftain, a great general—one of the greatest of modern times.



GENERAL ANTONIO MACEO.

Antonio Maceo is a mulatto. He was born at Santiago de Cuba, July 14, 1848. His father was Marcus Maceo and his mother's maiden name was Mariana Grajales. The elder Maceo owned a plantation at Barajagua and kept a pack of mules for hire. From this circumstance the statement has been made that Antonio Maceo was a driver of mules before the war. At the beginning of the ten years' war in 1868, the male portion of the Maceo family consisted of eleven sons, the youngest being Jose, fourteen years of age. The revolution had been in progress several months and the Maceo family had kept aloof from taking part in the uprising, until one day there appeared a band of Spanish guerillas, and the Maceo plantation was soon in ruins. The buildings were burned, the mules stolen and the female members of the family treated in an outrageous manner. The father called his eleven sons around him. All were now grown except Jose. Marcus Maceo exacted from each a promise that they would not lay down their arms until Cuba was free. The blood of the Maceo family now stains the island from one end to the other. The father fell at the battle of St. Augustin. Manuel, Fermin and Justice were killed in the east. Raphael, covered with wounds, left the island to die as an exile. Miguel was killed by a bayonet thrust at the capture of Las Vitas. Julio was shot dead in the engagement at Nee yo Mundos. Felipe and Homas are helpless cripples from their wounds, while Antonio, Jose and Marcus are still fighting.

The military career of Antonio Maceo is singularly brilliant. He was about twenty-one years of age, when he first enlisted. His dauntless bravery led him to take great risks and during the first twelve months of service he received sixteen of the twenty-one severe wounds that marked his body at the close of the ten years' war. Within the year he had been promoted to the position of major.

At the battle of Zarzal, where 2,500 Spaniards were routed with great loss of life, Maceo took a distinguished part. At this juncture in his military career Maceo was destined to meet his arch enemy, Weyler. Among the young brigadiers Weyler had been sent to the front and led a strong force against Maceo at the battle of Guaimaro. Weyler has cause to remember the prowess of the Cuban, for he was completely put to rout, leaving 500 dead on the field. Weyler fled among his scurrying troops and never stopped to look back until he was safely within the Spanish lines at Puerto Principe.

At the battle of Cayo Rey Maceo nearly lost his life. While endeavoring to engage the commander of the Spanish troops in a sword combat he received a bullet in the chest that passed through his body. He reeled in his saddle and was caught by Lieut. Col. Pacheco, who escaped under cover of the smoke, carrying Maceo to a place of safety. In the mountains, fifteen miles from the battlefield, Maceo lingered between life and death for several weeks, with but meager medical attendance. The wound has left him so that his voice has not one-half its original volume.

Into the saddle again, Maceo set out to burn the plantations and thus cripple the resources of Spain. He invaded the rich Guatanamo districts. With him was his brother, Jose, now grown to manhood. He left a blazing waste behind him as he marched to the west. Everywhere the Cuban leader spread desolation with fire and sword.

While preparing to invade Holguin, Maceo received news that came with crushing effect. The Cuban Congress had signed a treaty of peace with Spain. The leader, who had made such sacrifice, could not submit to anything but freedom from Cuba. Calling a council of war at Baragua, he issued the famous document known as the "Protesta de Baragua." He proposed to keep on fighting and repudiate the action of the Congress.

Unwilling to surrender, Maceo still made war on the Spanish for several months. Reduced to absolute want the great spirit of the soldier capitulated in a haughty letter to Martinez Campos, in which he agreed to lay down arms on the condition that a Spanish man-of-war be placed at his disposal to convey him and his officers from the island. Campos accepted the proposal and Maceo disbanded his soldiers under a big tree in the eastern part of Cuba. Maceo went to Jamaica and afterwards came to New York. Some planters in Costa Rica offered him a tract of land on which to colonize his brave followers in the war. He accepted and lived in peace. In 1889 he made a secret visit to Cuba with the intention of stirring up another revolution. The Spanish became aware of his mission and frustrated the plan. During the years of his banishment he studied continually, and has become a good scholar.

As soon as he heard of the present uprising in Cuba, which took place Feb. 24, 1895, he started back to the island, taking with him such veterans as his brother Jose, Crombet, Cebreco and sixteen others. He marched across Camaguez, broke into the trocha of Jucaro and entered Villas province. After defeating the Spaniards at Maltiempo, Coliseo, Paso Real and Calimete, he overran the Villas and Matanzas province, breaking anew the Spanish military lines and invading Havana. Reaching Pinar del Rio, in the extreme west, he had accomplished a march of 800 miles, a military feat that must forever place him among the most distinguished leaders of history.

Probably Eaten by Savages.

The news of a wholesale massacre of white traders and missionaries, among them an American, comes from the island of Manning straits and the Solomon Islands, situated east of the southeastern point of New Guinea. The inhabitants of these islands are mostly cannibals, and it can hardly be doubted that the unfortunate victims have been eaten by their slayers. The atrocities are in British territory except those that have occurred on Manning strait, which is in the German domain. Twelve years ago the Solomon Islands except their outlines, were almost wholly unknown on account of the hostility of the natives. Since then, however, a number of explorers have explored parts of the islands; and since the group was appropriated by England and Germany, a number of missionary and trading stations have been established. The natives are very ferocious, treacherous and many of them are head hunters.

Johnny—May I wake the baby mamma? Mamma—Why do you want to wake the baby? Johnny—So's I can play on my drum.—Judge.

"THE WORLD'S QUINTET."



WM. BAINBRIDGE. HERMAN VOGT. FRED BAU. H. VAN HERIK. JOHN A. LUND.

A SAD STORY.

The Trials, Hardships and Successes of a Wonderful Woman.

From the News, Elgin, Ill.

Certainly more like a romance, and an old-fashioned one at that, reads the sketch of the life of Mrs. E. Champion, who lives at No. 25 Melrose avenue, Elgin, Ill. Mrs. Champion, who is a second cousin of the Rt. Hon. John Bright, M. P., is now in her 82d year.

