

Comely Recorder Office

THE CULVER CITY HERALD.

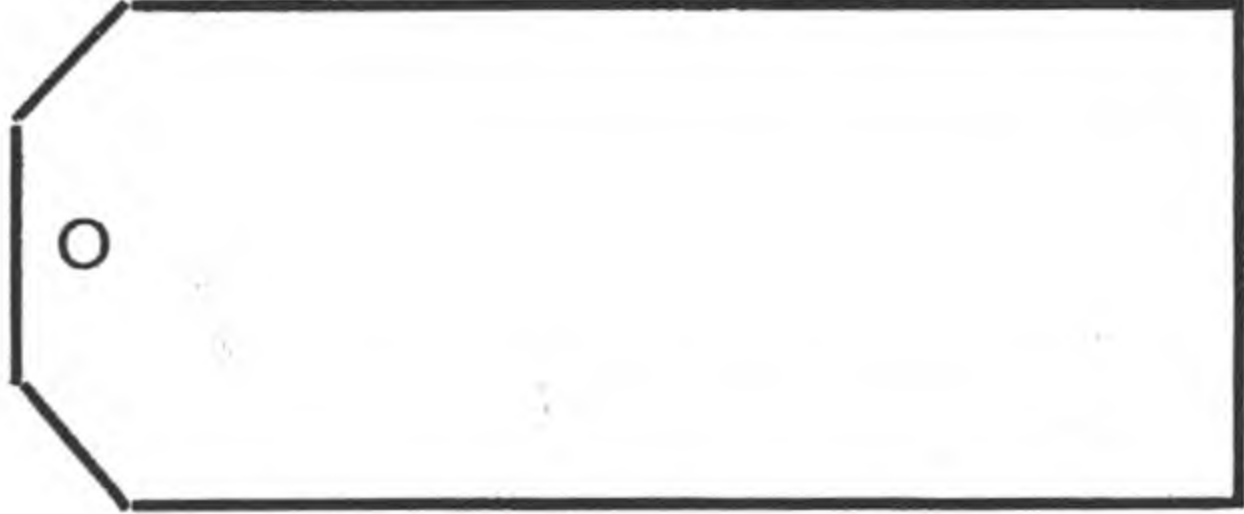
AT THE LAKE MAXINKUCKEE.

VOL. III.

CULVER CITY, MARMONT P. O., IND., FRIDAY, JAN. 29, 1897.

NO. 30

Green Tag Sale.



SATURDAY we inaugurated a Special Sale of all lines of **WINTER GOODS**. Everything marked with a **GREEN TAG** means a timely saving for you on Seasonable Merchandise. Our line of **MEN'S and BOYS CLOTHING** comprises only the best makes—goods of recognized merit and guaranteed value.

Our line of **OVERCOATS** is complete. This is Ulster weather. A purchase now means a great saving. A complete line of **MEN'S TROUSERS**, wear and make guaranteed.

Special prices on all lines of **BOYS' WEAR**. No space to name prices. Come in and see us.

PLYMOUTH, IND.

J. C. KUHN & SON,

America and Cuba.

America boasts of its civilization, and has made a great howl against the atrocities perpetrated by the Turks against the Christian Americans. Yet, this country is really sympathetic, but it is mostly tendered toward the Hotentots or in some other direction where worded sympathy is only expected. But when the most brutal and inhuman acts ever chronicled in the world's history are perpetrated within seventy-five miles of our borders; where children are murdered, women ravished and then burned alive, where helpless men are tortured and butchered in the most cruel and fiendish manner possible, Uncle Sam says "too bad," but we must go slow and not interfere, simply because Spain might declare war against the United States, and that would be serious. What if Spain does commit outrages that outrival the most brutal savage that ever trod the forests in its method of torture? We, the boasted Christian and civilized nation must stand by and close our eyes because the powers that be, refuse to act on the flimsy excuse that Cuba has no regular form of government. Did Spain hesitate to recognize the Southern Confederacy? To the contrary it recognized the South just as soon as possible. Such actions on the part of this government almost makes us wish we were not a citizen of these United States, for like thousands of others, our blood boils when we realize that it must be for a filthy lucre consideration that causes Grover and Olney to hold their peace.

HOW TO PREVENT CROUP.

Some Reading That Will Prove Interesting to Young Mothers. How to Guard Against the Disease.

Croup is a terror to young mothers and to post them concerning the cause, first symptoms and treatment is the object of this item. The origin of croup is a common cold. Children who are subject to it take cold very easily and croup is almost sure to follow. The first symptom is hoarseness; this is soon followed by a peculiar rough cough, which is easily recognized and will never be forgotten by one who has heard it. The time to act is when the child first becomes hoarse. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is freely given all tendency to croup will soon disappear. Even after the croupy cough has developed it will prevent the attack. There is no danger in giving this remedy for it contains nothing injurious. Culver City Drug Store. 1-feb

Remember that Wm. Swigert is now prepared to furnish you with hard and soft coal at reasonable prices.

A Genuine Holdup.

"There are several kinds of hold-ups, and while the Rounder thinks some of them ought to be prohibited, there are others that ought to be encouraged. The man that holds up his town and works for its advantage and does everything he can to advance its interests and induce good people to locate there is just the kind of a hold-up that the Rounder is stuck on. A town that is not held up by its citizens soon drops from view of the public, and people go there as they do to the cemetery—only when they have to. The buildings soon begin to look dilapidated, the people (what few remain) are a sleepy, sluggish looking layout, and even the dogs sneak around with their tails tucked between their legs without energy enough to bark at strangers. The sidewalks fly up and skin your shins when you step on them and seem to resent your intrusion. The town has that peaceful repose generally supposed to be found in the grave, and hard times seems to have a hold of the slack of its pants with a down hill pull that will soon land it in the gulf of oblivion. The town that is held up by its citizens shows neatly painted buildings and good side-walks, and everything denotes life and prosperity and go-ahead-iveness; people hold up their heads when you speak to them, and there is a genial air about every thing that is inviting to a stranger, and if he is looking for a home the chances are that he will stake out a claim right there. If you have a good school hold it up. Hold up your merchants and don't go to some other town to do your trading. Hold up the local press by liberal advertising and use of printer's ink, for who so constant at all times in exploiting the advantages of your town as the hard working editor? Hold up your churches and the institutions that make for the best interest of the community. Hold up your head and tell the world that we are the people and must be respected. Hold up your town on all occasions. If it needs a bank or railroad or anything else, get out and hustle for it, and don't sit around with a lip on you like a motherless colt and throw cold water on the enthusiasm of others. Don't be either a mouse or a long tailed rat, but be a man or else pull your freight and make room for some one who will not be a drawback. Wake up and go to work and let people know you are alive. Get a move on you and the town will commence to move and instead of you having to hold up the town, the town will hold you up; your property will increase in value, your business will grow, and you can feel that you were one of the main guys that supported the whole business in its infancy.

The New Hook Spoon Free to All.

I read in the Christian Standard that Miss A. M. Fritz, Station A, St. Louis, Mo., would give an elegant plated hook spoon to anyone sending her ten 2-cent stamps. I sent for one and found it so useful that I showed it to my friends, and made \$13.00 in two hours, taking orders for the spoon. The hook spoon is a household necessity. It cannot slip into the dish or cooking vessel, being held in the place by a hook on the back. The spoon is something that housekeepers have needed ever since spoons were first invented. Anyone can get a sample spoon by sending ten 2-cent stamps to Miss Fritz. This is a splendid way to make money around home.

[3] Very truly, JEANETTE S.

Piles play pranks with all people. Dr. Agnew's Pile Ointment calls a halt on them and cures them in all forms. Blind, bleeding and protruding piles speedily cured and itching piles relieved in ten minutes. Price 50 cents at Culver City Drug Co.

St. Louis Board of Health Acts.

The action of the New York board of health in declaring consumption an infectious and communicable disease will be followed by the St. Louis board of health.

"We were ahead of the New York people," said Health Commissioner Dr. Starkloff the other day, "in pointing out the infectiousness of the disease. We did not take more radical steps because we realized it was useless until the people had been in a measure educated up to it. The board of health will now take emphatic action, and I hope to see a concerted movement all over the country."

The resolution adopted by the New York board subjects the disease to the same regulation as diphtheria and infectious fevers.

In regard to the employment of such measures in Chicago Dr. F. W. Reilley of the city health department says that no opinion can be passed until it is known just how the order has been worded.

"There is no doubt," said Dr. Reilley, "that after a certain stage in pulmonary tuberculosis the sputum of the patient is liable to carry the disease. The sputum, however, is not dangerous until it is dried and floats in the air in a powdered condition. Consequently by destroying all the sputa of diseased persons while still moist the danger can be almost entirely avoided."

"In the last two years this department has issued over 40,000 circulars to residents in the city describing the symptoms of the disease and telling what measures should be taken to avoid contagion. In addition we disinfect contaminated houses and aid in the investigation of doubtful cases of lung disease. That is as far as we consider it advisable to exercise control."

Burr Oak.

Who said "zero?"

Dolly Garner is improving rapidly. Drs. Roy & Loring are quite busy at present.

The people are enjoying the fine sleighing.

Malon Williams has moved to North Liberty.

Michael Fatters has moved to town. Welcome Mike.

Mary Paddock has returned to her home in Chicago.

A. L. Overmyer visited with John H. Burns over Sunday.

Sidney Williams now occupies a portion of the Crowley block.

Quite a number of our young people attended the ball at Hibbard Wednesday night.

Hon. H. G. Thayer will lecture on "Paul's last journey to Rome," on Friday evening, Jan. 29. Come everybody.

There will be a box social next Saturday night for the benefit of George Smith of Marmont. Everybody invited.

The box social here was quite a success, a large number being present notwithstanding the severe storm. \$30 was the amount realized.

KID.

How the Dipper Saved the Farm.

Father was sick and the mortgage on the farm was coming due. I saw in the Christian Advocate where Miss A. M. Fritz of Station A, St. Louis, Mo., would send a sample combination dipper for 18 two-cent stamps, and I ordered one. I saw the dipper could be used as a fruit jar filler; a plain dipper; a fine strainer; a funnel; a strainer funnel; a sick room warming pan and pint measure. These eight different uses makes the dipper such a necessary article that I went to work with it and it sells at very near every house. And in four months I paid off the mortgage. I think I can clear as much as \$200 a month. If you need work you can do well by giving this a trial. Miss A. M. Fritz, Station A, St. Louis, Mo., will send you a sample for 18 two-cent stamps—write at once.

[4] JOHN G. N.

Samuel Ulery's family has been pronounced convalescent and the quarantine flags taken away.

The Difference.

"That is the difference between men and women, as the world looks at them," the man in the elevated train was saying to his companion, but in a voice loud enough to be heard by his nearest neighbor. "A man will hold the respect of his fellowman as long as he is honest and upright in his business dealings, though his private life may be one of pronounced immorality. A woman is spurned at the first suspicion of immorality, while she may be shrewd to actual crookedness in her dealings, and even small speculations on her part may be forgiven. There are some peculiar distinctions made in regard to the honesty of a man, however. There was Blank the banker I knew out west. He was honored, trusted, and respected by all classes of people. The poor people had unlimited confidence in him, and from miles around they brought their small savings to his bank. Then he failed for \$75,000. All these small savings were swallowed in the great crash. It took the little all of many people, and drove some of them to the poor-house. Blank recovered himself, made money and became a prosperous man again. He made no attempt to make good any of the losses people had sustained through him, but he was respected by the community in which he lived. During this second state of prosperity, a clerk in his employ, a young man needing a small sum of money, yielded to temptation and took some \$25 or \$30 from his employer intending to return it. The loss was discovered, he was branded as a thief, and disgraced for life. There you have it—a distinction where it is hard to see the difference."

CULVER CITY LOCALIZED.

And Put in Good Form for the Benefit of the Herald's Numerous Readers.

Good sleighing.

Cold! colder!! coldest!!!

Local news are very scarce this week.

Mrs. Aaron Jones is still on the sick list.

Rev. Howard is holding protracted meetings at Poplar Grove.

Mr. Joshua Garn returned to his home in Nebraska this week.

Mrs. Charlotte Rose, of Napoleon, Ohio, sister of Dr. Wiseman, is in town visiting relatives.

Roy Hay and Pearl Houghton of Mt. Hope, attended the M. E. church at Washington Sunday.

There will be a meeting every night during the balance of the week at the Reformed church.

The quarantine has been raised from the residence of Dr. Wiseman, and the patient pronounced convalescent.

This office is printing a pamphlet which contains the by-laws of the Knights of Pythias of this place. When finished we invite inspection.

Good advice: Never leave home on a journey without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Culver City Drug Store. 1-feb.

We understand that the band boys contemplate organizing a dramatic company, and will put a play upon the boards in the near future.

Dr. Wiseman was appointed for the ensuing year, surgeon for the Vandalia, upon the division running between Terre Haute and St. Joe.

Brainard Bridge, traveling salesman for the Chapman Manufacturing Co., a physicians' supply house of Chicago, was in town last week calling upon our doctors.

Wm. Foss has moved his shoe repairing shop over the old store formerly occupied by Nussbaum, Mayer & Co. Be sure and remember the place.

John Campbell has moved his watch and repair shop into the building formerly occupied by the Herald office, first door south of Van Schoiak's store.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Maxenkuckee Agricultural Association last Saturday, it was decided that the stockholders should be assessed and the indebtedness of the association be paid.

The sale of household furniture, etc., advertised to take place next Saturday, January 30th, five doors south of postoffice on Main street, has been postponed until further notice. TIM WOLFE.

If any of our readers know of items of interest, they will please send them to this office. If you have friends visiting from abroad inform the editor. Or if you contemplate making a visit let us hear of it. Such items are what makes a newsy paper.

A radical change has been made in the appearance of many of Marmont's ladies, due to the use of Dr. Agnew's Carbolic Salve. It cures chapped hands and face, tetter, pimples, eczema, salt rheum, chilblains, etc. Will perform wonders in all skin troubles. For sale at the Culver City Drug Store.

There will be a "box supper" at Burr Oak school house Saturday evening, January 30, 1897, the proceeds to go towards paying off the encumbrance on G. W. Smith's house and lot at Marmont. Every body invited to come and make the occasion a success. A suitable program will be arranged.

