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STATE NEWS NOTES.

A CHAPTER OF THE DOINGS OF MICHIGANDERS.

Third Congressional District Makes a Big Objection to the Anti-Fusion Law.—Postmaster McBain, of Owosso, Nearly Killed by Highwaymen.

A Kick on the Anti-Fusion Bill.

About 1,000 people assembled at Kalamazoo to protest against the anti-fusion bill passed by the state legislature. The bill prohibits any candidate's name appearing more than once on an election ballot. Republicans, Democrats, Prohibitionists, Populists and free silverites were represented, the speakers being Myron H. Walker, of Grand Rapids; M. J. Fanning, Jackson; Wm. G. Howard, Kalamazoo; Col. E. M. Irish, Kalamazoo; J. W. Ewing, Grand Ledge, and Gen. Wm. Shakespeare, Kalamazoo.

When the legislators at Lansing heard of this meeting and the sentiments expressed there they did not seem much disturbed. They argue that the law is just, as it places every candidate on precisely the same level, giving no one any advantage over the other; that the name of every candidate of whatever party appears on the official ballot once and only once, and whoever wants to vote for any particular candidate and knows enough to do so has that privilege under the new law just as he had under the old system.

Sensation at Lansing.

On February 14, Rep. John A. Matthews, of Detroit, introduced a bill in the state legislature at Lansing to impose stringent restrictions upon the sale of patent medicines. There is nothing strange about this, but it has come to light that a firm of Detroit lawyers—Navin & Simpson—on February 13, one day before the bill was introduced, solicited of well known proprietary medicine firms fees of $25 to work against the bill. It was also revealed that this firm have solicited fees to fight other measures. But the points which create the greatest sensation is the assertion of the firm that they have unusual facilities for gaining their desires in this direction, and the fact that they were able to speak so correctly of measures before they were introduced lends some color to their claims. The firm also seem to insinuate that they can reach members of committees in the house of representatives and can control the bills while in their hands. It is expected that some investigation may be made unless these matters are explained.

Robbers Nearly Kill Owosso's Postmaster.

Postmaster N. McBain, of Owosso, was discovered in an abandoned mill race near the Owosso Brewing Co. His face was bespattered with blood and hair was matted. The blood gushed from a ghastly wound on the back of his head. All that Mr. McBain remembered is that he was struck a terrific blow over the head. The would-be assassin, evidently believed his victim to be dead and dragged the body to the secluded place where it was found. The assailant attempted robbery, but he was frightened away before finishing the task, as the postmaster was in possession of his watch when found, but his money was missing, and his clothes were torn almost entirely from his person. Mr. McBain is an appointee of President Harrison.

Michigan A. P. A.'s.

About 200 delegates were present at the state council of the American Protective Association at Saginaw. The secretary's report showed a membership in the state of 125,000. In regard to independent political action the decision of the council was that this was a matter which lay entirely in the power of the national organization which meets in Milwaukee in May. Officers were elected as follows: President C. T. Beatty was re-elected; vice-president, J. H. D. Stevens, Ironwood; secretary, Jos. McLean, Bay City; chaplain, Geo. C. Watson, Caro; secretary, S. D. Gage, Kalamazoo; sergeant-at-arms, Harvey McLaghlin, Vernon; guard, C. H. Lloyd, Manistee; sentinel, E. D. Kent, Hudson. Lansing was chosen as the place of meeting in March, 1897.

Floor Gave Way at a Funeral—Four Injured

By the breaking of the floor in a small house near Fostoria during the funeral services of Mrs. J. Thompson, the living and dead were piled up together in a promiscuous heap. Without warning, the entire floor gave way and all the occupants with the corpse, two stoves in which fires were burning and the furniture of the room were precipitated into the cellar eight feet below. The terror-stricken mourners became frantic in their endeavors to release themselves, the cries of the injured and fears of all that the ruins would take fire from the stoves rendered the situation exciting. Four were badly injured, but it is thought all will recover.

New and Important Railroad Scheme.