Her husband, George Champion, was an English merchantman and ship owner, who made trips to all the distant countries of the earth. In about the year 1842 he made his last voyage and was wrecked with all on board in a terrible storm off the coast of Africa. His partner and Mrs. Champion succeeded in getting the ship back to England and when it was sold and all debts paid the subject of this sketch started life once more in the village of Bridgewater, England, with two shillings in money and four small children.

A little business was started and with the aid of the children she made and sold fancy work. After a few years the oldest son came to America and in 1854 sent for mother and remaining children. The little business was sold, and the little family sailed away; but sad fate again seemed to follow this good woman. During the time taken for the voyage the son in America was taken ill and died and the termination of the voyage was mingled with the most terrible sorrow instead of the anticipated joyfulness. This brave woman did not turn back, she started for the West and located in Elgin.

Again the fancy work business was started, after a few years the little store was purchased. A building was built and paid for, but again cruel fate was not satisfied; fire, the great destroyer, in one night leveled to the ground this building and all was a complete loss, and the excitement brought on nervous prostration, and this, partial paralysis. For years this brave woman never left her bed, then on commencing to get around was so weak and prostrated that at different times she fell and broke both arms.

Sixteen months ago, after twenty years of suffering, she read in the Elgin Daily News testimony of many aged people who had been benefited by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Such strong statements from such reliable people, many of whom she knew, prompted her to try them and her words are here quoted:

"I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People a wonderful remedy. They have certainly made me better and stronger than I have been for years. My whole nervous system by their use has been toned up and I am now able at times to move around the house quite comfortably. These pills have added years to my life and although I can never hope to be a perfectly well woman, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People will make the last years of my life better and happier."

Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are sold in boxes at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists or directly by mail from Dr. Williams' Med. Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

A Lonely Old Man Dies.

It is reported that Reavis, the "Hermit of the Superstition Mountains," is dead. His body was found by the roadside, five miles from his cabin. Reavis was a peculiar character, and for a quarter of a century had lived alone in the mountains, with no companion save his rifle and dogs. Indians had a dread of his unerring aim, and Apaches considered the old man a spirit that could not be killed. He left his wife and children, who lived near the old mission at Los Angeles, some thirty years ago. Those who knew him then said that, in a fit of anger, Reavis walked through the side of his residence that was planked up and down, and from that date he was never seen by his family.

When the Silver King mine was being worked the old man used to supply the camp with vegetables, carrying the same with a train of burros. Twice a year he came to Florence for supplies. His home was a stone cabin and his bed a pile of deer and bear skins. He farmed about five acres of land in the mountain dell.—Phoenix (Arizona) Gazette.

Homeseekers' Excursions South.

On the 15th and 16th of June, also July 6, 7, 20 and 21, and several dates during August, September and October, the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad will sell first-class round-trip tickets, good 31 days from date of sale, for one fare, plus $2.00, for the round trip, to all points in Florida and the South. Tracks, trains, time all the best. For further information address C. W. Humphrey, N. P. A., St. Paul, Minn. City ticket office, 182 Clark street, or C. L. Stone, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

Too Much.

Nothing is gained by trying to grow too many plants or trees on an acre. It is not always the number of plants that increases the yield, but their thrift and feeding capacity. A dozen strong and stocky plants will produce more than double that number which are weak and spindling. Trees that are too close together simply come into competition for food and do not grow as rapidly as they should.

World's Columbian Exposition

Will be of value to the world by illustrating the improvements in the mechanical arts, and eminent physicians will tell you that the progress in medicinal agents has been of equal importance, and as a strengthening laxative that Syrup of Figs is far in advance of all others.

Catch the Fever Quickly.

C. W. Allendale, of Cripple Creek, says 90 per cent. of all the men in camp are struck by the gambling mania. Men of the most conservative habits at home catch the fever and go to bucking the tiger inside of twenty-four hours.

Keeping Up with the Men.

The Modiste—And what is the sandpaper for?

The Fair Cyclienne—Why, you sew that on the—the back of the bloomers, you see? Jack and the other boys always ignite their matches that way.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Ah! Tom, there is no greater charm than a peach-bloom complexion, such as the young lady had we heard extolling Glenn's Sulphur Soap." Druggists.

The people of Great Britain consume less tobacco per head than those of any other civilized country—only 23 ounces to the inhabitant.

Every man having a beard should keep it an even and natural color, and if it is not so already, use Buckingham's Dye and appear tidy.

Dishonesty is a forsaking of permanent for temporary advantages.—Bovee.

All men would be masters of others, and no man is lord of himself.—Goethe.

I shall recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption far and wide.—Mrs. Mulligan, Plumstead, Kent, England, Nov. 8, 1895.

One who is afraid of lying is usually afraid of nothing else.—Froude.

Spanish Cookery.

I do not believe that any one, not even Washington Irving, ever remained so long on the Alhambra's hill. The manager grew so used to us that he gave up providing the French dishes prepared for the tourist; now the waiters brought only their own extraordinary messes, golden with saffron, scarlet with pepper, soft with oil, fragrant with garlic, most of which had hitherto been reserved for the family dinner in the office. We were ever made to abstain on Friday, and very flambouyant was our abstinence. In fact, for those who like the rococo in cookery, the Spanish kitchen is unrivaled.—Century.

Incubators.

Those who use incubators and are disappointed when they succeed in hatching only 60 or 70 per cent. of the eggs, must not overlook the fact that hens do no better. It is true that a hen will sometimes bring off a dozen chicks from as many eggs, but other hens may hatch only two or three chicks. The average number of chicks hatched, if ten or twenty hens are allowed to sit at the same time, will not exceed 50 per cent.

A Sinking Fund

Of vital energy is easily and pleasantly replenishable, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is an invigorant without a peer, and will speedily infuse fresh stamina into an enfeebled physique. Besides this, it averts and remedies malaria, and subdues bilious, kidney, dyspeptic and rheumatic ailments. The nerves derive great benefit from its use.