During the fore part of the week the thermometer ranged from 22 to 25 degrees below the zero mark. Hence ice has accumulated very fast on old lake Maxinkuckee, and when the elevators at the ice houses were started Wednesday morning the ice was about 8 inches thick and of a very fine quality. There are nine houses to fill.

The entertainment held at the Christian church, Maxenkuckee, last Saturday evening was a marked success. The play entitled "My wife's relation," was rendered by home talent, and received the highest commendations from an appreciative audience. It is hoped the club will favor Culver City with its presence in the near future.

Representative Babcock, of Lagrange, has introduced in the lower branch of the general assembly of this state a bill for the re-apportionment of the state for congressional purposes. If it passes, the thirteenth district will include the counties of St. Joseph, Laporte, Stark, Pulaski, Jasper, Newton, Porter and Lake. In area it would make a large district.

Last Sunday night some person or persons, with malice aforethought, piled a lot of old rubbish under a bath tub at the Academy and set fire to the same. Fortunately the little blaze was discovered before any damage was done. If this should prove to be the work of any of the students of the above place, they should be incarcerated in the "pen" ninety-nine years; for such fiends should be shown no mercy.

Make Your Own Lantern.

Your home is incomplete without it, and the price is within reach of all. I ordered one for my own use—and it was so handy and convenient I went to taking orders for them and sold 51 in one day making over \$5 clear. It gives a beautiful white light, chimneys never break from heat. It is always clean and ready. Francis Casey, St. Louis, Mo., will send sample for 13 two-cent stamps, write for one. I got my start from him. [2] GEORGE B.

CABLE TO HONOLULU

A NEW YORK COMPANY MEETS A HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Islands' Future Is Involved—At No Distant Day, Mr. Scrimser Declares, This Government Will Have to Contest with Japan for Control There.

James A. Scrimser and Edmund L. Bayliss were before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in the interest of the Pacific Cable Company of New York. They both argued upon the merits of the Scrimser bill over the Spalding bill of the New Jersey company. Mr. Scrimser stated that his company would want eighteen months after the passage of the bill to complete the cable to Hawaii and one year more to complete it to Japan. He said that in case of war with England cable communication with Europe would be cut off. Mr. Patterson of Tennessee said it had been charged that the Scrimser company was in sympathy with or had connection with England and English interests. Mr. Scrimser said that, of course, his company would expect to do English business and Mr. Patterson said there should be inserted in the bill a provision that the cable company should not come under British influence. Mr. Scrimser referred to the statement that Japan wanted no other cable connection as ridiculous. He said the assertion of Mr. Swayne before the committee to that effect was absurd. He also said that China and Japan telegraph lines were dependent upon and controlled by the Russian lines. The Spalding company would build to Hawaii and stop. His line to Japan would save the people of that country more than a million dollars in tolls and it was ridiculous to say that the Japanese wanted no cable. "The Japanese," he said, "are flocking into Hawaii now. This country is going to have a contest with the Japanese or some other power to control Hawaii. It is necessary to have a cable there as soon as possible." The discussion among members of the committee developed that there is yet a wide difference of opinion on the subject of the cable.

FOSTER IN SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Ex-Secretary Is a Teacher in a Washington Church.

Ex-Secretary John W. Foster has started a Sunday school class in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington, and he has between sixty and seventy pupils, including several public men. Mr. Foster conducted a similar course of biblical study last winter and awakened a great deal of interest, but this year his work is even more extensive, and he has drawn into the Sunday school of the New York Avenue church members of the Federal judiciary, Senators and Representatives to Congress, members of the cabinet circle and a number of other men and some women conspicuous in Washington life.

ROSS AND SHEA EXONERATED.

Sensational Charges of Conspiracy and Complicity Fall Flat.

Assistant Chief of Police Ross and Inspector John D. Shea, of Chicago, have been cleared of the ugly charges of conspiracy and complicity in the sale of the stolen Schrage bonds. "Sleepy" Burke's sensational accusations have fallen flat and the civil service investigation is ended, after having produced enough inside evidence to aid the police in a criminal prosecution of the men who are marked as the purchasers of the Schrage plunder. Two motives led to the investigation of the charges. The chief one was well attained, that of clearing the police officials. As to the other, only partial success met the efforts. Secretary Easley of the Civic Federation was stamped as indiscreet, but his true motive in giving the charges such wide publication was not discovered. Mr. Easley, when on the stand, admitted he had blundered and even said he had failed to fulfill promises made to Chief Badenoch.

MUST READ AND WRITE.

Compromise Immigration Bill Will Come Before Both Houses.

The compromise immigration bill which has been agreed upon by the conferees of the House and Senate will come before the two houses for acceptance within a few days. The first section of the Senate bill is retained, which excludes from the United States all persons over 16 years of age who cannot read and write the English language or the language of their native country, but is amended by the words "or resident" before "country," in accordance with a suggestion made by Chairman Bartholdt of the House committee. Instead of taking effect three months after its passage, the bill is amended to take effect July 1, 1897.

Boom in Boat Building.

The Commissioner of Navigation reports that American vessels built and documented during the first six months of the fiscal year number 384 of 113,572 tons, compared with 328 of 88,230 for the first six months of the previous fiscal year, indicating the largest annual output within the last fourteen years, except that of 1890 and 1891.

Pitman's Head.

Sir Isaac Pitman, the inventor of the system of shorthand writing which bears his name, is dead. He had been suffering several years from a complication of troubles.

Foreign Money's Scupper.

The Bank of England's rate of discount has been reduced from 4 to 3 per cent.

HISSED THE HIGH HAT.

Indignant Audience at a Chicago Theater Exorcise the Nuisance.

Hundreds of excited and indignant theater-goers took the high hat question into their own hands Sunday night at the Columbia Theater, in Chicago, by hisses and yells that amounted to a tumult. They compelled every woman who was present at the first night of Sousa's "El Capitan" to sit bareheaded through the performance—all but those in the boxes and one woman in the parquet, who, in spite of the yells and catcalls that came down at her from the balcony and gallery, kept her wide-brimmed headgear on all through the opera. The noisy demonstration began before the curtain went up for the first act, and continued till after the opera had begun, drowning out the music and for a few minutes threatening to break up the performance altogether. Nobody knows who started the demonstration. From the suddenness of the outburst it might have suggested itself to a hundred persons at the same instant. It began with yells of "Hats off," that were interspersed with hisses and groans as some of the women showed a disposition not to obey. When the hisses came the hats in the parquet and dress circle went off as if they had been caught by a gale from behind. Every woman who entered the theater with her hat on made a nervous grab at the hat pins as soon as she divined the import of the demonstration. Never did hats come off so quickly from feminine heads as they did for the five minutes before the performance began. Women came down the aisle with hair disordered from the quick withdrawal of hat pins, and with faces more red than the plush upholstery of the seats.

STEADY GAIN IN TRADE.

Gradual but Certain Improvement Noted in Business Circles.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "The greatest growth and prosperity the country had ever seen came suddenly in 1879, after several months of disappointment because specie resumption had not yet brought the benefits expected. It takes time for new confidence to reach through easier money markets, large orders, resuming mills, expanding employment and large distribution, to the results which make still greater and lasting gain possible. Such gradual and steady improvement has been in progress for more than two months. Money markets feel a steady increase in demand for commercial and manufacturing loans. Additional works went into operation each week in January and the working force is larger than at any other time for six months. Best of all, there is so little crazy excitement that the gain may be ascribed to the deliberate judgment of the ablest and most prudent men in business. It is not a time of high prices. Many who are anxious to get early hold on the market are making for the moment lower prices than they could afford to maintain. Some have secured orders enough for months to come, and begin to be less keen in competition."

BALANCE OF TRADE IN 1896.

Excess of Our Exports Over Imports \$325,322,184. The figures of the Bureau of Statistics, for the calendar year 1896, show that the excess of exports of merchandise from this country over the imports for that period amounted to the sum of \$325,322,184. This breaks the record of this country's excess of exports over imports. The year that came nearest to it was 1878, when the excess of exports over imports was \$305,279,590. Coming at the same time with other conditions analogous to those obtaining in early days at the time of prosperity that began in 1879, the figures of the Bureau of Statistics cause many persons to believe that a similar era of good times is beginning.

Thousands Want Employment.

Nearly 1,200 of Dayton, Ohio, unemployed workmen, mechanics and laborers held a mass meeting, to which all city boards and public officials were invited. The object was to discuss the serious situation confronting the masses and to devise ways and means to relieve the distress of several thousand families. No definite plans were adopted, though it is confidently hoped that the situation will be adequately met and that none will suffer. It is known that at least 3,000 mechanics and workmen are out of employment and that possibly more than 10,000 people are dependent upon them. Most of them have been out of work for three or four months, and as the winter shows no improvement it is found necessary to appeal to public boards and charities. More than 1,000 of the unemployed signed a paper expressing their willingness to work at any honest labor, and all public boards will be petitioned to hasten the prosecution of city improvement. The water works department began work on several miles of street mains, having appropriated a considerable sum for the purpose.

Sherman to Be Premier.

At a conference Friday at Canton between President-elect McKinley and Senator John Sherman there was consummated that which has been foreshadowed by the political incidents of several days past. Senator Sherman was formally tendered and accepted the premiership of the incoming administration. The conference was held at the Major's home in Canton and at its conclusion Senator Sherman said: "I have been offered and have accepted the State portfolio."

Plan to Combine Big Iron Mills.

At Youngstown, Ohio, plans are being perfected by the Brown-Bonnell Iron Company, the Union Iron and Steel Company and the Mahoning Valley Iron Company for a consolidation of the rolling mills and furnaces owned by the three companies into a gigantic corporation.

Insurgents Sink a Gunboat.

The Cubans have destroyed and sunk the Spanish warship Relampago by torpedoes. The explosion killed the commander, assistant engineer, gunner, and three marines, and wounded the chief officer, paymaster, and engineer seriously. Spanish officers confirm the news.

SHOT DOWN LIKE DOGS

HIDEOUS MASSACRE BY SPANIARDS IN CUBA.

In Revenge for Being Driven Out, Gen. Weyler's Men Shed Innocent Blood—Driven Into Burning Houses, People Perish in the Flames.

Women and Babies Slain.

It is reported by way of Jacksonville that 500 insurgents, under command of Col. Francisco de Paula, dashed into San Miguel de Padrene, Havana province, Saturday night. The Spanish garrison, consisting of 600 men, withdrew from the town without firing a shot. The insurgents held possession for three hours, looting the stores, public buildings and many of the residences occupied by Spanish families. They captured the Mayor and forced him to deliver the tax money in his possession, amounting to \$3,000. After firing the business portion of the town and several private houses the rebels withdrew. As soon as the insurgents left the inhabitants—men women and children—busied themselves trying to extinguish the flames and saving their effects from the burning buildings. While thus engaged the Spanish forces returned and savagely opened fire on the men, women and children who were fighting the flames. The desperate Spaniards then charged through the streets, using the bayonets on all whom they met, sparing neither women nor children. The report says forty persons were killed outright, eighteen of whom were women and children. Sixty others were wounded, some of them fatally. Several of those wounded fell by the side of the burning buildings and perished. Added to the forty killed outright those who fled into the burning buildings and perished and those who died of their wounds, nearly 100 persons fell victims to the Spaniards.

THREE MEN PUT TO DEATH.

Terrible Vengeance Wreaked on the Murderers of the Cotton Family.

John Johnson and Arch Joiner, who murdered the Cotton family, were taken from jail and lynched by a mob at Amite City, La. The crowd at first decided to burn Johnson at the stake, but finally concluded to hang him. Both negroes were therefore hanged and shots fired into their bodies. The same mob also lynched Gus Williams, who was accused of murdering his wife. All three of the men executed by the mob were colored. Johnson and Joiner, according to the confession of the former, were guilty of the murder of the five members of the Cotton family some time ago. The trio of murderers were taken from the jail at Amite City together by the mob. Shortly afterward a report was received that Williams had been hanged to a big oak tree in front of Little Zion Church, not far from Amite City, and that the mob was on its way to Tickfaw with Johnson and Joiner, who would no doubt meet a horrible fate. Johnson made a confession during the day. His story of the slaughter of the family was peculiarly brutal. He said that he had always liked the Cotton family, and would not have harmed them had it not been for the fact that he was bullied into what he had done. He armed himself with an ax, not with the intention of hurting any of the people in the house, but to prevent their escaping, as he had been told to watch a door. The murder, Johnson said, was planned by Bud McKnight, who was a suitor of the girl, Maude Miller, whose mother, Mrs. Cotton, whipped her for allowing McKnight's attentions. This was the only motive he knew for the crime. He said Arch Joiner shot Cotton, the head of the household, with a gun and then struck Mervin Stevens, the son of Mrs. Agnes Stevens, with an ax on the forehead, knocking him back on the bed and killing him. Joiner finished the men and then went into the room which was occupied by Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Cotton and Lizzie Miller, with Maude and several children, and killed the three women.

OLNEY EXPLAINS THE TREATY.

Senate Foreign Affairs Committee Considers Arbitration.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations Wednesday had under consideration the general arbitration convention between the United States and Great Britain. Secretary Olney was before the committee during the session to explain the provisions of the treaty. Secretary Olney remained with the committee until it adjourned. There was a general discussion of the provisions of the treaty, nearly every member questioning its probable effect. Nothing was brought out showing any definite plan of the committee or its intention regarding the treaty, though the questions put to the Secretary indicated that there would be opposition to many of its provisions and that there were differences of opinion between members and the Secretary as to the effect of the treaty.

The Millionaire Must Suffer.

The Missouri Supreme Court handed down a decision affirming the decree of the lower court in the case of Arthur Duestrow, known as the St. Louis millionaire murderer, who killed his wife and child. Judge Hirzel, before whom Duestrow was convicted, will resentence the prisoner.

Packers Join Forces.

Packers and provision dealers in the West are preparing a concerted attack on the embargoes placed by foreign countries upon American meat products. Detroit, Kansas City, St. Louis and Omaha will oppose prohibitory decrees just issued in Switzerland, Germany and France.

Troops and Crew Lost.

Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, dispatch: The British Indian troopship Warren Hastings was wrecked off the Island of Reunion Thursday. The troops and crew, numbering 1,232 men, were all saved.

TO END LEADVILLE STRIKE.

Mineowners Summoned to Consider Proposal of Miners.