There is a scheme on foot for a new railroad across Michigan, running from AuSable to Elmira, via Lewiston and Gaylord, with East Jordan with a connection with Lake Michigan, as its ultimate western terminus. It will form a connection between the M. C. and G. R. & I. and thus travelers from the north and from the west will be brought fully 200 miles nearer the Huron shore points than at present, and the proposed extension to Vienna will tap a rich timber district which will feed the Au Sable mills for a number of years.

Strange Wreck—One Man Killed.

As the "Cannon Ball," mixed passenger and freight train, was nearing Readhead's camp on the Loon Lake branch of the Detroit & Mackinaw, a log fell from one of the cars, derailing several carloads of logs. A man named Latter, of Lupton, who was stealing a ride, was instantly killed.

Edwin C. Beecher, aged 45, committed suicide at Lansing by hanging.

North Branch will purchase fair grounds and build a new race track.

The G. A. R. exposition at Kalamazoo was a success. The receipts were nearly $3,000, and the attendance was 10,000 people.

The fine passenger station of C. & W. M. railroad at Petoskey was nearly destroyed by fire. The loss will amount to about $1,000.

All the gamblers have been ordered to leave Seney. This is the season when they congregate to meet the woodsman who comes in from the pine districts with his winter's pay.

Owosso citizens have sent a petition with 400 signatures for the pardon of Rev. T. E. Heddle, serving a three-years' term for the alleged seduction of a Highland Station girl. They will raise $100 to pay an attorney to intercede for Heddle, whom they believe to be innocent.

Orlando Smith, a prosperous farmer at Deerfield, was found dead on the street at North Branch. He came to town to draw his pension, visited some of the drinking places until 12 o'clock at night, when he started for home. He drove a spirited team and was evidently thrown from his wagon, as the horses ran away.

STATE OFFICERS' SALARIES.

Measure Passed by the State Legislature to be Submitted to the People, April 1.

The following is the proposed amendment to the constitution of Michigan relative to the salaries of state officers, to be voted on at the general election to be held on Monday, April 1 next:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That an amendment to section 1 of article 9 of the constitution of this state be and the same is hereby proposed to read as follows: Sec. 1. The governor shall receive an annual salary of $4,000; the judges of the circuit court shall receive an annual salary of $2,500; the state treasurer shall receive an annual salary of $2,500; the secretary of state shall receive an annual salary of $2,500; the commissioner of the land office shall receive an annual salary of $2,000; the attorney-general shall receive an annual salary of $2,500; the superintendent of public instruction shall receive an annual salary of $2,500; the auditor-general shall receive an annual salary of $2,500. They shall receive no fees or perquisites whatever for the performance of any duties connected with their offices. It shall not be competent for the legislature to increase the salaries herein provided. Be it further

Resolved, That said amendment shall be submitted to the people of this state at the next spring election, on the first Monday in April in the year 1895, and the secretary of state is hereby required to give notice of the same to the sheriffs of the several counties of the state, at least 15 days prior to said election. The ballots for and against this amendment shall be printed at the foot of the general ballot and be provided by law, and designated as follows: Amendment to the constitution relative to salaries of state officers—"Yes." Amendment to the constitution relative to salaries of state officers—"No." Said ballots in all respects to be canvassed and return made as in elections of justices of the supreme court.

Resolved, further, That the joint resolution entitled, "Joint resolution proposing an amendment to section 1 of article 9 of the constitution of this state relative to salaries," which was passed at the present session of the legislature, be and the same is hereby repealed. This joint resolution is ordered to take immediate effect.

MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS.

Hillman Methodists have dedicated a new church.

Zeeland, Ottawa county, has 1,400 inhabitants, and neither a saloon nor a lawyer.

John Benson, of Manistee, aged 28, was fatally injured near Harriette by rolling logs.

The board of supervisors of Van Buren county has refused to call a local option election.

Another tannery is promised Allegan. All the projectors ask is a free site, and that will be forthcoming.