Lamb.

We are rapidly becoming a lamb and mutton eating people, and flock masters may profitably give more attention to this demand than they have heretofore been doing. It is estimated that we market 200,000 lambs annually, between the ages of four and eight weeks. It is a rapidly growing industry.

All About Western Farm Lands.

The "Corn Belt" is the name of an illustrated monthly newspaper published by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. It aims to give information in an interesting way about the farm lands of the West. Send 25c in postage stamps to the Corn Belt, 209 Adams street, Chicago, and the paper will be sent to your address for one year.

Which is the best government? That which teaches self-government.—Goethe.

Hall's Catarrh Cure, Is taken internally. Price 75 cents.

So full of shapes is fancy that it alone is high-fantastical.—Shakspeare.

Buy $1 worth Dobbins Floating Soap (any of several sorts), wrappers to Dobbins Soap Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. They will send you, free, 48 pictures, post paid, A Worcester Pocket Dictionary, 500 pages, flexible bound; profusely illustrated. Offer good till Aug. 1 only.

PITS.—All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

BICYCLISTS SHOULD USE POND'S EXTRACT

CURES Wounds, Bruises, Sunburn, Sprains, Lameness, Insect Bites, and ALL PAIN.

After hard WORK or EXERCISING rub with it to AVOID LAMENESS.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES —Weak, Watery, Worthless.

POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT Cures PILES. Sent by mail for 50c.

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Nature's Beauty Spots

Are nowhere so prominent as in the East.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway

will take you there without fatigue or annoyance. Visit Chautauqua, Niagara, the Adirondacks, Catskills, Lake George, Thousand Islands, the Hudson or Sea Shore resorts. An ideal vacation. Refreshing rest, with variety of choice enough to satisfy every one. Booklet, giving complete information as to routes, rates, etc., FREE!

C. K. WILBER, Western P. A. CHICAGO

C. N. U. No. 25—96

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.





Washing windows

is another one of the things that Pearline (use without soap) does best. With that, the glass is never cloudy—is always clear and bright. Washing it is less trouble, of course—but that is the case with everything that is washed with Pearline.

And about the sashes and the frames; remember that Pearline, when it takes the dirt off, leaves the paint on. Haven't you noticed that certain imitations are not so particular about this? 497

Millions NOW USE Pearline

"IF AT FIRST YOU DON'T SUCCEED, TRY SAPOLIO

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

FASHIONS IN HATS BOOM A NEW YORK INDUSTRY.

The Present Style of Feminine Headgear and Its Effect on Business---How the Flowers Are Made.

Fashion has ordained that women shall wear an abundance of artificial flowers on their hats. It is a popular style, as you may observe by strolling through the shopping districts on any bright day.

The artificial flower manufacturing industry has been extensively pursued in this city, but this year it has a boom. It is carried on particularly in the great wholesale millinery district, north of Grand Street, on Broadway, and the streets west of it. The people engaged in it are mostly French, Germans and Italians who, considering the skill demanded by the artistic nature of their work, are very poorly paid. In fact, artificial flower-makers are among the most unfortunate of artisans, as they are chiefly dependent for employment upon the caprices of fashion. Now that flowers are so extensively used in decorating hats they have more work than they can do; but next year flowers may give place to plumes and birds' wings and their occupation will be gone for a time at least.

A visit to a manufactory where artificial flowers are made reveals many novelties. The materials used are muslin, French cambric, satin, silk and velvet. The first process is to cut these fabrics into leaves and petals. This work is done exclusively by men. In a long, narrow room in the rear of the building occupied by the factory, I found on a recent tour about a dozen artisans standing at board tables working industriously with cutting knives and heavy mallets. The knives are shaped like chisels, furnished at one end with blades of various formation, and at the other with a straight iron handle. For every leaf and flower there is a different cutting knife. The blades of one may be shaped to cut out ivy leaves, of another daisies, of a third violets, and so on.

Before each workman was a large slab of lead, upon which was placed the material folded into many thicknesses. With a powerful blow of the mallet the cutting knife was driven clean through the fabric into the lead. These blows were repeated with marvelous quickness and regularity. The mallets rose and fell as if operated by machinery, making such a deafening clamor as to render conversation among the workmen impossible. I was told that the workman, who, from a piece of material of given size, could cut out the most flowers with the least waste was accounted the most skilled and received the highest wages. The cutters in this factory are paid from $9 to $12 a week.

I observed that as the leaves and petals fell from the cutting knives they were pushed aside into seperate boxes according to their form. Whenever a box was filled, an empty one was substituted in its place.

The leaves came from the cutting knife perfect in formation, but without any of the veins that are characteristic of the natural leaf. These must be impressed upon it. This is done by means of an iron press operated by hand on the screw lever principle. A bunch containing twenty or thirty leaves, is placed in a mould underneath the press. Then the handles of the press are turned slowly round until the stamp that fits the mould is screwed down into place, leaving its impress of veins upon all the leaves. In this factory the presses are all operated by women, who receive $5 a week for their services.

It was not until I entered the dyeing room and saw the third process of artificial flower making that I began to realize the artistic nature of the work. On a long board table stood two or three dozen pots containing a variety of brilliant colors that had been carefully prepared by the dyer. One pot was filled with a delicate purple liquid intended to give the exact hue to the fabric that had been cut out for violets.

"See," said the dyer approaching me and holding out a bunch of natural violets for my inspection, "have I not caught the exact shade of coloring that characterizes these little flowers?"

In truth he had. One might easily have believed that the flowers he held in his hand had received their exquisite colored from the dye in the pot.

"Some dyers trust to their memory in mixing colors," he continued, "but I never do that. I procure specimens of natural flowers whenever it is practicable, and mix my dyes until they exactly correspond with them in shade.