D. H. Moffat, of Denver, the heaviest mineowner of the Leadville district, has gone to the camp in response to a telegram from Gov. Alva Adams, who has established headquarters there until he can reach a conclusion as to the continuance or early termination of the strike. Mr. Moffat was accompanied by several leading mineowners of Leadville. Gov. Adams has desired that the miners' union make some definite proposal of settlement, and this he intends to submit to the mineowners. It has been suggested, it is understood, that such a proposal should have in it certain concessions and that the original demand should be modified. The miners' union has appointed a committee of three with large powers for the settlement of the trouble. The water in the Maid of Erin mine, where the great pumps were stopped Saturday, has risen over sixty feet, and the working drifts of the Wolf Tone are flooded, causing a stoppage of work. The lessees of the Wolf Tone had just broken into a body of rich ore from which they would have been able to hoist fully \$1,000 worth per day, but they had refused to pay \$1,500 per month for pumping and are now drowned out. The Mahala and several others now producing heavily will soon be flooded.

POSSES AFTER DESPERADOES.

Outlaws Fatally Wounded a Deputy and Shot the Sheriff.

Sheriff William J. Fransham went Saturday to arrest Frank Morgan for assaulting a ranchman near Bozeman, Mont. Morgan drew a gun and escaped. The Sheriff, with Deputy Jack Allen, took the trail, overtaking Morgan and his partner at Carpenter's cabin in the Cherry Creek Basin. When within fifty feet of the cabin door, without warning, the two refugees opened fire with shotguns, hitting Deputy Allen, who is probably mortally wounded, and wounding Sheriff Fransham. A messenger sent for help organized a posse at Salesville, which took the trail, and another posse left Saturday night armed with Winchester rifles to head off the escaping ruffians.

Woodman's Fine Plan.

A Washington correspondent says: "Squire Woodman, of Chicago, has left the Cuban cause long enough to present an argument before the House Committee on Banking and Currency favoring the creation of a people's emergency reserve fund for use in panicky times when money cannot be had through usual channels for love or diamonds. His plan is for the Government to issue \$100,000,000 in low interest bonds of popular denominations, redeemable at the treasury, at the option of the holder. This, he thinks, would be a safeguard for the minimization of individual bankruptcy in periods of currency construction and business depression. It would be a species of Federal savings bank, preparations for which should be made in good or normal times."

They Make Bad Money.

Ralph Crees and Dr. Adella Walters have been found guilty of counterfeiting at St. Louis. Walter Crees was acquitted. The jury disagreed in the case of W. H. Jennett, who was also indicted. Dr. Walters fainted when the verdict was returned.

Inspection Is Illegal.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that portion of the South Carolina dispensary law providing for the inspection of liquors imported into the State, to be unconstitutional.

Delgado Is Dead.

Consul General Lee has telegraphed the State Department that Henry Delgado, correspondent of the New York Mail and Express, who had been a prisoner, died in the hospital there Tuesday night.

Castellane a Father.

The Countess Castellane, formerly Miss Anna Gould, gave birth to a son at Paris Monday. Mother and child are doing well. Miss Gould was married to Count Castellane March 4, 1896.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 77c to 79c; corn, No. 2, 22c to 23c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 36c to 38c; butter, choice creamery, 19c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 13c to 14c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom corn, common green to fine brush, 24c to 34c. Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, good to choice, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 87c to 89c; corn, No. 2 white, 20c to 22c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 22c. St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 91c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 20c to 21c; oats, No. 2 white, 16c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 33c to 35c. Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 92c to 93c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 23c to 24c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 18c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 35c to 37c. Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 90c to 92c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 22c to 23c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 21c; rye, 28c to 40c. Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 92c to 93c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 21c to 23c; oats, No. 2 white, 17c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 38c; clover seed, \$5.25 to \$5.30. Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 76c to 78c; corn, No. 3, 19c to 21c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c to 20c; barley, No. 2, 25c to 34c; rye, No. 1, 38c to 39c; pork, mess, \$7.50 to \$8.00. Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 93c to 94c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 25c to 27c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c. New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 89c to 90c; corn, No. 2, 28c to 29c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 23c; butter, creamery, 15c to 21c; eggs, Western, 12c to 16c.

SENATE AND HOUSE.

WORK OF OUR NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS.

A Week's Proceedings in the Halls of Congress—Important Measures Discussed and Acted Upon—An Impartial Resume of the Business.

The National Solons.

In the Senate Tuesday Senator Turpie spoke against the Nicaragua Canal bill. Senators Quay, Hale and Blackburn were appointed as conferees on the army appropriation bill, and at 5:45 p. m. the Senate adjourned. There was a pathetic incident in the House in connection with the first bill called up. It proposed to grant a pension of \$12 a month to Margaret O'Donnell, a volunteer army nurse who devoted her services from 1862 to 1865 to the wounded of the Twenty-second Regiment of New York light artillery. Her claim has been pending before Congress for several years. When the bill was brought up Mr. Thomas (Rep., Mich.) moved that it be laid on the table. "The relief carried by the bill for this poor woman," said he, "comes too late. Our committee has just received word that the beneficiary is dead." Several bills to grant pensions were passed. At 4 o'clock the regular order on the calendar was abandoned at the request of many members, so that each could, if recognized, call up any bill in which he was interested.

In the Senate Wednesday Mr. Pettigrew of South Dakota opposed ratification of the Venezuela arbitration treaty with Great Britain, and spoke in support of his resolution calling for a report of the work of the commission. The resolution was referred. Mr. Turpie resumed his speech opposing the Nicaragua Canal bill. The Senate then resumed consideration of and passed the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. The House spent the day debating the Yost-Tucker contested-election case from the Tenth Virginia District, but no action was taken. The conference report on the army appropriation bill was agreed to.

After a two days' debate, in the course of which considerable partisan passion was aroused and an ineffectual attempt made to filibuster for the purpose of gaining time, the House Thursday decided the contested election case of Yost vs. Tucker from the Tenth Virginia district by denying the seat to Mr. Yost and confirming Mr. Tucker's title thereto. The Republicans were badly divided, fifty-four of them joining with the Democrats and supporting the claims of the Democratic contestee. In the Senate Mr. Morgan, in charge of the Nicaragua canal bill, was determined to secure a time for a final vote. This was resisted by Mr. Turpie and Mr. Vilas. Mr. Morgan announced that he would ask the Senate to "sit out" the bill until a vote was forced. Mr. Vilas finally made a dilatory motion, which, on roll call, disclosed the absence of a quorum. Mr. Turpie concluded his speech against the Nicaragua canal bill. During the day Mr. Chandler presented the credentials of John Edward Addicks, claiming the vacant seat as Senator from Delaware. The claim of Henry A. Dupont for the same seat has already been presented. Mr. Hill of New York spoke against trusts and monopolies in general as a serious menace to the public welfare.

The session of the Senate Friday developed three distinct sensations. Among these was the presentation by Mr. Sherman of a letter from Minister Rodriguez, the representative of the Greater Republic of Central America (including Nicaragua), in effect protesting against the execution of the Nicaraguan canal project by the United States under the concession granted in 1887 to the Nicaraguan Canal Company. As the bill for this purpose was about to be voted on by the Senate, the appearance of the letter created consternation among its friends. Mr. Morgan, its chief supporter, at once declared that the letter was inspired by Great Britain, who sought to drive the United States from the isthmus by using the Central American as a cat's paw. He asserted that Minister Rodriguez had come here to execute such a plan, and that it was an open threat against American control of the canal. The debate was very earnest and the letter made a profound impression on the Senators. Senator Vilas declared that it struck a death blow to the canal project proposed by the pending bill. Earlier in the day the Senate unexpectedly found itself discussing the new Anglo-American treaty. The expressions were free and full from Messrs. Sherman, Gray, Cullom, Lodge, Hoar and others. The statements of these Senators were uniformly favorable to the high principle of the treaty. Shortly after the session began Mr. Turpie caused a preliminary flurry by criticising the reported agreement between Mr. Olney and Mr. Sherman, by which no action was to be taken as to Cuba before March 4. Mr. Sherman emphatically denied that any such agreement had been made. These three incidents relating to current foreign questions made the day's session one of the most eventful of the session. Friday was private bill day in the House, and most of the time was consumed with small bills. The House adjourned until Monday.

Sparks from the Wires.

Cardinal Richard of Paris has forbidden the priests of his diocese to attend dramatic performances.

The Russian Academy has elected as honorary members Lord Kelvin and Dr. Simon Newcomb of Washington.

The Marquis de Montcalm, the last male representative of the family of the defender of Quebec, died recently at Montpelier. He transmitted the name and title by legal process to an adopted son.

A Bombay dispatch to the London Daily Mail reports that all of the leading journals there describe the famine as the most widespread of the present century. It is the general opinion that the Viceroy errs in refusing English aid.

I had a love; dark-haired was she,
Her eyes were gray.
For sake of her across the sea
I sailed away.

Death, sickness, tempest and defeat
All passed me by;
With years came Fortune, fair and fleet,
And rich was I.

Again for me the sun looked down
Familiar skies;
I found my love, her locks had grown
Gray as her eyes.

"Alas!" she sighed, "forget me, now
No longer fair."
"I love thine heart," I whispered low,
"And not thy hair."

—C. E. D. Phelps.

TRIAL AND TRIUMPH.

"George Tudor, stand up. You are charged with neglecting to support your wife. How do you plead—guilty or not guilty?"

A young man, not more than thirty, yet old-looking in the dissipated lines and hue of his face. A good face once, with high forehead and the contour of an intellectual brain. Now the bloated cheeks and lack-luster eyes, soiled skin and carelessly-worn, shabby attire rendered the whole aspect of the man positively repulsive.

The contrast in the appearance of his wife, standing up erect and sternly determined as his accuser, was almost incredible. The bystanders involuntarily started in surprise to see such a woman announce herself as the wife of such a man. Unmistakably a lady in look, speech and manner. Tall and shapely of figure, elegantly attired in well-fitting, dark-colored garments, her white face, albeit now hard and stern, had the stamp of superior education and high breeding; and so great was the dissimilarity between this woman and her husband it was almost impossible to conceive how they could ever have lived together.

The painful story was soon told. It was the old, pitiful tale that is constantly enacted in every-day life, whose sad denouement is brought into our police courts every day. They had commenced their married life nearly ten years ago with the brightest prospects of a happy, prosperous future. They had a well-furnished home, and his ability as a salesman commanded a salary much more than required for their needs, and they looked forward to the day not far distant when he would be at the head of a lucrative business of his own. Each month a portion of his earnings were placed in the savings bank, and his wife cheerfully assisted to the utmost in her power in the care and frugality of her household arrangements, in swelling the amount of money laid by.

In an evil hour George fell in with convivial companions, who gradually drew him into the downward path of drunkenness, followed by the still more ruinous habit of gambling. In vain the wife pleaded and used all her wily arts of attraction to keep him at home and wean him from these horrible habits; a spell of irrepressible evil seemed to exalt the whole power of his will, and he steadily sank lower and lower into the dark path of hopeless destruction. He lost his position; savings were soon swallowed; furniture was sold to buy food, and now himself a loathsome wreck of his once fair manhood, his wife was living in a small, scantily-furnished upper room, eking out a half-existence by her needle.

"Does he not give you any money for your support?" asked his Honor.

"I have not received one dollar from him in three months. He drinks and gambles every cent he earns."

"She is harsh and cold. She refuses to live with me," said the man, in a husky voice.

"While he continues in his present debased condition I would rather die than associate with him," the woman quickly interjected, with a shudder of disgust.

"Still you insist that he shall support you?" said the judge.

"While I bear his name it is my right to be supported by him. But all I ask now is that he will give me as much as will pay the rent of the room I occupy. I will struggle through to attain my own livelihood."

"But would it not be better to live together, if he promises to provide for you?"

"I lost faith in his promises years ago. God only knows what I have suffered in the meantime. And I ask you, judge, if you think a woman with any sense of refinement and self-respect could bring herself to live with a man who has sunk to the loathsome condition to which he has attained?"

Here the woman pointed a finger direct at her husband's repulsive face, and the man dropped his eyes and covered in conscious abasement. The next moment, with a strange look of blended tenderness and scorn, she added:

"Looking at him as he is now, it brings a sense of shame to me to think that I once loved him with every pulse

of my heart. Now, if he will enable me to pay the trifle of three dollars a month rent until I may be in a position to earn it myself, and keep away from me, I will not trouble him any more."

The promise being finally given, the woman, with set lips and the same white, stern face, passed out of the court room.

"George," said a loafer companion of his, as they passed out into the street, "that's pretty hard lines for a man to have to give money to a woman who treats him as scornfully as if he was dirt under her feet."

"It's my own fault. She did love me once, just as she said. And I made her home a miserable one. I wish I was dead!"

No mere words can express the passionate fervor with which the wish was uttered.

"Oh, well," said the other, in a careless, sneering voice, "it's pretty certain she don't care shucks for you now, so let's go in somewhere and have a drink."

"No, she don't care for me any more," seemed to come involuntarily from the half-closed lips of George, as he turned on his heel and walked away. He rambled down by the wharf, and a score of times was tempted to jump into the river and end the aching weight at his heart that pressed him down like a lump of lead.

One astonishing thing grew out of the scorn his wife had cast at him. He would let her see that he was not the lost object of loathsome disgust she had so pitilessly set him down to be. Not another glass of liquor would he drink—never again would he gamble.

The next morning he presented himself before a man who had formerly employed him, after such a cleansing of his person and attire as had not been effected in years before.

"Mr. Truman," he said, "I want to try and be a better man. Will you give me a position? You can give me any salary you like—or none at all—till I prove that I am worthy to be trusted."

"George, I gave you up long ago, but I'll try you."

A month later the first three dollars were sent to Mrs. Tudor. And so with the second and third. He could have spared a little more, but he had a settled purpose in his mind. He was bent on saving every possible dollar till he could set himself up in business and show his wife that there was the right stuff of manhood about him.

But the messenger he employed to take the money informed him that his wife had been sick and was suffering for want of sufficient food. He straightway sent five dollars in addition, and began to double the amount of the monthly pay.

It was now late in the fall, and winter was fast approaching. He learned that his wife's employment had fallen away so that her means of subsistence became yet more circumscribed. He still further increased the amount of his remittance. With a feeling of pain that struck him like a blow, a portion of it was returned, with the information that she would not permit herself to encroach on his requirements.