Manistee voters will decide on April 1 whether or not the town shall be bonded for $35,000 for the purpose of building a city hall.

It took a Kalkaska jury five minutes to render a verdict of not guilty in a case where persons were tried for working on Sunday.

While Fire Chief E. N. Gardner, of Cheboygan, was working at a fire his own house caught fire and was consumed. Loss $2,000.

A meeting of the editors of the Eaton county papers, will be held at Charlotte, March 23, to organize a county press association.

Several school boys and girls were arrested in Saginaw for distributing obscene literature, and the town is much agitated over the matter.

The four-year-old girl of W. E. Stump, of Eureka, was fatally scalded by falling into pan of boiling water her mother had placed on the floor.

The Soldiers' Home board at Grand Rapids report receipts during the past year of $108,146 and disbursements of $90,097, leaving a balance of $18,000.

Athens has but one saloon, and the people propose to keep an eye on that one. The proprietors kept open on Sunday and were fined $100 and costs.

A base ball league may be formed in the upper peninsula, with Gladstone, Escanaba, Iron Mountain, Ishpeming, Manistique and Sault Ste. Marie as members.

George Blashfield, of Tekonsha, has nine Lincoln ewes. Within the last year they have presented him with 17 lambs, six pairs of twins, one set of triplets and two singles.

A brutal farmer lashed his wife with a horsewhip on the street at Grand Rapids, and although there were several dozen men watching not one was brave enough to interfere.

The iron works at Elk Rapids will shut down on May 1 for an indefinite period, after running continuously for 22 years. Two hundred men will be thrown out of employment.

City Controller Fred A. Ashley, aged 55 years, of Saginaw, one of the best officials the city ever had, dropped dead while ascending the stairs to Lavigne's Turkish bathrooms.

At an auction near Mt. Morris an unruly horse which was being sold broke away and ran over Wm. Francisco, breaking both of his legs below the knee and cutting his head badly.

Two farmers near Nashville had a row over a hay deal. Instead of going to law about it and blowing in their good money they selected three other farmers and abided by their decision.

The 2-year-old daughter of Hugh Collins was struck by the pilot of the engine of an F. & P. M. train at Saginaw, her skull being fractured, resulting in her death shortly afterwards.

A little son of N. Haskin, of Imlay City, climbed unseen upon a wagon load of oats and when the horses started fell off and struck the ground with such force that he is fatally injured.

While watching her brother-in-law at work in the woods, Mrs. Minnie Susson, of Custer, was instantly killed by a falling tree. A cab containing her baby was demolished, but the child was unhurt.

Over 900 men were naturalized at Marquette in one day. The jam was so great that the storm house in front of the court house was smashed, the tables inside the bar were broken and the room was so packed the judge could not reach the bench.

More than 500 voters have signed the constitution of the Lansing Free Silver league, of which James M. Turner is president. Free silver clubs are also formed at Lapeer, St. Louis and Dowagiac, and several other towns are getting ready to do so.

John Harris, of Elkhart, Ind., was found lying in a pool of blood at St. Joseph in an unconscious condition, with a large gash in his left temple and a terrible gash from his forehead down his nose. He had considerable money on his person when found. His injuries are quite serious.

Isaac Twilliger, of Trufant, was arrested and taken to Stanton jail upon a shocking charge preferred by his three daughters, aged 12, 14 and 16. The two older ones allege improper relations for two years past; the youngest says she was obliged to run to a neighbor's for protection.

Melvin Worth, a well-to-do farmer of London, who escaped from the insane department of the county house, returned to his farm. His family told him the sheriff was after him, but he said the sheriff would not get him. Worth went into an adjoining room while the family were at supper and shot himself with a revolver.

A Chicago man is advancing a scheme to utilize thousands of acres of good farming lands in Alpena and adjoining counties from which the pine has been removed. The scheme is to pool the whole acreage, equalize the price per acre and then put it into the hands of the Chicago promoter to handle and settle up. No immigrant would be looked upon favorably who had not enough money to pay for his farm and leave enough to live on for a year. It is claimed that 1,000 desirable families can be located during the season.