"It is necessary to soak the material in alcohol first," said the dyer further, "in order that it may the more readily absorb the color and allow it to penetrate through every piece. Again, when I dip the pieces into the dye I press my thumb and forefinger together. This prevents the color from reaching the center of the pieces, and results in the same gradual shading, from deep purple at the rim of the petals to white at the heart of the flower, which is characteristic of the natural bloom."

But all flowers cannot be shaded thus easily he explained. Take the pansy for example, the petals of which are marked by sharp contrasts of color. In another room I was shown how these were produced. Several men were busily working, a palette in one hand and a delicately-pointed paint brush in the other, putting little dabs of purple and yellow on petals of muslin cut into the shape of pansies. The petals had already received a ground coloring of dye and one or two deft strokes of the brush was sufficient to produce the effect desired. The artists worked with surprising rapidity—a dash here, a dab there, and the eye of the pansy stood revealed. Other artists were engaged in painting yellow centers on white star flowerse and two, more skillful than the rest, were giving delicate gradations of shading to the petals of roses.

I was told that the rose is the most expensive artificial flower that is made. It cannot be produced by following a common model, as is the case with most other flowers, but every single bud or bloom must be a distinct creation in itself. From the bud just appearing to the full-blown flower there is an infinite variety of forms. Fine artificial roses, made in this country, cost from $6 to $12 a dozen; but there are some imported varities that are worth from $15 to $25 a dozen. A first class dyer of flowers is paid from $20 to $30 a week, while the artists that put on the finishing touches receive from $12 to $20, according to their proficiency and experience.

Having received their proper colorings and shadings, the bits of muslin, cambric and other materials that are to be made into flowers are subjected to various processes of crimping, curling and starching. In the room set apart for this work about 50 women and girls were at work fluting curling the petals in imitation of the irregularities to be found in natural flowers. Next came the last process of all—that of arranging the leaves and petals into the forms of wreaths and flowers and attaching them to stems. The room set apart for this work is the largest in the factory. There are fully 100 women and girls employed in it.

In the arrangement of the petals and in variation of form, the artisians often displayed a refined taste and discrimination which showed that they possessed a genuine love for their trade. Although they were paid by piece work, and might consequently be expected to hurry through their task, they frequently devoted time to a rose they had in hand in order to give it a few extra touches that would add to its naturalness and beauty. Of course their employers could not object to this, as the more finished the flower the higher the price it will bring.

FACTS ABOUT THE SHAH.

He Had Pearls By the Quart and 700 Female Servants.

The title of the new Shah is clear as it can be. He is the eldest son of a wife of royal blood. The sons of Esthers—that is to say, of women of mean birth—are of no more account now than they were in the days of Artaxerxes. Presumably the Shah just proclaimed has found a vast fortune hoarded up by Nasr-ed-Din.

M. Diamanti, ex-European Secretary to the late Shah's Foreign Office, has been giving at Paris some information about Persia as it now stands. Nasr-ed-Din's three eldest sons are highly educated. The eldest cannot possibly be a rival of the second; neither can the third. All the other children are just as well educated. They may be a source of strength to the throne, but that is to be seen.

The royal palace is called the Ark. The treasures heaped up in it are of incredible richness. One sees there enameled pictures on gold tablets of great size. The diamonds, rubies and pearls are of unheard-of splendor, and in such quantities that one sees in the presses where they are kept European decanters and tumblers filled with them. The late Shah liked them to be in transparent vessels, so that he could rapidly see if the bulk was notably diminished by a thief. He had a big aquarium glass case filled with nothing but carefully sorted pearls of the finest Orient lustre. Side by side with these treasures lay tawdry "articles de Paris," hardly good enough for a charity bazaar. The enameled paintings on gold had between them cheap German chromo-lithographs.

The women's part of the palace accommodated 800 souls. There were about 700 servants, but a great number were engaged in fine needlework, distilling essences, and making confectionery. They were very clean. However, all, from highest to lowest, ate the mutton and rice ragout with their fingers. They sat on their heels in circles around low tables on which the dish was set.

The Shah sat alone. He often gave European dinners, at which he sat, but of which he never partook. He was a ferocious monarch if he had to find fault, but a constant friend, and patronized merit wherever he found it. The Sisters of Charity were generously patronized by him. He allowed their convent at Teheran a yearly stipend. Dr. Tholosan for thirty-five years enjoyed the Shah's confidence. He never asked for anything for himself, but was forward to ask for others.

The mosque where the monarch was murdered is connected by a light railway with Teherun. The opening of this railway caused a revolt. It encroached on the ground belonging to the mosque. This was thought sacrilegious. Religious fanaticism in this case had the last word.—London News.

Cheese and Courtship.

Aristocracies in different places and ages have prided themselves on many different things. One of the queerest, perhaps, is the aristocracy according to cheeses, which, according to the Neue Zuricher Zeitung, prevails among the patricians of Zermatt. The aristocracy of families is valued by the number and age of the cheeses they possess. There are families who possess cheeses made at the time of the French Revolution. When a child is born, a cheese is manufactured, which is then called by the name of the child. It is partly eaten when its namesake gets married, each wedding-guest tasting a portion. The cheese is then put away again, and finally cut into and finished at the funeral of the person whose name it bears. When a young man woos a maiden, he begs to be allowed to dine with her family on a Sunday. His offer being accepted, the lovers wait anxiously to see whether the girl's father will cause the cheese to be set on the table. At the end of the long meal, if all goes well, the master of the house solemnly fetches the cheese bearing the would-be bride's name, sets it on the table, cuts it, and gives a piece to the young couple. When they have eaten it, they are a betrothed pair. The others at the table partake of the cheese and drink to the eternal friendship of the two families. —London News.

Discovers a Petrified Man.

Peter McNabb, a fern gatherer, found in his wanderings through a forest near Columbus, Ohio, what seems to be the petrified remains of a man—probably a prehistoric man. He says it was brought to light by a recent landslide. One arm and one leg are missing, the remaining leg being drawn up against the stomach and the head dropping upon the breast. In size it is a little above the ordinary, and appears to have been buried in a sitting posture. Hundreds look at it, but no scientist has yet examined it.—Chicago

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES

ITEMS OF TIMELY INTEREST TO THE FARMERS.