George took this as another proof of how utterly she had cast him from her. It hardened his heart to bitter feeling, and he became very near seeking to drown recollection in another drunken debauch. He said to himself she was hard and cruel, and he would care nothing more about her.

But he found this was impossible. Chancing to see her one day, his heart jumped with the old quick bound and his pulse beat in a hot glow as he watched the white, beautiful face. He watched her graceful figure as far as he could distinguish it amid the throng, and still gazed after the retreating form long after it was gone. Every harsh feeling vanished from his breast, and he felt an inexplicable longing to win her back to himself.

And yet he knew it was useless. All love for him was dead in her heart. The fire was extinguished and would not be relighted.

As if to prove that this was true, the next money he sent to his wife came back, with a note stating that she had accepted the position of companion to a lady of wealth, which gave her such a home as would preclude any further need of assistance.

"She's lost all feeling; she's as hard as a stone," he said.

But he was mistaken. When some days later the messenger who had carried the remittances to his wife sought her presence with the announcement that her husband was lying seriously ill she at once said:

"I will go to him," and she did so there and then.

She found him delirious, raving of the wife he had lost. She nursed him as only a true wife can. The doctor gave but little hope of his recovery. At least, he said, he would have to suffer a long, wasting sickness before there would be any change for the better. Mrs. Tudor bowed her head and patiently fulfilled her wifely duties. Thanks to her tender care more than all other things, the crisis was passed, and he began the slow process of getting well.

By this time their means were exhausted, and the wife set herself to the task of earning bread for both, first removing to a couple of cheap rooms to

get away from the very much extra cost of boarding. Friends assisted them to a few articles of furniture, and George's employer was very kind to them. He not only gave of his abundance, but busied himself to secure a finer class of needlework from his lady acquaintances than could be acquired at the stores.

In his delicious ravings Mrs. Tudor learned of the struggle her husband had made to be a better man, and the knowledge sank deep into her heart. She said nothing, but never was man more tenderly cared for. Never in their first days of happy prosperity had he seen such watchful solicitude for his welfare—such untiring efforts to secure his comfort.

She had always been a proud woman. Brought up in a home of plenty and refinement, she had never been called on to lift her hand to any menial or laborious employment and through all the latter period of their poverty had always clothed herself as became a lady.

In the most pinching of her want she clung to the good attire. Now she sold it, and for the first time arrayed herself in the very humblest garments. She did it for her husband. He knew that she had done it for his sake, while she would not for her own as well as that the sun shone above his head. It was a new revelation of a true woman's heart, such as not in a lifetime of prosperity would he have ever known.

It cut him to the heart to see this grand woman in such humble garb, but it thrilled him with ecstasy in his soul. He said to himself as he sat propped up on his pillow watching the beautiful face bent over her needlework: "I never really knew her till now."

He told the truth. More than that, his wife had not really known herself, either. The touchstone of suffering had brought out the higher qualities of her womanhood like refined gold from the furnace; and it is certain that at no period of their prosperity had she felt so much of tranquil happiness as now when the battle of life for daily bread was at its hardest.

She knew that she had won back her husband to the true nobility of his manhood; that he was no longer the loathsome, degraded being her soul revolted at, but a man who would hereafter hold himself up to the full stature of manhood's requirements in manifold struggle for their mutual weal.

Surely God had sent this suffering to bring them together and show to the erring husband the full measure of a good woman's faithful love. Never in his life could he forget this time of hard trial, with a debilitated woman working through the long weary hours to maintain him.

Never did his heart give such a jump of delight as when he was able once more to set his own shoulder to the wheel and lift the heavy burden from his wife. And, pulling together bravely, in the union of perfected love, they gradually drew out of the slough of their impoverished condition, slowly but surely, as must ever be where two hearts in true affection pull in mutual trust together.

Two years later, when George and his wife sat together in a nicely-furnished home, the latter attired in good garments that became her so well, and the husband had recovered all his old bright health and manly dignity of bearing, they conversed of his time of sickness and hard struggle with poverty. At length he said, clasping her hand in fervent affection:

"My darling! I pray God you may never be called on to pass through such another ordeal."

With a look of love that thrilled his soul with ecstasy his wife responded: "I would not have missed it for the world."

Found a Fountain Tree.

"Mr. Henri Lecomte, who has recently returned from a mission to Kongo," says the Scientific American, "gives some curious details concerning a fountain tree that he met with in his travels. This tree, which is very lofty and grows in damp places, is called the 'moosanga.' It belongs to the order Urticaceae. The trunk is very regular and is provided with large branches that bear finely dissected leaves. It is divided at the base, like that of the mangroves, and enters the earth through a large number of ramifications. When the tree is cut at a height of about five feet, says the Chronique Industrielle, a large quantity of water is observed to flow from the section. Mr. Lecomte cut one at a height of five feet from the ground that had a diameter of twenty inches, and then, forming a gutter along the trunk, placed a pail at the base. The next morning the pail, which held nine quarts, had overflowed. The water continues to flow after the trunk has been cut for some time. It doubtless ascends the trunk through capillarity. It seems to be perfectly potable, although rich in chlorids and other salts."

The Connecticut Humane Society has awarded a medal to Eugene Walker, of Hartford, a lad seventeen years old, who, at the risk of his own life, saved a man from drowning last September.

A California man has made eight ineffectual attempts to commit suicide.

THE INDIANA SOLONS

The lower branch of the Legislature Monday, by unanimous vote, passed a concurrent resolution providing for an investigation of the Vandalia Railroad Company. Speaker Pettit appointed as the members of the joint committee for the House Representatives Henderson, Sutton and Babcock. Under the provision of the resolution the investigating committee is to be composed of three Representatives, three Senators and the Attorney General of the State, who will be ex-officio chairman of the committee. It is not the first time an Indiana Legislature has undertaken to inquire into the allegation that the railroad company owes the school fund of the State nearly \$1,000,000, but former investigations have been fruitless, because the investigators have been taken to Terre Haute and treated so hospitably by the railway interests that they were satisfied there was no indebtedness. Recently there has been a demand from all parts of the State that the company, which is now in the hands of a receiver, shall make good its obligation to the State. When the road was incorporated in 1847 there was inserted in its charter a provision that a certain per cent of its earnings should be turned over into the school fund. It is charged that this provision has been ignored.

Charles W. Fairbanks was elected United States Senator Tuesday to succeed Daniel W. Voorhees, whose term will expire March 4. It was the first time in sixteen years that the Republicans have been able to elect a Senator, and the occasion was made one of rejoicing. Many representatives of the party from all over the State came in to witness the formality. The two houses voted separately. The vote was as follows: Senate—Fairbanks, 33; Voorhees, 16; Templeton, 1. House—Fairbanks, 52; Voorhees, 42; Templeton, 5.

Senator-elect Fairbanks was present at the joint session of the Legislature Wednesday to acknowledge his election. Outlining his policy in the Senate, Mr. Fairbanks said: "I favor upholding the dignity and honor of the government against all comers at any cost; yet I am opposed to any policy which shall tend to involve us in unnecessary international entanglements and possible war. Our people want peace, for it is the mother of prosperity. One of the hopeful, reassuring incidents of the hour is the progress made toward the institution of a high tribunal of arbitration for the settlement of disputes between the great Anglo-Saxon powers. Such a step is in keeping with the demands of our highest and best interests; it is responsive to the imperative requirements of Christianity. The strongest government can well lead the way. Our isolation is such, our resources are so limitless, the virtue and patriotism of our people are so acknowledged that we have, as Bismarck said of the new German empire, no power to fear except the power of Almighty God. We need no frequent display of our prowess. I believe in commercial conquests—those conquests which shall bring the trophies of peace to the homes of our countrymen of low and high degree." The formal vote on Senator in the joint session resulted: Fairbanks, 85; Voorhees, 58; Templeton (Pop.), 6. After the joint session of the Legislature both houses returned to work. The Senate passed the bill prohibiting the shooting of quails in this State for two years. The bill goes to the House with a penalty of \$100 for any one violating the law. The Senate also adopted the report of the Judiciary Committee on the anti-cigarette bill. This prohibits the sale of cigars to any person under 18 years old, and fixes a license of \$200 for retailing cigars and a license of \$50 for wholesalers. Any person under 18 years found smoking cigars is subject to a fine of \$10.

The action of the Senate in attempting to kill the investigation of the alleged \$2,000,000, which the Vandalia Railroad owes the Indiana school fund, has resulted in placing the House and Senate at loggerheads. When the Senate substitute was reported back to the House Friday morning it was utterly ignored. The House decided at once to carry on the investigation by itself, and a resolution was unanimously passed calling on Attorney General Ketcham to produce all the information he had on the subject, after which a proper form of investigation will be arranged.

The Forget-Me-Not.

Everybody knows the pretty little forget-me-not, and likes the flower more, perhaps, because of its name than its beauty. How was it so called? The Germans account for it by quite a pathetic romance. It seems that once upon a time a knight and a lady were walking by the bank of the Danube when the latter asked her "gallant gay" to pluck for her a tiny flower which she saw growing in the stream. The knight overbalanced himself and fell into the river, and, owing to the slippery nature of the bank and the weight of his armor, was carried away by the current. As he threw the flower ashore to his lady he cried out with his last breath, "Vergiss mein nicht!" (Forget-me-not.) And ever since the flower has been looked upon as the emblem of fidelity.

The Wood of the Cross.

The people of the different countries have their various traditions concerning the wood of which the cross was made. In England the peasants say that it was of elderwood, and that lightning never strikes that tree. Dean French, in a note to his "Sacred Latin Poetry," declares that it was made of the wood of the aspen, and that since the day of the crucifixion the leaves of that tree have never ceased to shudder.

Cremation in Italy.

Cremation is more extensively practiced in Italy than in any other country. The first crematorium was established in Milan in 1876, and there are now fifty in operation in Italian territory.

RECORD OF THE WEEK

INDIANA INCIDENTS TERSELY TOLD.

George Blanco, of Anderson, While Crazy, Attempts to Murder His Wife—The Governor Will Not Reorganize Metropolitan Police Boards.

Goes Insane Over Pearl Bryan Case.

George Blanco, of Anderson, was placed under arrest while trying to break a door to get his wife for the purpose of murdering her after the style of Walling and Jackson. He read the Pearl Bryan case from the day it was first published and has become mentally deranged as a result. He has made attempts to kill his wife a la Pearl Bryan twice previously. Friday night she was cornered by him with only a frail door between her and the man, who was armed with razors and a butcher knife. He was breaking through the door when the police arrived. He also made a murderous assault upon a neighbor, Mrs. Graham. Blanco has passed his 60th year.

Gov. Mount Not to Yield His Ax.

One of the interesting questions now before the State and the Legislature is what to do with the metropolitan police law, which gives cities of 10,000 or more inhabitants a police board appointed by the Governor. State Senator Charles E. Shively, of Richmond, one of the leaders in the last and the present General Assembly, said: "Gov. Mount authorizes me to say to the Senators and Representatives that he is not in favor of the metropolitan police system as it now stands, but does not feel that he would be warranted in reorganizing the various boards. He said he is of the opinion that if the metropolitan system remains upon the statute books the power should be with the circuit judges. The law needs revision and amendment in many particulars, which will receive proper attention."

Robbed by His Supposed Friends.

In a suit on trial at Anderson it was brought out that Mrs. J. W. Westerfield, wife of the late Dr. Westerfield, president of the Indiana Association, was robbed of a pocketbook containing \$2,000 in cash and an Anderson building and loan deposit book, representing \$1,040, by people who came to the house during the doctor's illness or funeral. The case on trial is one wherein Mrs. Westerfield sues for the \$1,040 held by the loan association, which refuses to give it up, claiming that the book may turn up in the hands of other parties. In her testimony Mrs. Westerfield says the pocketbook and the loan book were in a locker, which was broken into by people coming to the house during his illness, in the guise of friends or followers of his faith.

All Over the State.

The Indiana Legislature seems to think the Vandalia Railroad system should be renamed Vandal.

The death of George R. Hoke, of Elkhart, who went to San Diego, Cal., about a week ago, is announced from that city. He was 88 years of age.

William Gaynor, arrested at Paducah as one of the two men who murdered Druggist Counts, was taken to Terre Haute. At first he said his name was Miller and that he had never been in the city. Gray, his companion, who was arrested ten days ago, had admitted they were there the night before the murder, and that they were in Reelsville the night of the murder. Finally Gaynor admitted as much, and also that they were in Counts' store the night of the murder.

Joe Hamilton, a prominent farmer and stock dealer of Franklin County, was murdered and robbed Thursday night. Mr. Hamilton had accompanied a car load of hogs to Cincinnati, returning with several hundred dollars on his person. In Brookville he noticed two suspicious-looking individuals watching him. After supper he started home in a buggy, and when in a dark place in the woods was held up and shot twice, once in the heart and the other time in the head.

Unless a new trial is granted, Claude Smith, who has been on trial at Fort Wayne for the murder of George Frech, will spend the balance of his life in the penitentiary. There were only a few people in the court besides the attorneys when Judge O'Rourke read the verdict. Smith was present with his father. The prisoner looked uneasy when the judge said "guilty," but a smile crossed his countenance when the words "imprisonment for life" were read. A motion for a new trial was made by attorneys for the defense.

The firm of Lathrop & Co., Fort Wayne, retail china and glassware dealers, went into the hands of a receiver, owing to differences between the partners. The firm owes about \$9,000 and has assets of over \$12,000.

The poor of the gas belt counties are becoming a heavy load upon the taxpayers and it is proposed at a conference of the township trustees to take steps to have the Legislature make an appropriation for public improvements that are badly needed in that section of the State and thus give employment to those subjects of charity. If the Legislature does not take some action the counties will probably order extensive improvements, such as the improvement of roads, in order to give employment to the vast army until summer comes.

Mrs. Mary L. Moore, of Avondale, 85 years old, smoked her pipe in bed several weeks ago, with the result that the bed clothing caught fire. She was burned so badly it was thought she would die. However, she suddenly took a turn for the better and is now nearly well. With her convalescence her snow-white hair is turning dark and her wrinkles are leaving. The old woman is jubilant over her strange case, and she believes ere long she will be truly as young, both in spirits and appearance, as she was fifty years ago.

THE HERALD.