Philip Poupore, of West Detroit, was instantly killed at Wyandotte while trying to jump aboard a train.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—[illegible] day.—The committee on elections reported [illegible] Mr. Alden Smith and Myers [illegible] reported [illegible] bills providing for the use of [illegible] Senator Jamison's bill for the taxation of the franchises of corporations as personal property. Senator Kilpatrick's bill to prevent any corporation getting a bonus for locking [illegible] appear on election ballot more than once [illegible] The charter commission's bills for incorporation of third and fourth class cities were given a rubbing down by delegations from cities interested and there [illegible] speech-making [illegible] Hon. Wm. Alden Smith, Hon. R. P. Thomas and ex-Rep. T. E. Barkworth being the orators. The boys from the State Industrial school furnished some entertainment for the statesmen. Rep. Hilton's measure, which is calculated to prevent fusion, was passed. It provides that no candidate's name shall appear more than once on the official ballot.

SENATE.—[illegible] day.—The new Detroit health board appointed by Gov. Rich has been handicapped by the refusal of the council to appropriate any money for the board's expenses, so [illegible] passed a bill providing that the council allow the board $50,000 annually and $12,000 for present needs. The bill also contained a provision which says that the mayor must fill all vacancies in the city boards within 15 days. This is a blow at Pingree's methods of allowing vacancies to be occupied as "hold-overs," making the occupants absolutely dependent upon the mayor. Several progressive measures were passed. [illegible] A favorable report was made on the measure looking to the establishment by the state of its own electric light plant for illuminating the capitol. The Soldiers' Home appropriation was reported at $173,000. The bill was passed authorizing the use of the Myers and Abbott voting machines in general elections. HOUSE.—Considerable minor and preliminary business was transacted, but only a small amount of general importance. Among the bills passed were the following: Authorizing $100,000 bond issue in Alpena county for good road construction; exempting from taxation $300 worth of household goods in the case of all householders, instead of farmers alone, as in the present law; amending the Detroit charter relative to maintenance of health board and vacancies on municipal commissions —the bill referred to in the senate proceedings; abolishing the fees of Wayne county officials; for the winding up of mining and manufacturing corporations; reorganizing the state library so as to provide for the loan of books to local libraries. Gov. Rich's first veto was issued on a concurrent resolution, introduced by Senator Townsend, instructing the state board of auditors to investigate the claim of Joseph Schefnecker, and to pay the same if it was found to be meritorious.

SENATE.—43d day.—The bill cutting off the fee system for officials of Wayne county was passed, as was the bill authorizing the [illegible] issue in Alpena county, bonds to run forty years. Eight other bills were passed [illegible] of a legal character except the $13,000 appropriation for the equipment of the home for feeble minded and an amendment to the school law authorizing the state board of education to grant state teachers' certificates to the graduates of the schools in the state. Several bills were killed, among them the one providing for a certain kind of conductor for country schools. Another, which provided that if an employer and an employe should agree that the latter should insured in a certain company it might be done. The bill seemed harmless enough, but it began to be suspected that it comprehended nullifying the effect of an act passed two years ago which provides that no employer shall dictate what company his men shall be insured in. HOUSE.—The House also did some slaughtering, the first knockout being a bill doing away with the necessity of paying a fee for appealing justice courts cases to circuit courts. The next was an amendment to the live stock commission act, providing that no horse or other animal is to be taken on the street or highway while in a state of distemper, or having any contagious disease. Both were reconsidered and tabled. In committee of the whole Rep. Graham's bill on plank roads was agreed to. It requires that every five days' notice be given as to bad roads and if the road is not placed in good condition a fine of $50 may be imposed. Bills passed: Compelling county treasurers to furnish abstracts of records authorizing township treasurers to make up deficiencies in school taxes by retaining enough of county and state taxes to make up the full amount.