Failing in the Hen Business---Best Pasture Grasses---First Few Days of the Pig---Trim the Shrubbery.

FAILING IN THE HEN BUSINESS.

The reason why so many fail in the hen business, and others hesitate to go in, is because of the desire to get a living with little brain labor. Men will work three hundred days in the year shoveling dirt, who would not spend the few hours daily necessary to care for a flock of hens capable of returning far more than the earnings now secured. It is easy to grub, but it is hard to grow. Because of this fact, there will never be overproduction in the hen business.—Maine Farmer.

BEST PASTURE GRASS.

Practical men have decided that general purpose grasses, as a rule, are not the most profitable. The best pasture grasses can be mowed, and the best hay grasses are injured by tramping. Never plant hay grasses on land where machinery cannot be used. Avoid patent mixtures claimed to be best for all purposes. If you want to raise hay for market, select that which sells most readily; but, for home use, other varieties are often better. Timothy is the most popular market hay, particularly in the north, but it is inferior to orchard grass, Bermuda, or even crab grass. But it outsells any of these. In the South, fall seeding—September or October—is best. Give most careful preparation to the seed bed, and that alone—never with nurse crops. To graze pastures too close in dry weather kills out the grasses and lets weeds come in.—Home and Farm.

FIRST DAYS OF THE PIG.

The directors of the Mississippi station have decided that during the first few days shoats should be confined to the farrow pen, or, at most, allowed to run in a small dry lot. They will do better if confined to the lot until they are at least three weeks old. Just as soon as the pig shows a disposition to eat he should be encouraged in doing so. A small place should be cut off from the lot so as to allow the pigs—but not the mother—to enter, and in this little lot should be a shallow feed trough. If the pigs are getting plenty of milk from the mother, as they will, provided she is a good brood sow and is well fed, there is nothing better than soaked corn. Dry, hard corn will soon make their teeth sore. An abundance of this soaked corn should be provided, and what is left should be removed at least twice a day and fresh corn put in. If a little sweet skimmed milk can be given with care, we think it will add to the growth of the pigs. This may continue until weaning time, when a decided change in the feed becomes necessary. This is the most critical period in the pig's life, and on his management at this time largely depends his future usefulness. If checked in his growth he will probably not recover soon enough to give the best results, whether kept to grace the breeding herd or to fill the pork barrel.—New York Witness.

TRIM THE SHRUBBERY.

In many country and village door yards or lawns, the shrubbery consists of rose bushes, lilacs, wistaria and honeysuckle. Often these have not been trimmed for years, and they present a most ungainly mass of tangled growth, often rendering it quite difficult to obtain even a fair view of the house by the passers-by. This untrimmed collection is frequently supplemented by rampant growing evergreen trees, that were all right for the first five or six years of their growth, but they were neither cut back nor topped, and many of them now have branches spreading from ten to twenty feet. Where it is not thought best to remove them entirely, cut off the lower branches close up to the body of tree for a distance of about eight feet. This will remove the foliage that obstructs the view, and the remaining lower branches will droop a little, giving the tree a pleasing appearance. Other fruit and ornamental trees, by branching low, may obstruct the view, but judicious pruning will regulate this trouble.

Use the pruning knife freely on the shrubbery, and if the bushes are of some desirable kinds try to improve the flowers they produce. Turn down the sod about them, applying well-rotted manure, ground bone, or wood ashes well mixed, and you will be more than paid for your trouble. Let this pruning be an annual operation.—New England Homestead.

NEW POINTS ABOUT PARIS GREEN.

Paris green of standard quality contains about 54 per cent. of arsenious acid, of which 4 per cent. is soluble in cold water and 8 to 9 per cent. in boiling water. A "new process" paris green now on the market, according to the Mass experiment station is not paris green at all, but a combination of lime and arsenious acid with a small amount of copper oxide. It contains from 58 to 63 per cent. of arsenious acid. About the same quantity of its arsenious acid is soluble in cold water as in standard paris green, but in boiling water from 15 to 20 per cent. is soluble, or more than twice as much as in true paris green. It is suggested that the injury done to foliage by paris green may be caused by putting this substance into heated lime mixtures, to the heat generated by the chemical action in mixing the two, or to the heat developed by the sun on globules of water standing on the leaves. If this is true, paris green should never be put into liquids until the latter are thoroughly cooled, and especially is this true of the new process paris green, or by using the water with Bordeaux mixture, much more of the poison can be sprayed without injury to foliage than if paris green alone is used in the water. One gallon of the milk of lime to 10 gallons of the water containing paris green as ordinarily used (1 lb. to 150 to 200 gallons of water) will be sufficient. As Professor Maynard truly says, "The use of the Bordeaux mixture has become a necessity to protect most of our crops from fungus pests, and as the lime in this mixture has the same effect as the milk of lime, we urge their combined use, thus reducing the cost for the destruction of each pest to the minimum."

HOW SAWDUST KILLS CHICKS.

For three years, writes C. A. Bird, I have been losing chicks from bowel trouble. I tried every known remedy, but without avail. Last year, out of three hundred and fifty hatched I raised one hundred and fifty. The chicks that were put in the most favorable place were the ones that died.

I studied, examined and investigated, but all to no purpose. I built a cosy house just south of the barn, twenty-two feet long and eight feet wide, and divided it into four rooms. I filled up the floor with dirt, coal ashes, gravel, sand and lime, and thought I had them this time. So I did until I turned them out one bright sunshiny day to exercise among the grape vines, etc.

Well, you may judge my chagrin and surprise when in a day or two they began to die, and in a week out of the twenty-two bright little fellows not one was left to tell what the matter was. Upon making a post-mortem examination I found plenty of grit, and everything all right except inflamed intestines. But upon a closer inspection I found what I had taken for bran and bread crumbs was sawdust.