Entered at Marmont Postoffice as Second-class Matter.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.
TERMS \$1.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

GEORGE NEARPASS, PUBLISHER.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS.

A 6 year-old girl died at Niles, Mich., who had never seen daylight, never spoken a word, never walked a step, and never tasted anything but milk. She weighed 14 pounds at the time of her death.

Two Iowans have just been married after a courtship of only forty years. They may get along all right, of course, but as a rule we are opposed to such hasty and ill-considered matches.

The chief proof reader of the London Times has a thorough knowledge of seven languages. The average newspaper proof reader should cheer up; he has only seven more languages to master before equalling that London expert.

Mr. Abraham Hayes has sold his interest in the Hayes & Born blacksmith shop to the wood worker who has been employed at the shop for sometime. Both of the present proprietors are able mechanics and should be liberally patronized.

A CASE OF HEAD-SPLITTING IN MARMONT.—It was luckily not fatal, but owing to the prompt use of Dr. Agnew's Headache Remedy all trouble was subdued in fifteen minutes. It is prompt, safe and efficient. Twelve doses for 25 cents. Culver City Drug Store.

An exchange remarks that more young men are learning trades in the penitentiaries than outside of them, because we are trying to make clerks, doctors and lawyers out of material intended for blacksmiths, carpenters and other trades for mechanics.

A man by the name of Grant Wright was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year at Plymouth last, for stealing chickens. He had become an expert at the business, but the old adage, "murder will out," proved true in his case like all others.

Carson Conn was in town this week visiting friends. He is also agent for the Welch Back light lamp which burns hidro carbon, or in other words gasoline. They are far superior to any lamp we ever saw and are destined to take a prominent place in stores and factories.

If you wish to buy, sell or exchange Real Estate or Merchandise, don't fail to call on or write me. List your property with me; I will advertise it without cost, unless a deal is made. I can trade what you don't want for something you do want.

GEO. E. PAUL,
Plymouth, Ind.

30

A number of farmers owe us upon subscription. Now we use flour, potatoes, butter and other commodities necessary to sustain life. Why can't you bring us some flour or potatoes. You can do this and never miss it, and it will cheer our heart and make us believe you appreciate our efforts to give you a readable paper.

Sometime since Will and Andy Warner, who had been working in the vicinity of Argos during the summer and fall, concluded to return to their parents in Missouri. In the meantime they were accompanied by a little nephew, a son of Dennis Stayton who lives near Argos. Time rolled around, when the news came to the Stayton family that their little son was dead and buried, being afflicted with black diphtheria. The father left Friday for Missouri, with the hopes that the authorities will let him bring his son's remains home for burial. This is a sad blow to the bereaved parents, who have the sympathy of a large acquaintance.

Croup fever is raging in and surrounding towns and many deaths have resulted therefrom. If one uses proper precautions against it one need not fear its evils. Dr. Agnew's Balsam of Tar and Wild Cherry acts like a charm in preventing it and cures the worst kinds of coughs and bronchial affections. Children will like it and cry for more. For sale at the Culver City Drug Store.

An exchange tells of two brothers who married two sisters some years ago, and one of the couples had a son and the other a daughter. The other day the children were married, making a double cousin wedding. Another family closely related is that of a man who married a widow with three daughters, who in turn married their step-father's three sons.

Six weeks ago I suffered with very severe cold; was almost unable to speak. My friends all advised me to consult a physician. Noticing Chamberlain's Cough Remedy advertised in the St. Paul Zeitung I procured a bottle, and after taking it a short while was entirely well. I now most heartily recommend this remedy to anyone suffering with a cold. Wm. Keil, 678 Selby ave., St. Paul, Minn. Culver City Drug Store. 1-feb

The Indiana legislature accepted the report of the judiciary committee which recommends Shively's bill to become a law. This bill fixes a \$200 license for retailing cigarets and furthermore makes it unlawful for a cigaret or materials for making cigarets to be carried by any one under eighteen years of age. Fine not more than \$500 nor less than \$10.

James Houghton's family of Leister's Ford have been having a protracted illness of the regular old-fashioned measles for the last four weeks, but the children are able to take their places in the school room again. James is an expert nurse as he and G. W. Gans and J. W. Souder got their diploma the time George Burkett's family had the measles seventeen years ago. Any one needing a nurse would do well to call on one of these gentlemen.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The Oleomargarine bill was passed in the House today. Considerable opposition was developed, but it did not prove formidable on the yea and nay vote on third reading, which the opponents of the measure accepted as final. The yeas were 126, and the nays 96. Some amendments to perfect the measure were agreed to without opposition. The bill makes oleomargarine and other imitation dairy products subject to the laws of the State or Territory into which they are transported.

Next Saturday evening at Burr Oak, a box social will be held. Owing to the fact that the proceeds of the social will go toward paying for the house and lot now in possession of Geo. W. Smith who has laid upon his bed for the past seven or eight months, caused by his lower limbs being crushed by a freight car on the Vandalia, every philanthropic inclined individual should attend this social and help the good work along. Mr. Smith will, as long as life lasts, be a badly crippled man, but the fact that his home is paid for will help cheer him in his unequal struggle for an existence when he is able to face the world and battle for bread. Remember that the Lord loveth a cheerful giver; hence, if you cannot attend in person, send your mite to Station Agent Maxey, at Burr Oak, and he will see that it is put in the proper place.

Died.

Died Wednesday, January 27, aged 75 years, Mr. John W. Rea, father of Dr. Rea, of this city. He died at the residence of his son Abel, at Ober, Ind. He was one of the oldest residents of Starke county. Obituary next week.

Concerning Pensions.

The annual report of the commissioner of pensions shows that the government pension roll contains 970,678 names, a net increase of 154 during the year. In this roll is included, however, many thousands of widows and minor children of soldiers and sailors, who served in the revolution, the last war with England, the various Indian wars, the Mexican war and the civil war. The great army of men who saw actual service afloat or ashore is rapidly diminishing. The loss by death last year was 29,393, what in ancient wars would have been called a large, and in modern times is considered a good sized army. This loss increases with each passing year. The revolutionary war ended over 100 years ago, and yet seven widows of revolutionary soldiers remain on the pension roll. It may be presumed that in 1965 there will be living widows of soldiers of the civil war, but long before that time arrives the last man who took part in that most tremendous of human conflicts will have passed away. Of the war of 1812 but fourteen survivors are now on the pension list, though 3,287 widows of soldiers of that war draw pensions. The "old soldier, the real and genuine article, will soon become an uncommon sight. The man who saw Grant or Lee will soon become like the old, old man we now meet, and who, as a child, saw Napoleon.

State Charities.

Secretary Bicknell of the state board of charities, in his report says that \$355,255 is annually given out by township trustees for poor relief, and that \$8.98 is the average given each person, 71,414 having been assisted. Out of these, 52,774 were Americans, 2,329, Irish, and 4,569 Germans. The reasons assigned were, lack of employment, 1,952; sickness and burials, 8,880; old age, 2,427; widows and non support, 1,631; insanity and idiocy, 334; blind, deaf and crippled, 1,613; number transported, 2,035. These comprise the gratuities given out by the trustees of the state up to August 30, '96.

Money! Make It Yourself.

I have never seen anything in the papers about the People's wind mill; we call it the "People's" because the inventor never patented it, but let everybody use it free. Any farmer can make a mill himself, and all the material complete will not cost over \$10. It is a splendid mill, will pump the deepest wells, and will last longer than any mill I ever had. Any person can get diagrams and complete directions free, as I did, by sending 18 two cent stamps to pay postage, etc., to Francis Casey, St. Louis, Mo.; he sells pumps also, and when you get your wind mill going would be glad to sell you a pump if you need it. It is certainly useless to pay \$50 or \$60 for a wind mill when you can make one just as good for \$10. I think there could be big money made putting these mills up through the country as everybody would like them.

2a

A READER.

Some young married women of Bloomington are organizing a new club. One of the most important rules of the club will be when one member is heard or known to have talked about any person, she will be fined 50 cents for the first offense, which must be paid or she will be expelled from the club in disgrace. If, in the discretion of a committee, selected, she be deemed guilty of having unraveled an unusually entertaining story of her neighbor, she will be fined \$1. While there is a degree of humor in the foregoing, there is yet much about it that is worthy of serious thought and emulation. If it succeeds in materially reducing, in Bloomington, the detestable and often criminal slander and gossip, it will have done much good and could with much profit be imitated in many other cities, Culver City included.

For =: Bargains

CALL AT

PORTER & Co.

Kloepfer's New York Store.

have such tremendous cuts been made and never will you again be able to duplicate the prices at our or any other store in this big country. Come early before the sizes are broken. Come early and help us unload.

SPECIAL DRIVE.

We also have a special drive in 50 in. black all-wool French serge—think of it—50 inches wide—6 yards makes a full dress—Only 47c. per yard, 75c. value.

Get a new Black Dress while the offer lasts.

A lot of GOSSAMERS at 49c. each, formerly \$1.50.

\$5,000 WORTH OF WINTER GOODS

Still on hand and must be moved out. Just finished our invoice and have exactly 311 Men's, Boys' and Children's Overcoats on hand that we will sell you at 50 and 60 cents on the dollar.

Now is the chance of a lifetime.
CASH TALKS --- on these goods ---
So come prepared.

Rubber goods way down.

M. LAUER & SON,

One-Price Outfitters.

Plymouth, Ind.

AN IMPORTANT CHANGE.

Beginning with JANUARY 1, 1897,
you can get the

CULVER CITY HERALD

AND THE

Detroit Free Press,

Twice a week, both one year, for only

\$1.50 in Advance.

Less than 1c. per copy. Sample
copies free.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

At Gold Standard Prices.

Seventy-three (73) acres, 2 1/4 miles from Burr Oak and 4 1/4 miles from Lake Maxenkuckee; fair house; about 50 acres under cultivation, balance good timber, 2 acres of vineyard all for \$1,400.

Forty (40) acres, 7 miles from city; 1 1/2 story dwelling; 10 rods from school. Only \$900, \$200 cash. Balance in payments of \$100 per year.

One hundred and five (105) acres, 7 miles from Plymouth and 8 miles from Marmont; hewed log house; frame barn; well fenced; 70 acres in cultivation, balance timber and meadow.

These are only a few of the many Bargains I have to offer. Call and see me or address me at Plymouth, Ind.

Respectfully yours,

SEARS BLOCK.

J. A. MOLTER.

CULVER CITY LOCALIZED.

And Put in Good Form for the Benefit of the Herald's Numerous Readers.

We need wood.
Send in your items.
Weather moderating.
Henry Speyer is quite ill.
Ice cutting the order of the day.
Homer Nearpass is on the sick list.
We are prepared to do job work upon short notice.
Wood and coal have been in great demand this week.
Orville Scates is still quite ill at the home of his mother.
A girl came to brighten the home of Samuel Asper on Jan. 21.
The quarantine of the Urias Menser family has been removed.
The Maxenkuckee Ice Co. started their second ice house this morning.
Alice Shultz, of Knox, visited at the residence of Dr. Rea this week.
Mrs. Speyer, mother of Henry, is still in New York City visiting a son there.
Remember the Sunday school convention at Plymouth, Feb. 9th and 10th.
We desire correspondents in every township and town within ten miles of this city.
Miss Minnie Hissong is now living with the Wagner family of the Shanghaie District.
It is said that a large number of citizens of this vicinity will leave for North Dakota in the spring.
Philadelphia on the 26th inst., had three millions of dollars' worth of property destroyed by fire.
Attorney Johnson, of Plymouth, had a peculiar experience in making the train at Plymouth, Thursday morning.
Mrs. H. G. Thayer, of Plymouth, will leave in a short time for Vera Cruz, Mexico, where she will visit her daughter.
Russell Miller was the guest of Herbert Garn last week. He was on his way to Lima, Ohio, where he takes a lucrative position.
Ed. Houghton has returned from his canvass in the Wanatah district. He reports his business in a flourishing condition. Ed. is a natural hustler.
After battling with the cold weather, Swigart has acknowledged himself whipped and has armed himself for the future with a base burner secured of R. W. Roberts.
A letter from Annie Fairchild states that her father, David Reed, a former resident of this city, is afflicted with a cancer and no hopes are entertained for his recovery.
FOR SALE -- A first class saloon and restaurant at the Vandalia Depot in Marmont. For particulars call on or address C. C. BEABER, No. 365 Sycamore street, Logansport, Ind.
Instead of buying shoddy tinware call at J. K. Mawhorter's and have him make anything you desire in the tinware line. Then it will be good and you will find his terms reasonable.
The farmers of Wayne county have formed an organization whereby they agree not to purchase any farm implements this year. They will loan to one another instead of buying.
Sutherly, who is charged by the grand jury of Starke county with the murder of Ed. Fetters, was removed from the jail at Knox to Plymouth last week. We understand his trial has been set for the March term of court.
The utmost precaution should be observed at present to prevent fires from breaking out. Culver City lacks fire protection, which is something very much needed and which could be had at little cost.



The New York Weekly Tribune

AND

Culver City Herald

FOR

\$1.30

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

contains TWENTY PAGES of excellent Reading Matter. In fact it is the Leading Newspaper of the East.

Take advantage of this great offer which holds good for the next SIXTY DAYS. Remember the TRIBUNE and HERALD only \$1.30. Anyone paying us 30 cents in cash and bringing us One Dollars worth of wood, potatoes, flour, meat, etc., can secure both papers. Call early.

Sample copies can be seen at this office.

LOOK * HERE!

—DO YOU KNOW THAT—

GUS REISS.
Knox Ind.,

HAS THE LARGEST STOCK OF

CLOTHING

—IN—

STARK COUNTY.

HE IS SELLING
AT WAY DOWN
PRICES.
NOW IS THE
TIME TO TAKE
ADVANTAGE OF
LOW PRICES.

CULVER CITY HARNESS STORE.

A good stock to select from.
Heavy and Light
**HARNESS,
NETS,
HARNESS OIL
AND
AXLE GREASE.**

Is the place to get
your
Harness Goods

Live and Let Live. is my principles.

DUSTERS,
HAMMOCKS,
SWEAT PADS,
BRUSHES,
COMBS,
TRUNKS,
SATCHELS,
WHIPS,
LASHES, ETC.

Thanking you for your liberal patronage and desiring a continuance of the same. Goods as represented.

HAYDEN REA.