SENATE.—44th day.—Very little business of importance. Bills passed: For protection of Mongolian or English pheasants; amending law relative to mutual provident associations; incorporating K. of P. uniformed rank; providing severer penalties for embezzlement by administrators; relative to university bequests. HOUSE.—Gov. Rich sent in a message transmitting a letter from Daniel Lamont, secretary of war, asking that the state designate some official to take from the national government the title to the national property on the island of Mackinac. Referred to the committee on state affairs. Among the bills favorably reported was Senator Brundage's factory inspection measure which increases the authority of factory inspectors, makes 60 hours a week's work, prohibits the employment of children under 14, compels factory proprietors to allow 45 minutes for the noon-day meal and prescribes other regulations in the interests of the toilers. Rep. Robertson introduced a concurrent resolution proposing a memorial to congress for the widening and deepening of the mouth of St. Clair river. The House committee on judiciary favorably reported the bill providing for the parole of prisoners. Parole is to be taken by the governor on recommendation of the board of control of the institution in which the prisoner may be incarcerated. In the committee of the whole the bills providing for the use of the Myers and Abbott voting machines were taken up. Somebody raised the question as to whether the Abbott machine came within the constitutional provision that voting shall be by ballot, and both bills were referred to the judiciary committee. Rep. Edgar has a substitute for Rep. Stoll's bill to repeal the mortgage tax law. It provides that the amount of the mortgage or contract price remaining unpaid is to be deducted from the valuation of the land and the owner of the mortgage or contract makes the borrower pay the tax the amount of the tax is to apply as a payment on the mortgage or contract. Bills passed: Amending law so that English or Mongolian pheasants may not be shot for a term of five years; amending railroad law so that Michigan roads may use tracks lying outside of the state—this is to permit the Toledo, Ann Arbor & Northern Michigan to reorganize as a Michigan concern; repealing act for the collection and compilation of statistics of municipal indebtedness and taxation; incorporating grand council of Royal and Select Masters of Michigan; incorporating grand chapter, Royal Arch Masons; compelling plank road companies to keep roads in repair.

New Scheme to Evade Liquor Tax Law.

Attention has been called to the apparent necessity for legislation concerning a phase of the liquor question which has not yet been brought before the present legislature. In a letter written by a prominent citizen of Saginaw Gov. Rich is informed that a saloonkeeper of that city was acquitted on a charge of selling liquor without a license, on the plea that he was running a social club. The saloonkeeper who was acquitted organized the "Bismarck Club," which anyone can join by simply signing the roll of membership, no fee being exacted. Once a member, he can get all the drinks he wants, and the keeper of the club avoids the paying of the tax. A stranger desiring a drink first enters his name on the books of the club. The writer suggests that Saginaw will soon be a city without saloons, but with numerous clubs open all night and on Sunday, and suggests the propriety of having the legislature amend the liquor law so as to bring these clubs within its provisions.

An American Schooner Sunk by Spaniards.

Tampa, Fla.: Passengers on the steamer which arrived from Havana bring news of reports in circulation there of further depredations by Spanish cruisers on American vessels along the Cuban coast. The latest report is to the effect that the Spanish gunboat Arcedo fired into and sank an American schooner off Puerto del Padre. It is not known whether the schooner had arms or carried an expedition for Cubans.

Washington: The state department has no definite information from official sources touching the report that the Spanish cruiser Arcedo fired upon and sunk a small American schooner off the Cuban coast and the report finds little credence.

A Respected Woman Assaulted and Hung.

Mrs. W. E. Holton was found dead in her home in Keya Paha county, Neb. Her body was lying on the floor with a piece of rope about 10 feet long and a hatchet and a hammer beside her. An autopsy showed that she died of strangulation and had also been assaulted. The woman was living alone as her husband had been sent to an insane asylum. It is supposed the motive of the lynching was to prevent the woman from giving testimony against a gang of cattle thieves. It was evident that she had fought hard for her life and honor.

Fatal Carelessness With Gasoline.