My eyes began to open. I began to wake up, and on looking around found a lot of sawdust that had been thrown about the grape vines. The biddies in hunting for bugs, etc., had scratched it about, and the chicks, mistaking it for the bread crumbs I had been feeding them, had eaten a quantity of it, with the above result.

"Eureka!" said I to myself, and the shovel and the wheelbarrow were at once brought into service, and the sawdust placed out of the reach of both chicks and hens.

That was nearly two months ago, since which time I have not lost a chicken with bowel trouble.—Farm Poultry.

IMPROVING HIGHWAYS.

At a Farmers' Institute held in Retreat, Wis., says the Milwaukee Sentinel, a paper on "Highways" stated that while in Europe good roads are laid out over the best grades on high-priced land; in this country they are kept off of good land as much as possible, and run over hills and rocks, through ravines, sand patches and mud-holes. The great loss resulting from hard teaming, wear and tear of wagons, harness and horses, does not seem to be considered. Some of these evils could be easily rectified did not individual selfishness stand in the way. The grader is taking the place of plough and scraper, with good results on many roads, but cannot be depended on alone. The water bars used on hillsides are often made too high and put in the wrong place. They should be made in depressions, not on the steepest grades, and in repairing the new material should be placed a few feet back, not on the top of the old bar. When desirable to turn water both sides of the road, the bar should be V-shaped, with point up the hill. If on an angling road, turn the water to the lower side. But whatever the form, the two wheels should strike and leave the upper side of the bar at the same time, to avoid disagreeable wrenching and cutting a hole in the lower track. Short pitches and sags can often be allowed to grade themselves, and it is noticeable that a sag so filled is always a good track, showing that a mixed soil makes the best road. Roads should receive attention at frequent intervals, not when the workers have nothing else to do. Slight repairs as soon as needed will save time and cost in the end. A great help to good roads would be the general use of broad tires instead of narrow ones. Every town or district should own a snow roller, and use it after each drifting storm; the winter roads would then be real highways, level and hard, with snow on each track.

The Cherokees' Plaint.

"If the United States Government would only carry out its solemn agreements with the five civilized tribes, our people would have nothing to complain of," said Chief C. J. Harris of the Cherokee Nation at the National Hotel. Contracts and promises that we trusted to the honor of that great nation to execute have been violated, and there seems to be no intention on the part of the government to redeem them. When we sold the Cherokee Stip we were told as an inducement to parting with the lands, that all previous pledges would be carried out. That promise was broken like the rest.

"Now, I maintain that the United States ought to go forward and make good its past agreements before entering on further Indian legislation. When that is done it will be time enough for the Indians to say whether they are in accord with the desires of the Government. Until that is done all bills changing the existing status are obnoxious to our people.

An Impressive Monument.

The public has watched patiently the progress of the Grant monument in Riverside Park. The long delay that followed the laying of the corner stone served to detract greatly from the public interest in the undertaking, and those who contributed to the fund had almost lost hope of living to see the tomb completed. Ground was broken for the monument in the spring of 1891, but it was not until three years later that the first stone was set in place The great crypt of the monument and the vault are now completed, and work will soon be commenced on the dome. From the level of Riverside Drive to the top of the monument the distance is 165 feet, and the dome will be 280 feet above the Hudson River. Surrounding the dome there will be a balcony about 250 feet above the river. From this point which will be open to visitors when the monument is completed, one can see for thirty miles straight up the "Rhine of America."

A Victim of False Pretences.

L. D. Gordan of Jefferson City, found a huge black snake the other day which had chocked itself to death in trying to swallow a porcelain egg which it had carried off from a neighboring hen's nest.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

There are twenty-six cremation associations in active operation in the United States. The oldest was organized at Washington, Pa., in 1876, and the two newest are found in New Haven, Conn., and Elizabeth, N. J. (1894). The number of incinerations reported is 3,670. The number incinerated in Europe from 1876 to 1893 was 19,700. The membership of the American associations is about 8,000 and the adherents of the method about 100,000.

The Railway Age gives the following as the present mileage of the greatest railroad systems in America: Pennsylvania, 8,882; Chicago and Northwestern, 7,931; Santa Fe, 7,555; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 7,304; Canadian Pacific, 7,103.

Statistics show that Pennsylvania has more citizens whose sight has been destroyed, or who have had their eyes rendered useless, than any other state. The large number of iron and steel plants, and other manufactories and mines within its limits is responsible for this. The fact that Pittsburgh is the center of the iron and steel trade, and in the most important coal-mining district in the country, furnishes the explanation for the fact, as stated by the Chronicle of that city, that there are more people in Pittsburgh wearing glass eyes than are to be found in any other city in the country. Those who are in a position to know estimate that there are about 2,400 such unfortunates in Allegheny County, or about one to every 250 persons.

A State organization of the school Boards or Minnesota has been formed. There are similar organizations in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Texas and Pennsylvania, and a National Convention—the first—will be held in Buffalo this year; in connection with the National Teachers' Association. The purpose in the organization of these State Associations of School Boards is to gather and exchange opinions and decisions. Without such organization, it is argued, School Boards are independent bodies, each acting upon its own best judgment, and knowing little or nothing of other boards. School teachers and superintendents have their own conventions and exchange of ideas, and it is equally desirable that members of School Boards should have an opportunity of educating themselves for their duties.

The figures given by Professor Michie in the Independent of the size and cost of the European military establishments are very striking. Russia leads off with 868,772 men in her army, while France is second with 598,263, and Germany a close third, with 584,784. Austria follows after a considerable interval with 354,252, while Italy slips in before England with 252,829. But England takes first place in the navy with 83,400 men, followed by France, 43,620, and Italy 35,607. In the percentage of the population for both services in time of peace France leads with 1.67, while Greece is second with 1.28, and Germany third with 1.26. In the annual cost of both services Russia leads off with $252,170,870, followed by France with $181,180,002. The total number of armies and navies in Europe are 3,681,496 men, and the cost is $973,260,215 annually. We might cut a consideralbe figure in the list by adding the pensions for our last war to current army and navy expenses.