We are Headquarters

FOR

Groceries,
Provisions,
... and ...
Queensware.

We pay the highest price for Farm Produce. Call in and get acquainted. Yours for business,

H. J. MEREDITH,

MARMONT, IND.

Bargain
Day.



Bargain
Day.

... ON ...

SATURDAY, JAN. 30, 1897,

we will inaugurate one of the

Greatest Sales Days

ever before attempted.

Every article in the house will be included in this great sale. Here is an opportunity that will not be within your reach again this winter.

The Clothing will receive the deepest cut. Nothing will be saved in this department.

It will pay you to defer purchasing until then. The prices we will name on this day will positively be for cash.

Remember the day and date.

Ball & Carabin,

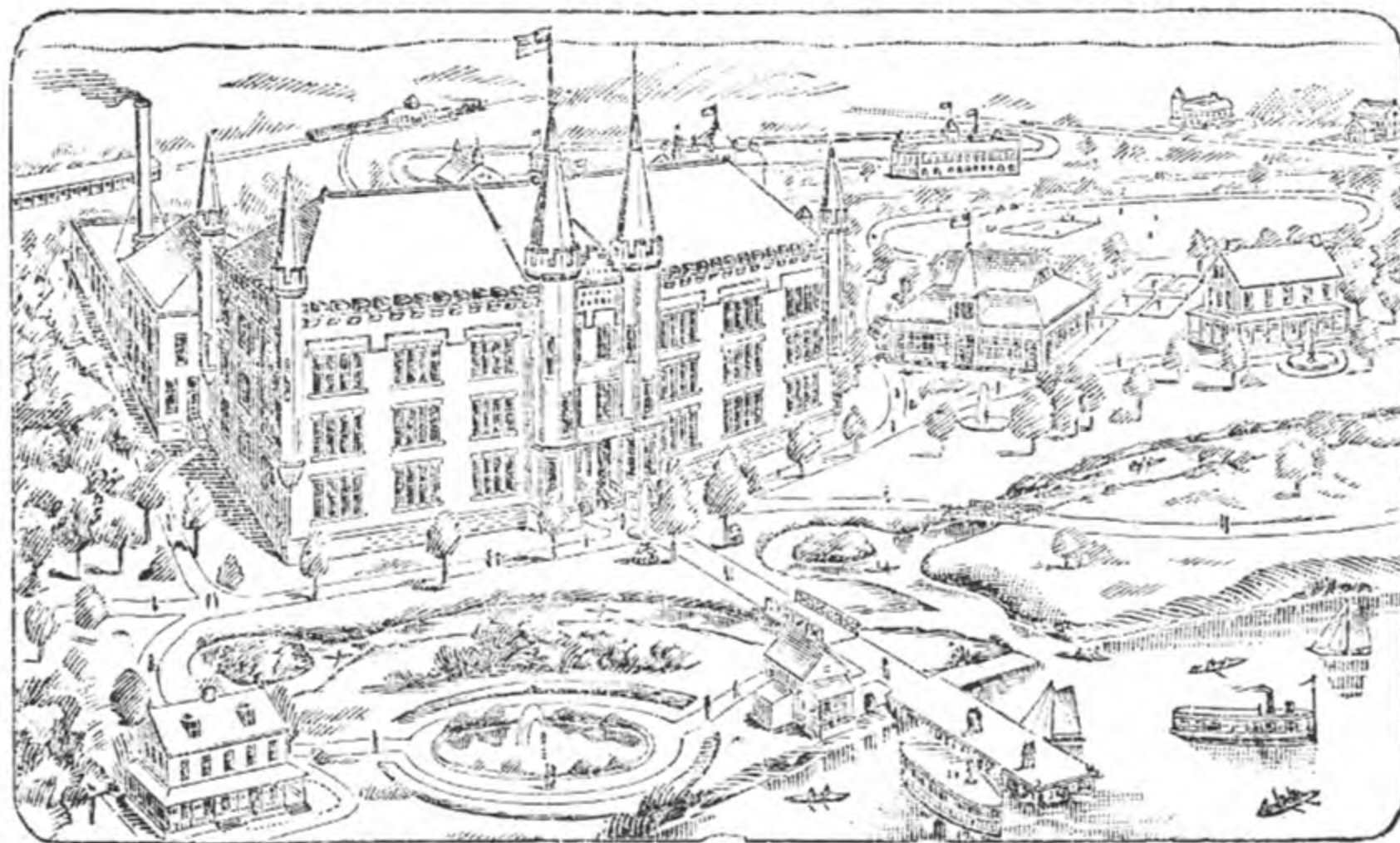
PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.

HELLO! LOOK HERE!

If you want to meet the most happy and welcome persons to show you any kind of goods they have in their entire stock, just come to the **SOUTH SIDE MUSIC STORE** and examine the new and largest stock of **SILVERWARE** ever brought to the town of Plymouth. We guarantee every piece of silverware for **TEN YEARS**; also for every **TEN DOLLARS (CASH)** purchase you make you will get free 16x20 Water Colors **PORTRAIT** of yourself or any friend you may want. Call and examine for yourself. Until after the Holidays we will give you 20 per cent. on all **KNIVES AND FORKS**.

Lillybridge & Eddinger, Plymouth, Ind.

CULVER MILITARY ACADEMY



is situated on Lake Maxenkuckee, Indiana, in a beautiful park of 80 acres containing campus, fine course for cavalry practice, track for bicycle and sprinting races, lawn tennis and base ball grounds, gymnasium, (70x80 feet), six flowing artesian wells, etc. The lake is one of the most beautiful in the United States, covers an area of about 12 square miles, is wholly fed by springs, has a beautiful gently sloping beach, and is a most pleasant and popular summer resort, affording opportunity for all kinds of aquatic sports. The Academy and Dormitory building is complete in every particular, entirely new **ABSOLUTELY FIRE PROOF**, finished in hard wood, heated by steam lighted by electricity, has hot and cold water baths, lavatories, and all toilet conveniences. The course of study compares cadets for college, scientific schools, business, West Point or Annapolis. The Academy is under the supervision of a West Point graduate and ex-army officer of large experience in teaching, who will have direct control of the discipline of the cadets. For further information and catalogue address:

Culver Military Academy, Marmont, Ind.

FROM LAKES TO OCEAN

DEEP WATERWAY CANAL MAY BE BUILT.

Report of the Commission Is Favorable to the Scheme, and It Is Commended by the President—Census Figures Upon Employments.

From Duluth to the Sea.
The projected deep waterway from Duluth to the ocean is a matter of vast importance to the entire middle west and northwest. It is given new interest by the report to Congress of the commission, comprising Messrs. Jas. B. Angell of Michigan, John E. Russell of Massachusetts and Lyman E. Cooley of Illinois, appointed under act of March 2, 1895. The report says in part:

"It is entirely feasible to construct such canals and develop such channels as will be adequate to any scale of navigation that may be desired between the great lakes and the seaboard, and to conduct through the same domestic and foreign commerce, and that it will be wise to provide for securing a channel of a navigable depth of not less than twenty-eight feet."

Practicable routes are indicated, and it is recommended that early surveys be made, as such preliminary work will consume three years.

The commission reports that the Canadian commission appointed for the same purpose has furnished much important information. The document gives many statistics relating to the traffic on the great lakes. It says that the agricultural competition this country has recently had to meet with India, and which is likely to be intensified, impels the Government to take steps to cheapen freights; that the limit of reduction in railroad rates has been reached and attention must be directed to waterways.

In referring to wheat the commission expresses fear of the consequences of the increasing competition from the Argentine Republic and Uruguay. The rapid development of the American iron ore business on the lakes indicates that, with access to the ocean by a practical waterway, we can control our domestic business and enter into competition in any market of the world.

In transmitting the report to Congress President Cleveland says:

"The advantages of direct and unbroken water transportation of the products of our Western States and Territories from convenient points of shipment to our seaboard ports are plainly palpable. The report of the commissioners contains, in my opinion, demonstration of the feasibility of securing such transportation, and gives ground for the anticipation that better and more uninterrupted commerce, through the plan suggested, between the great West and foreign ports, with the increase of national prosperity which must follow in its train, will not long escape American enterprise and activity."

"It will be observed that the report of the commissioners, though as comprehensive as the time and facilities at their disposal permitted, does not definitely deal with the cost of the work they were called upon to consider, and omits some of the other details related to it. Thus far they have labored without compensation and part of the small sum appropriated for the payment of their expenses still remains unexpended."

"I suggest to the Congress the propriety of making provision for such further prosecution of their work as will fully develop the information necessary to a complete understanding of this interesting and important subject."

AN ARMY OF LABORERS.

Census Bulletin Shows 36 Per Cent. of the People Hard at Work.

Much interesting data about the occupations of the American people is given in a bulletin of the eleventh census just furnished the press.

It shows that the total number of people engaged in occupations of all kinds in 1890 was 22,735,651.

This is an increase of over 5,000,000 working people in a decade. This whole number of working people consists of those 10 years old or over and makes up over 36 per cent of the entire population and almost 47 per cent of all persons 10 years old and over.

Of the whole number of working people the females form 17.22 per cent. Divided by classes the working people of the country are as follows:

Agriculture, fisheries and mining, 9,031,336.

Professional, 944,333.

Domestic and personal service, 4,360,577.

Trade and transportation, 3,326,122.

Manufacturing and mechanical industries, 5,091,293.

The domestic and personal service includes hotel keepers, sailors and marines, laborers, barbers, detectives, etc. The first-named class shows a ten years' gain of over 1,000,000, or of almost 3,000,000 for a score of years.

Considerably more than four-fifths of the illiterate male population of the country and over one-fourth of the illiterate female population are working.

Over 50 per cent of the workmen are married, over 37 per cent single, over 3 per cent widowed, and one-quarter of 1 per cent divorced.

Of all foreign whites at work here 14 per cent of the males and 13 per cent of the females cannot speak English. There is an element of 8½ per cent of the men employed in domestic and personal service who cannot speak English, and almost 5 per cent in the manufacturing and mechanical industries.

Manufacturing and mechanics embrace the largest number of females who cannot speak English—over 4 per cent—with domestic service a close second.

In Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut the males engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries in 1890 constituted very nearly one-half of all men in gainful occupations.

In twenty-four States and territories, including all in the south central and most of those in the north central and south Atlantic divisions, the males engaged in agriculture, fisheries and mining constituted more than half of all the working males. Of the females at work by far the greater proportion were found in domestic and personal service in a large majority of the States and territories.

HON. THOMAS C. PLATT.

The "Tioga Chieftain" Will Be New York's Next Senator.

The expected happened at the Republican joint legislative caucus in Albany, N. Y., when Thomas C. Platt was selected by an almost unanimous vote to succeed David B. Hill as United States Senator. Of 150 votes the Tioga chieftain received 143, the other seven going to Joseph H. Choate, New York's distinguished lawyer.

The career of Thomas C. Platt strikingly illustrates the "ups and downs" of American politics. When with the mighty Conkling he left the Senate sixteen years ago to seek vindication and found defeat,



THOMAS C. PLATT.

nobody dreamed that he would ever again return to the Senate, much less rise to the supreme leadership and almost absolute mastery of his party and State.

Born in Owego, Tioga County, July 15, 1833, Thomas Collier Platt was educated at Yale, and at the age of 20 entered mercantile life in Owego. As a young man he became president of the Tioga National Bank, made money in Michigan lumber and became an officer of the United States Express Company. Of the latter he has been president since 1880. In 1872 he was elected to Congress, re-elected two years later, and in 1881 was chosen the successor of Hon. Francis Kernan in the United States Senate. The historic disagreement of Senator Conkling and President Garfield regarding New York Federal patronage led to the dramatic resignation of Mr. Conkling and Mr. Platt in May, 1881, after Platt had served but a few months. They sought vindication in a re-election and were denied it. Conkling left the political arena forever, but Platt remained. Though the party was wrecked in that State he was not discouraged and when better times appeared he reaped the harvest.

PULSE of the PRESS

International Arbitration.

The arbitration treaty with Great Britain is likely to go through in a way that will make the earth subject in great measure to the English-speaking nations.—Louisville Commercial.

The spectacle of Johnny Bull desiring to be friendly is so sudden and unexpected that the ordinary citizen will be sure to suspect there is something the matter with John.—Washington Post.

The arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain is a great step in the progress of civilization. There should be such treaties between all the nations of the world.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

National passions, which are often but national prejudices, cannot be extinguished save by the slow process of broadening ideas of right and wrong, but to this process arbitration lends assistance.—Boston Transcript.

When asked to express an opinion of the arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain, Gen. Harrison said: "Mr. Olney has made a great record for himself as a statesman and a diplomat."—New York Herald.

Now that the two great Anglo-Saxon nations of the world have set this most patriotic and statesmanlike example, it is to be hoped that France, Germany, Russia and the other countries of Europe will fall in line for international arbitration.—New York Herald.

It would be infinitely more preferable to let matters jog along as they are now doing, and meanwhile push our coast defenses and naval equipment to that degree of effectiveness where our defensive ability will offset Great Britain's offensive ability.—Chicago Tribune.

It was a beautiful coincidence that the arbitration treaty reached the Senate while Mr. Mills, of the placid State of Texas, was making one of his peace speeches on Cuba. Mills, we understand, wants Spain whipped in the interest of arbitration and pacification.—Brooklyn Standard Union.

This and That.

Now if the Corbett-Fitzsimmons filibustering expedition would only go to the bottom.—Chicago Dispatch.

Chicago's water can only be used after it is boiled, and it is necessary to soak it over night before boiling.—Daily Nonpareil.

Senator Wolcott will probably confine himself to one song while abroad, viz.: "Silver Threads Among the Gold."—Cincinnati Post.

It would not be advisable, under most circumstances, for the United States to undertake the manufacture of armor; but if there is any intention to "hold up" the Navy Department the sooner a national armor plant is started the better.—New York Herald.

UNITED STATES SENATOR SHERMAN.

Ohio Statesman Chosen for Secretary of State in President McKinley's Cabinet.



DOES AWAY WITH WAR.

The Arbitration Treaty Between Uncle Sam and Queen Vic.

The second week of the new year has gone down as one of the most eventful in the history of the United States, signaling the greatest stride of the century in the direction of the progress of civilization. By the treaty of arbitration to which Secretary of State Richard Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote, ambassador of Great Britain and Ireland to the United States, placed their signatures, warfare between this country and the kingdom over which Queen Victoria holds sway is made virtually impossible. An event of so happy a nature should be made the occasion of public rejoicing throughout the land and in Great Britain.