The Washington Star announces that the two species of large water bugs that have come to be called electric light bugs have put in an appearance around the electric arc lights. "A most curious thing about these bugs," it says, "is that before the introduction of electric lights they were considered to be comparatively rare. They were seldom seen, as they were not attracted by ordinary light. When the arc light appeared, however, the bugs became enormously noticeable. Upon their appearance in such prodigious numbers entomologists were of the opinion that after two or three years both species would grow scarce, but the numbers do not seem to be decreasing in the slightest. While neither the Belostoma nor the Benacus is distinctly poisonous, both have strong beaks, capable of inflicting severe wounds, and it will be wise to handle them with great care, if at all. The very large black water beetle will also be seen among the water bugs around electric lamps in the proportion of about 1 to 100."

Some wise French physician has discovered a new cure for insomnia, nightmare, and all sort of nervous ills which disturb our rest. It seems that the old idea of sleeping with the head higher than the feet is all wrong, and we must reverse the order of things and put our feet on the pillow, as this position assures "profound and intellectual sleep."

It may be new to cyclists, but a French physician declares that cyclists, unknown to themselves perhaps, develop a gentle vibratory condition of the body. In other words they become human tuning forks. It was Dr. Pettit who gave the French Academy of Medicine the "tip" on this, and since then French and English bicyclists have been suprised, when they have complained to their medical advisers that they felt unusually restless and could not account for it, to learn that they had unconsciously acquired the "vibratory habit." The medical journals are taking the matter up, and soon American doctors also will doubtless begin to perscribe for the cure of the new ailment.

The estimated cost of the Nicaragua canal has been increased by the government commission, whose report has just appeared. "In spite of this increase, however," says The Manufacturer, "the cost remains within the bounds of the capital and the aid which can be legitimately extended by the United States." The original estimate of the Nicaragua Canal Company ten years ago was $66,466,880. The present estimate by the government commission is $133,472,893. This is just double. In the interval, however the estimates made by the company have been increasing as the difficulties were better known. Of late the estimates usually made have placed the cost at from $100,000,000 to $110,000,000. The report of the government commission, instead of doubling this latter estimate, as was freely predicted, advances it only to a round $133,500,000. As this commission was selected in no friendly spirit and its instructions were evidently intended to render it certain that its estimates included every possible item of cost, the figures which it has now published may be accepted as final.

In a work on the road and pavements of France, Professor A. P. Rockwell, formerly of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, deduces from the reports of the Minister of the Interior, for 1881-1886, that the average cost of nearly 26,000 miles of macadamized road in France, of which over 17,000 miles were ordinary local roads, were as follows: Main highways, $2,309 per mile; secondary highways, $2,309 per mile, and ordinary local roads, $2,036 per mile. These figures include the cost of the road proper and the grading and right of way; but do not include the cost of bridges, culverts and other structures. The range in price is not very great, being only $800 per mile in some departments and as much as $5,600 and $7,200 per mile in others. All of the Paris pavements, except a portion of the block-stone paving, are laid on concrete foundations. The total area of Paris street pavements on January 1, 1894, was 10,554,520 square yards, and the percentages of kinds of pavement were as follows: Block-stone, 71.5 per cent; macadam 16.3 per cent; asphalt, 3.8 per cent. and wood, 8.4 per cent. Asphalt pavements date from 1855 and the first wood pavements were laid in 1881; but the tendency of to-day is to substitute wood or asphalt for stone and macadam, with wood as the present favorite.

In an interesting decision the Massachusetts Supreme Court decides that damages by smoke from a fire which was confined exclusively in a chimney-place come within the risks insured against by a policy of the standard form in Massachusetts. The defendant contended that the policy was not intended to apply to a fire which is lighted and maintained for the ordinary purposes for which fires are used in buildings, and which is confined within the place that is fitted for such. Judge Knowlton for the court says, "We are inclined to the opinion that a distinction should be made between a fire intentionally lighted and maintained for a useful purpose in connection with the occupation of a building, and a fire which starts from such a fire without human agency in a place where fires are never lighted nor maintained, although such ignition may naturally be expected to occur occasionally as an incident to the maintenance of necessary fires, and although the place where it occurs is constructed with a view to prevent damage from such ignition. A fire in a chimney should be considered rather a hostile fire than a friendly fire, and as such, if it causes damage, it is within the provisions of ordinary contracts of fire insurance."

The State Department officers feel that the Consular reports which are prepared at infinite pains, and in some cases by much labor and research, by our consuls in all parts of the world are not fully appreciated at home. These reports aim, under the present system, to point out to American merchants and manufacturers the best markets for their products. Complete data are furnished by the Consuls, and it is made available at once for the newspapers. It has been found that American newspapers care very little for such news, and even the trade papers use the material sparingly. The reports are published periodically in volumes which are distributed generally to business men whose addresses are on the State Department list. By the time this publication reaches them, however, the information is old and in some cases its value is lessened. The department officers think that greater consideration should be paid the reports of our Consuls, especially as they mean dollars and cents to many business houses in all parts of the country. The subjects treated of are as varied as the lines of commerce, and both exportation and importation are dealt with. It was remarked recently in the State Department that the London Times awaited with apparent interest the publication of the Consular reports, and made regularly an abstract of the information. It is the only paper in the world, so far as the department officials know, which makes this use of the commercial reports of American Consuls.

Points About Cuba.

The Cuban flag has five broad stripes, three of blue and two of white. A blue triangle diminishes from one end, and on it is one silver star.

England and Australia are the only other islands which exceed Cuba in natural resorces. When not wasted by war Cuba produces, with a large share of her soil untouched $100,000,000 worth of sugar and tobacco annually, besides the products of orchards and forests, rivers and mountain mines.

Where the soil is not a deep dark red it is so black that it shines as though it were oiled. The whole color scheme is brilliant and beautiful.

At present there are about 125,000 Spaniards and 75,000 Cubans engaged in fighting each other. Whenever a regiment reaches Havanna there is a show of festivities. Pillars of triumph are erected at the landing place decorated with laurel and the Spanish colors. The presentation of birds along with flowers is a Spanish custom. Soldiers who secure birds bear them proudly on the butts of their rifles.

The population of Cuba is a little over 1,631,000. The whites generally outnumber the colored people, there being but 528,798 of the Africans and mulattoes on the island.

The leader of the Cuban rebellion is Maximo Gomez. His home is in San Domingo and his wife and children are music teachers and seamstresses. He has a son who has not engaged in the war, remaining at home to cultivate his $10,000 farm.

Woman Wore Trousers First.

It has remained for an American woman to discover that trousers were first invented and worn by women. Among the most ancient nations, points out Mrs. Evans, wife of the President of Hedding College, in Illinois, the trousers are still worn by the women, while the men go about in more or less abbreviated skirts. There is therefore nothing modern about bloomers.

There are more Englishmen in Boston than in any other city in the United States, the population being estimated at 39,000.

SOUTH AFRICAN RUINS.

Buildings at Zimbabwe that May Be of King Solomon's Time.

It would seem that, at some far distant date, a people more civilized than any of the present Kafir tribes had penetrated into the region we now call Mashonaland, and had maintained itself there for a considerable period. Remains of gold-workings are found in many parts of that country, and even as far as the southwestern part of Matabeleland—remains which show that mining must have been carried on, by primitive methods, no doubt, but still upon a scale larger than we can well deem within the capabilities of the Kafir tribes as we now see them. There are, moreover, in these regions, and usually not far from some old gold-working, pieces of ancient building executed with a neatness and finish, as well as with an attempt at artistic effect, which are entirely absent from the rough walls, sometimes of loose stones, sometimes plastered with mud, which the Kafirs build today.

These old buildings are, with one exception, bits of wall enclosing forts or residences. They are constructed of small blocks of the granite of the country, carefully trimmed to be of one size, and are usually ornamented with a simple pattern, such as the so-called "herringbone" patern. The one exception is to be found in the ruins of Zimbabwe, in the southern Mashonaland. Here a wall thirty feet high, and from six to twelve or fourteen feet thick, incloses a large elliptical space, filled with other buildings, some of which apparently were intended for the purpose of worship. There are no inscriptions of any kind, and few objects, except some rudely carved heads of birds, to suply any indication as to the ethnological affinities of the people who erected this building, or as to the nature of their worship. Such indications as we have, however, suggest that it was some form of nature worship, including the worship of the sun. We know from other sources (including the Egyptian monuments and the Old Testament) that there was from very early times a trade between the Red Sea and some part of East Africa; and as we know also that the worship of natural forces and of the sun prevailed among the early Semites, the view that the builders of Zimbabwe were of Arab or some other Semitic stock, is at least highly plausible.

Two things are quite clear to every one who examines the ruins, and compares them with the smaller fragments of ancient building already mentioned. Those who built Zambabwe were a race much superior to the Bantu tribes, whose mud huts are now to be found not far from these still strong and solid walls; and those other remains scattered through the country were either the work of that same superior race, or, at any rate, were built in imitation of their style and under the influences they had left. But whether this race was driven out, or peaceably withdrew, or became by degrees absorbed and lost in the surrounding Bantu population, we have no data for conjecture. If they came from Arabia they must have come more than twelve centuries ago, before the days of Mohammed; for they were evidently not Musselmans, and it is just as easy to suppose that they came in the days of Solomon, fifteen centuries earlier.—Century.

They Got the Lion.

"The mountain lion," remarked an old miner some time ago, "is becoming rare in the mountains of the west. When I first went seeking after the gold and silver of Colorado, these animals were rather plentiful. They were met in pairs, and were common enough to make it hazardous for a man to walk in the valleys alone and unprotected, particularly after dark. I remember on one occasion having a slight adventure with a lion that almost scared me out of my wits. With a pal I was working a claim in the mountains near Ouray. Winter came on, and one day, before the very cold weather set in, we went to the town to get supplies, leaving our little cabin on the mountain alone. It came on to snow soon after we got to Ouray, and we did not get a chance to go to the claim for fully a week. As we slowly climbed the hill I noticed the tracks of a mountain lion leading toward our cabin, and when we reached the house found that we had forgotten to close a window in the side. We had lost sight of the tracks, and the sight of the open window caused me to forget all about the animal and its presence. I started for the window and was about to put my head into the apartment when there came a terrible growl, and the next instant a great yellow body darted through the opening, right over my back, its claws catching my buckskin and ripping it open to my waist, turning me completely over into the snow. My pal whipped out his gun, and the infernal lion turned on him, making a fearful leap in his direction. Before he could shoot, the beast was upon him, and seizing him by the slack of his jacket, shook him as if he had been a rat. I was on my feet by this time, and drawing my revolver, I sneaked up and put a bullet right through his head. He dropped, and my pal drew his breath freely once more. Neither of us was hurt, but the lion's skin, in another week, was serving as a rug by my cot."

Telegraphy by Induction.

A successful experiment in telegraphing by induction without connecting wires has been performed by W. H. Preece, between Oban and Auchnacraig, Scotland, while the submarine cable was broken. A gutta-percha wire a mile and a half long was laid along the ground from Morven, while on the island of Mull use was made of the ordinary overhead wire connecting Craignure with Aros. The distance between the two parallel wires was about three and a half miles. Using a vibrator as transmitter, and telephone as receiver, the usual messages were successfully transmitted till the cable was repaired.

Must Be Paid For.

The Macungie Progress says that apples may be kept two years by simply wrapping them in newspapers. In order not to make a failure of the business, however, only newspapers that have been paid for should be used, otherwise the dampness resulting from the dues may cause the fruit to spoil.