While this treaty has nothing to do with the settlement of the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, it is really a result of the conferences which were held by the members of the commission which was appointed by President Cleveland in that connection, with prominent members of the British Government. It is in a measure experimental. It is the first treaty of the kind which has ever been made between this country and any other and in fact is the first of the kind in the history of the world. The manner in which it will work will be watched with the greatest interest by the civilized world. Its importance in the line of progress cannot be overestimated. The treaty, which is for a term of five

United States or judges of the Circuit Courts, to be named by the President of the United States, and three of them judges of the British Supreme Court of Adjudication, or members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, to be nominated by the Queen. It is provided in this connection that in case the question involves the territorial rights or boundary of one of the States of the United States or one of the provinces of Great Britain, a judicial official of said State or province may be substituted for one of the judges. The award of such a commission by a vote of not less than five to one shall be final. In case of an award made by less than the prescribed majority, the award shall also be final unless either power, within three months after the award has been reported, protest that the same is erroneous, in which case the award shall be of no validity. In such a case, or when the members shall be equally divided, there shall be no recourse to hostile measures of any description until the mediation of one or more friendly powers has been invited by one or both of the high contracting parties.

THEY CALL IT A MURDER.

Indiana Farmers in a Frenzy Over Brutal Acts of Gamekeepers.

Lake County Indiana, has been greatly stirred by the shooting of four farmers by the gamekeepers of the Tolleston Gun Club. In Hammond, Whiting, Tolleston and Crown Point the farmers gathered,



PRINCIPALS IN THE GREAT TREATY.

years, provides for the arbitration of all questions in difference between the two contracting parties which have failed of solution by diplomatic negotiation. All claims of a pecuniary nature amounting to less than \$100,000 (\$500,000) and which do not involve the determination of territorial claims are to be submitted to an arbitration commission of three members, one of them appointed by each of the parties to the treaty and the third to be elected by the two thus appointed, or, if they cannot agree, in a manner provided. The award of a majority of such commission shall be final.

All pecuniary claims which shall exceed \$100,000 (\$500,000) and all other matters in difference in respect to which either of the high contracting parties shall have rights against the other, provided that such matters do not involve territorial claims, shall be dealt with and decided by a commission of five members, two of whom shall be appointed by each of the high contracting parties and the fifth in the same manner as in the commission first mentioned.

A controversy which shall involve the determination of the territorial claims shall be submitted to a tribunal consisting of six members, three of whom shall be judges of the Supreme Court of the

and threats were not only freely made against the men who were concerned in the shooting, but against the property of the gun club as well. Threats of organizing to "clean out" the gamekeepers, sack the property and blow up the dam of the gun club were not infrequent. On one point the farmers were agreed, and that was that if there was to be any more shooting about the gun club's grounds they would not be the only ones who were carried from the battlefield to the hospitals.

Poaching on the club grounds had given its caretakers much trouble of late, and seven gamekeepers, well armed with shotguns and pistols, were on duty when the fourteen young men, members of the families of neighboring farmers, invaded a duck swamp and prepared for a day's sport. The watchmen bore down on the boys in a body, and hailing them from a considerable distance, ordered them off the club's grounds. When the poachers did not comply the gamekeepers opened fire at three rods' range and five young men fell to the marsh ice, riddled with shot, two mortally wounded. The sheriff arrested Barney Whitlock, the Blackburn brothers and Alfred Taylor and lodged them in jail.

MASON IS VICTORIOUS.

GETS SENATORIAL TOGA FROM ILLINOIS.

Wins After a Short but Stern Contest—Nominated by Acclamation After Other Candidates Had Withdrawn—Sketch of His Career.

Will Succeed Palmer.

William Ernest Mason, ex-Congressman, of Chicago, was nominated by acclamation by the Republican Senatorial caucus at Springfield, Ill., Tuesday night, to succeed John M. Palmer. The fight was comparatively short, but it was desperate. Martin B. Madden, an alderman from Chicago, was the first man to show formidable strength, and he was backed by the party organization of Cook County. Outside influences, however, were so strong that his nomination was impossible. The press of both Chicago and the State opposed him bitterly, and almost unanimously advocated the cause of Mr.



WILLIAM ERNEST MASON.

Mason. The forces back of Mr. Madden then sought to have him withdraw in favor of William Lorimer, a Congressman from Chicago. Instead, Mr. Madden withdrew in favor of Mr. Mason. Cook County's strength was concentrated upon Mr. Lorimer, but the country legislators favored Mr. Mason largely, though a few supported Congressman Hitt, S. W. Allerton, Congressman Hopkins, Clark E. Carr and others.

By Tuesday afternoon, however, it became apparent to the Lorimer forces that there was soon to be a wholesale stampede from the country districts to Mason's banner, and they discreetly surrendered. There were the usual scenes of enthusiasm when this action became known, and Mr. Mason's nomination was made by acclamation. He was brought in to make a speech, but contented himself with a few remarks of thanks, and then the defeated candidates were called upon.

Congratulatory telegrams soon began to pour in upon the successful candidate, and none was more welcome than that from President-elect McKinley. Mr. Mason was surrounded by a crowd of enthusiastic friends, and the scene was inspiring in the highest degree.

The name of "Billy" Mason is well known throughout the length and breadth of the Sucker State, and almost equally as well all over the country. He enjoys the recognized distinction of being the champion campaigner of Illinois. During the past eight years he in all probability has addressed more people in Illinois than any other man during that time.

COLD WORLD OF NOTABLES

It is said that the German Emperor is very careful about what he eats and drinks.

M. Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, who has just died, was a singularly gentle and mild-mannered man.

Gen. Boulanger is to become a stage hero in Paris in a political drama entitled "A la Vie! A la Mort!"

The Princess of Wales is a great lover of dogs, and at the last dog show carried off an armful of prizes.

In the course of two days' shooting at Buckeburg recently the German Emperor killed twenty-nine stags.

Rossini's original manuscript of "William Tell," bound in four volumes, was sold for 4,700 francs recently in Paris.

Cardinal Gibbons is a believer in the "Kneipp cure," and frequently proved his faith last summer by taking early morning walks barefooted.

The widow of Callier Bey (formerly Mrs. P. T. Barnum) expects to return to her former home in Bridgeport, Conn., and take up her residence there again.

Mr. Trentanove, the sculptor, is on his way to this country from Florence with the finished bust of James G. Blaine which he modeled in Washington last winter.

Surprise is expressed in England that the estate of the late archbishop of Canterbury is only \$230,000. His salary, which he had enjoyed for several years, was \$75,000.

A son of the Duke of Cambridge, signing himself G. Fitzgeorge, contributed the amount of \$5 to the Daily Telegraph's fund for the Bayard present, which has come to naught.

It is usually dawn before the sultan goes to bed and at 8 o'clock he is stirring again. He has no confidence in those around him, and his life appears to be worth hardly a day's purchase.

During his entire career, Stradivarius made from 6,000 to 7,000 violins. Few of these were sold for more than \$25 during his life. Now some of them command \$10,000 each.

AND STILL THEY COME

FROM COLES COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

Mattoon's Rate Inspector Speaks.

From the Commercial, Mattoon, Ill.

Mr. W. J. Coombs is the "Rate Inspector" residing in Mattoon, Ill., and though but a young man of 33, his life for the past two years has not been by any means a bed of roses.

The disability with which he was afflicted was a complication of disease of stomach and indigestion. Medical skill could not help him and the outlook seemed dark for him until Providence threw in his path the means of relief. It will be better to give his own story as he told it to a reporter:

"Very nearly three years ago I was taken with a bilious attack and a bad cold, and this I think was the beginning of my trouble. My stomach went back on me altogether, and was a source of constant trouble. My digestion was altogether impaired, and the doctors could not help me, and in this wretched condition I remained until nearly one year ago. At that time Mr. Geo. Coen, a conductor on the St. Louis division of the 'Big Four,' recommended me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I did so, and before I had taken half a box knew that they were curing me. I only took two boxes in all, and then was well. I always keep the pills by me and always shall do so. I recommend them to every one I hear complaining of stomach difficulty, and I believe many have been benefited.

(Signed) "W. J. COOMBS."

Witness: W. J. THOMAS.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and salt-low cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

In 1847 Marggraf, a chemist, of Berlin, discovered that the red beet had 4.6 per cent of sugar, and that the juice of the white beet contained 6.2 per cent.

Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Sold in 25 and 50 cent bottles. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

Coal.

The first record that we have of coal is about three hundred years before the Christian era. Coal was used as fuel in England as early as 852; and in 1234 the first charter to dig for it was granted by Henry III. to the inhabitants of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

There is no better test of friendship than the ready turning of the mind to the little concerns of a friend when preoccupied with important concerns for our own.

"SHE DRESSES WELL."

BUT HER CLOTHES OFTEN COVER A LIVING DEATH.

A Sorbet Seller.

Street life in Cairo is very attractive to the stranger. Even business seeks the open air rather than the close and stuffy shop. Guides, ass-drivers, messengers, are ever on the lookout for strangers. Other industries are more cosmopolitan; the sellers of fruit, of sugar-cane, of water, of sorbet, abound. Sorbet, once the beverage of the rich exclusively, is now offered for a trifle to the moving world on the thoroughfare. Sorbet has been within the reach of all; but it is rather an orange, lemon, or pomegranate syrup, than the cool sorbet of other days. The dealer stalks the street, calm, placid, like all Orientals. His garb is wretched, his turban of a color not to be decided, his slippers cling to his feet by some fascination. A porous earthen jar and a goblet, not over clean, constitute the fellow's outfit. At a sign he comes up, and with proverbial gravity pours out a glass, waits in all patience for the purchaser to empty it, receives the accustomed coin, and goes on to meet another customer. He may pass ten fountains, but the goblet is never rinsed.

Life Buoy.

An ingenious new life-buoy has been invented by a Swiss engineer, and tried recently at Geneva. The buoy contains an air-cell, which is automatically inflated by means of the vapor of chloride of methyl as soon as it enters the water. It is also supplied with a sealight of the Holmes description—that is, a capsule containing phosphide of calcium, which, when wetted by the water, yields a bright, torch-like flame, lasting for three-quarters of an hour. The principle of the buoy is also applied to a life-saving dress. The buoy itself, however, has the appearance of an air pillow, and is simply bound across the chest.

To Get Out of the Way

When trouble is coming, is obviously the part of common sense. An obstruction of the bowels is a serious obstacle to health. To get this out of the way is an easy matter with the thorough laxative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitter, which, although it affords relief, never gripes and convulses like a drastic purgative. Dyspepsia, malarial, kidney and rheumatic ailments and nervousness yield to this genial family medicine.

When the purse is empty, and the kitchen cold, the voice of flattery is no longer heard.

Lane's Family Medicine

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

A right state of heart cannot be maintained, without keeping a close watch on the tongue.

Iowa farms for sale on crop payments, 10 per cent. cash, balance 1/2 crop yearly, until paid for. J. M. HALL, Wasegan, Ill.

War Dogs.

Some interesting experiments are to be made next month at Dresden with dogs, in order to ascertain to what extent they can be used for purposes of war. To show that they can be relied upon to carry dispatches, they will have to accomplish a journey of upwards of three miles out and home again, while a number of barriers will be purposely placed in their way to be surmounted. The most trying circumstances of all to the competitors is the fact that they will be required not to loiter about, although other dogs will be posted, with detachments of men, along the line of route. The experiments are intended to bring out the qualities of the animals as regards their training and discipline, their capacity for carrying dispatches, for guarding camp, for seeking out the wounded, and for carrying munitions.

In Twenty-five Years.

An illustration of the rapidity with which certain kinds of trees grow is curiously connected with the story of the uprising of the Cubans against their Spanish masters twenty-five years ago. At that time, during a fight near Manzanillo, the insurrectionists destroyed the buildings belonging to a large sugar plantation. In one of the mills there were some gigantic wheels, which were left lying upon the ground. A young jaguery tree sprouted up from the ground between two spokes of one of the wheels, and now, with its trunk inclosed between the spokes and the rim of the still existing wheel, has grown to such an extent that a score of men could sit comfortably together in its shadow.

Nothing to Die.

There is at least one country in the world where it costs nothing to die. In some of the cantons of Switzerland all the dead, rich as well as poor, are buried at the public expense. Coffins and all other necessary articles are furnished on application to certain undertakers designated by the government. Everything connected with the interment is absolutely gratuitous, including the grave and the religious service. All classes avail themselves freely of the law.

Her Dearest Friend.

"You wouldn't suppose, would you," said Miss Morry Antique, "that I could be the granddaughter of a revolutionary soldier, would you?"

"No," replied Mrs. Sharples, "but I should think you might easily be the sister of one."

People who passed that way half an hour later noticed evidences of a deadly struggle.—Cleveland Leader.

A LAWYER TESTIFIES

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA PURIFIES AND ENRICHES THE BLOOD.

Always Accomplishes the Results for Which It is Intended.

A lawyer certainly understands the value of testimony in establishing a fact. The letters written by those who have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla have over and over again "proved the case" for this great medicine. This testimony has shown so many times that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures when all other medicines fail, that Hood's Sarsaparilla is entitled to the verdict, "The One True Blood Purifier." P. M. Buchanan, Esq., Rochester, Ind., has been in the practice of law since 1883, and is well known at the Fulton County bar. He says:

"We have taken several bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla in our family during the past year and have been very much pleased with its results. I have taken it as a blood purifier and my wife has used it for the same purpose. Whenever we feel badly we resort to Hood's Sarsaparilla and it always seems to accomplish the result for which it is intended. My wife was feeling very badly and

Had That Tired Feeling,

and she took Hood's Sarsaparilla with benefit. When we take Hood's Sarsaparilla the impurities of the blood are often forced through the skin by eruptions, but by continuing the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla the blood becomes purified and the skin returns to its normal condition. Hood's Sarsaparilla always seems to cleanse the blood and we hold it in very high esteem as a blood purifier." P. M. Buchanan, Esq., Rochester, Ind.

"THE WOODEN HEN"



Hatches Chickens from hens' eggs. It is 10x15x8 inches; will hatch 28 eggs. Price \$6. Write to Mr. GEO. H. STAHL, Mr. Quincy, Ill., for a copy of his booklet "C." describing the "Wooden Hen" and also large catalogue. Both sent free.

The Facts in the Case.

A careful perusal of the map of Wisconsin will convince you that the Wisconsin Central lines running from Chicago and Milwaukee to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer and Duluth touch a greater number of important cities than any line running through Wisconsin. Elegantly equipped trains, leaving at convenient hours, make these cities easy of access. Any ticket

THAT SPLENDID COFFEE.

Mr. Goodman, Williams County, Ill., writes us: "From one package Salzer's German Coffee Berry I grew 300 pounds of better coffee than I can buy in stores at 30 cents a pound."

A package of this and big seed catalogue is sent you by John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., upon receipt of 15 stamps and this notice. C. N.

If some people would laugh more, their doctor bills would be less.

By using Hall's Hair Renewer, gray, faded, or discolored hair assumes the natural color of youth, and grows luxuriant and strong, pleasing everybody.

SPRAINS? You'll find out what they are when you... use crutches. You'll find **ST. JACOBS OIL** is when you put the crutches away, completely cured.

SANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
CURE CONSTIPATION

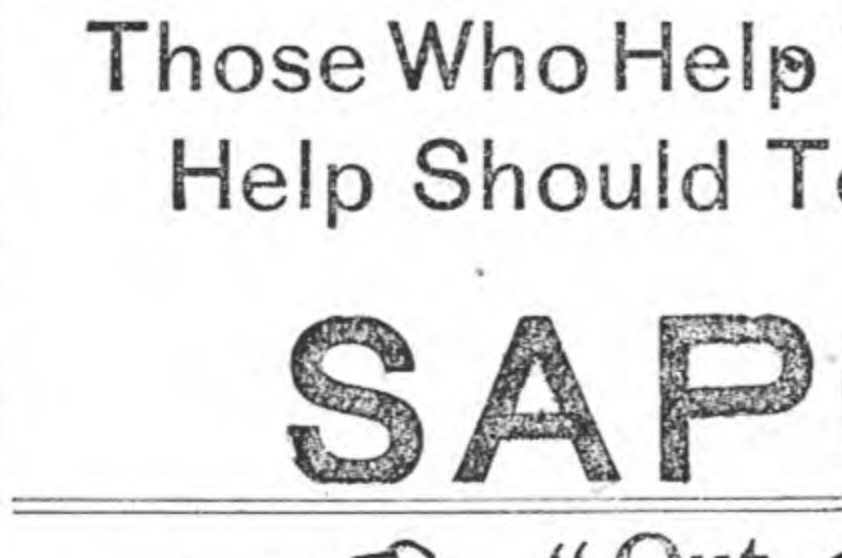
10¢
25¢ 50¢

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. **AD. STERLING REMEDY CO.**, Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York, N. Y.

ALL DRUGGISTS

Bear in Mind that "The Gods Help Those Who Help Themselves." Self Help Should Teach You to Use

SAPOLIO



"Out of the frying-pan into the fire." Take care that you don't go that way, when you try to make your washing easier. Better be sure of what you're doing.

Get Pearline, the original washing-compound, the best-known, the fully-proved. There are plenty of imitations of it. But even if they're not dangerous—and some are—they're not economical.

Pearline used properly, goes farther, does more work, and saves more wear, than anything else that's safe to use.

BUT HER CLOTHES OFTEN COVER A LIVING DEATH.

Beauty is the Shrine of Men's Worship, and Women Vie With Each Other to Make Themselves Attractive.

The remark, "She dresses elegantly," is a very common one in this age of wealth and progress.

Women vie with each other in making themselves attractive, for men admire a stylishly dressed woman.

Good clothes add to the charms of the woman in perfect health, but are ill-befitting those who through ignorance or carelessness have suffered the inroads of female diseases to stamp them as physical wrecks. It is unfortunate, but true, that some physicians allow women to suffer needlessly, because man can only work from theory, and at best only patch up, without removing the cause.

Proof is abundant that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound removes the cause, gives strength to the weakened organs, vigorous health to the system, and therefore beauty to the face and form.

Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., gladly answers, free of charge all letters. Here is one of the results:

"Three months ago, I wrote you a letter describing my troubles, which were inflammation of the womb and bladder. I had not seen a well day since the birth of my second child, 16 years ago. I had spent hundreds of dollars for doctors and medicines.

"Such pains as I endured. My back ached, my feet and limbs were swollen, and it was almost impossible for me to stand; I could not walk any distance. I received your answer to my letter, and followed closely all your advice, and I have been using Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound for three months. Now I can work all day without pain. I have recommended the Compound to many of my friends, and gladly recommend it to all women in any way afflicted with female troubles."—LYDIA BATTIE, 227 Spring St., Greensburg, Pa.

be made next month at Dresden with dogs, in order to ascertain to what extent they can be used for purposes of war. To show that they can be relied upon to carry dispatches, they will have to accomplish a journey of upwards of three miles out and home again, while a number of barriers will be purposely placed in their way to be surmounted. The most trying circumstances of all to the competitors is the fact that they will be required not to loiter about, although other dogs will be posted, with detachments of men, along the line of route. The experiments are intended to bring out the qualities of the animals as regards their training and discipline, their capacity for carrying dispatches, for guarding camp, for seeking out the wounded, and for carrying munitions.

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through Wisconsin. Elegantly equipped trains, leaving at convenient hours, make these cities easy of access. Any ticket agent can give you full information and ticket you through. Jas. C. Pond, Gen. Pass. Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

LUCAS COUNTY.

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

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 5th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Cathartic Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

E. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, etc.

No man prays in earnest who does not expect to get just what he asks.

Lands!

Write to W. C. Rinearson, General Pass' Agent Queen and Crescent Route, Cincinnati, for a copy of the new book "Land and a Living." Cheap farms in the South. No sunstrokes. No blizzards. Low railroad rates twice each month. Printed matter free.

No-to-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-to-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes healthy and in mood. Cure guaranteed, 50c and \$1, all druggists.

For lung and chest diseases, Piso's Cure is the best medicine we have used.—Mrs. J. L. Northcott, Windsor, Ont., Canada.

When bilious or constive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10¢, 25¢.

Flashing-blows is now the only pure testing "can made." Be sure Debbin's Soap Mfg. Co., Phila., is on every wrapper and cask. Ask your grocer for it. Red wrappers. No cheap imitations with hollow flashing-blows.

CASCARETS SUIBILITE. Liver, kidneys and bowels. Nervous weakness or gastric, 10¢.

Mrs. Winslow's SMOOTHING STAY for Children teaches: softens the gums, reduces inflammation, always cures, cures wind colic. 2 cents a bottle.

Just try a box of Cascarets, candy cathartic, for liver and bowel regular or bilious.

FARM SEEDS

Salzer's Seeds are Warranted to Produce. John Kreider, Middleport, Wis., astonished the world with a yield of 12 bushels of Salzer's Silver King Barley per acre. Don't you believe it? Just write him. In order to rain, in 1897, 50,000 new customers, we send on trial **50 DOLLARS WORTH** for 10¢ a box of our rare farm seeds, including Love's Early Teasdale, Giant Sprary, San Joaquin, "40 Wheat," and other novelties, positively worth \$10.00 to get a start. All postpaid including our great seed catalog, for 10¢. Send 10¢ to Salzer's Seed Co., 1000 Broadway, New York, N. Y., and we will send you all about it. Gladly mailed to all intending buyers. Send this notice.

C. N.

100

Doses One Dollar is true only of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is economy to get Hood's when you need a blood purifier and nerve tonic, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact, the One True Blood Purifier, Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate, 25¢.

SANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
CURE CONSTIPATION

10¢
25¢ 50¢

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. **AD. STERLING REMEDY CO.**, Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York, N. Y.

ALL DRUGGISTS

Bear in Mind that "The Gods Help Those Who Help Themselves." Self Help Should Teach You to Use

SAPOLIO



"Out of the frying-pan into the fire." Take care that you don't go that way, when you try to make your washing easier. Better be sure of what you're doing.

Get Pearline, the original washing-compound, the best-known, the fully-proved. There are plenty of imitations of it. But even if they're not dangerous—and some are—they're not economical.

Pearline used properly, goes farther, does more work, and saves more wear, than anything else that's safe to use.

saves more wear, than anything else that's safe to use.

MILLIONS NOW USE PEARLINE



A venerable old lady, whose home is in St. Louis, relates: "Some time ago I started to use

RIPAN'S TABLETS

at the suggestion of my son, who advised me to try them. I take one Tabule after each meal, and can now look forward to meal-time with a pleasure which I have not experienced for years. The headaches that constantly harassed me in the past, and the accumulation of mucus upon my stomach, have disappeared, and these improvements I attribute to Ripan's Tablets. For more than twelve years I suffered from indigestion and nervous depression. I suffered intensely during that time, and spent large sums of money in the employment of St. Louis' most prominent physicians, but the relief afforded was only temporary. I had begun to give up all thought of ever being permanently cured, but now my only regret is that a knowledge of Ripan's Tablets came to me so late in life."

Will pay for a 5-LINE advertisement four weeks a 100 high grade Illinois newspapers—10,000 circulation per week—guaranteed. Send for catalogue. Standard-Union, 503 Jefferson St., Chicago.

OPIMUM HABIT DRUNKENNESS

AND Cured in 10 to 20 Days. See my Bill Cured. **DR. J. L. STEPHENS, LEANOR, OHIO.**

\$10

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists.

CURE YOURSELF!

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Prevents constipation. Painless, and not astrictive. **DR. J. L. STEPHENS, LEANOR, OHIO.**

U. S. A.

Sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for \$1.00, or 3 bottles, \$2.75. Circular sent on request.

C. N. U.

No. 5-97

When writing to advertisers please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Value of a College Training.

The oft-debated question as to the value of college training seems to us to hardly be an open question at all. The fact set over against the college training is usually the manifest one that a great many forceful men have managed to make their own way and to accomplish great things without the curriculum of the college. These are persons of such great force that they could not be kept down even by great disadvantages. But such persons are rare outside colleges or within them. They might have been still more capable men by the aid of college training.

It is well known that many such persons have lamented their disadvantages. It would be difficult to show what harm a college training could have done them. But colleges, like many other institutions, are for the average person, and we cannot conceive but that the average person is always better for the help which the college course gives. While we find some persons who are conspicuous for their abilities and capacities who have not been regularly educated, the fact is the majority of people in high places are college men.—New York Ledger.

A Lively Young Duke.

The duke of Orleans served for a time in the English army, but was compelled to give up his connection in consequence of his childish behavior. He played no end of senseless tricks while stationed at Aldershot, was most insubordinate as regarded discipline, was forever taking advantage of the immunity due to his royal rank and finally was compelled to leave the army for having cut the ropes anchoring a captive balloon in which Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood and a couple of other field officers were taking observations during a sham battle. A strong wind was blowing and the balloon was carried up into the air and its occupants were unable to effect a descent until at a distance of some thirty miles from Aldershot. Sir Evelyn complained directly, not only to the duke of Cambridge but also the queen herself, who has never liked the young duke, and who immediately responded to Sir Evelyn's communication by intimating to the comte and comtesse de Paris that she could no longer permit their son to continue his military training in her army.—Exchange.

Religion Not Invented.

Whoever to-day will say that religion is invented writes himself down as out of rhyme and reason with the science of the age. The science of comparative religions has made one thing clear, that religion, the universal phenomenon of humanity, found everywhere, at the belt of the equator, the eternal equinoxes, as well as in the arctic zones, that religion in the savage races as well as among the cultured peoples, owes its existence to a human need, deeply planted in the human heart.—Dr. Emil G. Hirsch.

Application for License.

To the Citizens of Walnut township, Marshall county, and State of Indiana:

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he will apply to the Board of County Commissioners of said County, at their next regular term to be held at the court house, in the city of Plymouth, in said county, commencing on the first Monday of March, A. D. 1897, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous and malt liquors, in a less quantity than a quart at a time, and also for a permit to sell soft drinks, cigars, tobacco and lunch, with the privilege of allowing said liquors to be drunk and said lunch eaten on the premises where sold for one year.

My place of business whereon said liquors are to be sold and drunk, is located in a room fronting east on Michigan street, on the ground floor of a two-story brick building, situated on the following described real estate, to-wit: Eleven (11) feet and three (3) inches off of the north side of lot number four (4) and nine (9) feet and six (6) inches off of the south side of lot number three (3) in Maxon's addition to the town of Argos, Walnut township, Marshall county, state of Indiana. Said room wherein said liquors are to be sold and drunk is thirty-two (32) feet and eight (8) inches long; nineteen (19) feet and six (6) inches wide; and fourteen (14) feet high.

CHARLES DAVIS.

Did You Ever Make Money Easy.

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J. F. C.

At this season of the year people eat heavy foods, such as meats etc. causing constipation and other irregularities of the bowels, resulting in biliousness, headaches, dizziness, etc. Dr. Agnew's Kidney and Liver Pills work wonders and give speedy and permanent relief. For sale at the Culver City Drug Store.

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Physician and Surgeon, CURES

Asthma, Bladder, Catarrh, Consumption, Convulsions, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Chills and Fever, Gravel, Hemorrhage of Lungs, Diseases of Kidney and Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, Itching of Anus, Eczema, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Chorea, Piles, Fistula, various Rheumatisms, Scrofula, Enlargement of Tonsils and Cancer.

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Both sexes will be treated internally and externally without fail.

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Effect Nov. 24, '95	Going East.		Going West.	
	No. 6	No. 2	No. 4	No. 1
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
L. v. Buffalo. Ar.	5 00	4 55	9 50	9 45
L. v. Cleveland. Lv.	11 41	10 08	11 41	10 08
Revere	9 55	9 55	9 55	9 55
Forster	8 50	6 10	5 17	5 17
New Haven			6 20	2 55
St. Wayne			2 05	1 50
S. Whitley			2 05	1 58
Claypool			1 37	12 28
Montone			1 18	12 06
Aeros			12 53	11 42
Harbord			12 38	11 27
Snow	4 01	12 11	11 00	10 00
Vanach			11 16	10 04
Vehavich			10 53	9 42
Hobart			10 23	9 07
Hammond			10 23	9 07
Ar. Chicago. Lv.	1 30	9 50	8 05	8 05
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.