Jessie Richfield, the 18-year-old daughter of Charles Richfield, was burned to death at Battle Creek. Her father was repairing the gasoline stove and the girl was holding the light for him. Another child brought in a measure of gasoline and laid it on the stove. To her father's astonishment it burst into flame and he dashed it upon the liquid over his daughter, and her clothing took fire. She died in a few moments. Her father was burned.

The Nevada legislature passed a resolution indorsing Sibley and the bimetallic platform.

MAJOR AND MINOR.

NEWS OF INTEREST AND MORE OR LESS IMPORTANCE.

News from China and Japan Tells of Continued Japanese Victories—Negotiations for Peace Continue—Race Riot at New Orleans.

Good Prospects of Peace in the Orient.

London: A dispatch from Pekin says that the Chinese government through the United States ministers (Messrs. Denby and Dun) has already agreed upon the points in the peace conference regarding the independence of Korea, the cession of territory and money indemnity, the amount to be agreed upon by the envoys. The territory ceded is generally supposed to be the island of Formosa, and the cash indemnity will be in the neighborhood of $250,000,000 in gold.

London: A Shanghai dispatch says that a Chinese force of 7,000 men, supported by 30 guns, was attacked by the Japanese at Donshotal. The attack was successful, and in two hours the Chinese fled toward Chin Chow, losing 400 men. The Japanese loss was 10 killed. After burning Donshotal for strategic reasons, the Japanese recrossed the Liao.

Japs Are After Formosa.

Paris: A Japanese squadron from Wei-Hai-Wei, numbering 16 vessels, has been sighted off the northern extremity of the island of Formosa. The squadron is hovering around Kelung and Tamsin, which are the strongest places the Chinese possess in Formosa. The garrisons there amount to 30,000 men. It is expected that the two towns will be the first points of attack.

London: The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says he learns that China is willing to concede to Japan the islands she desires, including Formosa, if France will give her consent, but that she will not concede an inch of territory in Manchuria. It is reported that the Chinese envoy in St. Petersburg has secured the czar's promise to oppose any Japanese designs in Manchuria, evidently through promises of valuable concessions.

Pekin: Li Hung Chang telegraphed the details of his commission and powers as Chinese peace envoy to Japan, saying that if they were unsatisfactory he would not start on his mission. Japan's reply was not given out, but it must have been satisfactory, as Li Hung Chang started for Hiroshima by way of Tien Tsin. Wung Tung Ho, tutor to the emperor of China, who has been regarded as a big stumbling block to modern progress, has incurred the displeasure of the emperor, and a number of other confidents have been dropped. On the other hand Li Hung Chang met with special marks of royal esteem, and was granted five audiences with the emperor and two with the empress. Hon. John W. Foster, counsel for Chinese peace commission, accompanied Li Hung.

RACE RIOT AT NEW ORLEANS.

Negro Workers on the Levee Shot Down by Whites Out of Employment.

For several months there has been trouble along the levees of New Orleans because the ships' agents were employing non-union Negroes as screwmen, etc., at very low rates, thus keeping the white men out of employment. There had been threats of trouble and finally it came. A heavy fog hung over the city and although a large number of police were guarding the levees several armed mobs of whites varying from 100 to 250, as if by preconcerted plan, fired upon the colored men as they were going to work and five were killed outright. Seven other Negroes and two white men were very badly injured, one of the later being an Englishmen, purser of the steamer Engineer. The city and state authorities have taken precautions to prevent a repetition of the affair and will probably try to force a settlement of the troubles.

Five Men Shot by an Ambushed Mob.

A. J. Hixon, a saloonkeeper at Rouse, Colo.: was brutally murdered for his money and a pack of bloodhounds tracked two Italians. These confessed and implicated seven of their countrymen. There was great excitement and as the whole gang were being taken to jail a mob of miners ambushed themselves and fired upon the murderers. The officers returned the fire and when the fight ended four of the Italians and Joe Welby, the driver of the wagon containing the prisoners, were dead. The parties who did the killing are unknown.

16,000 Pittsburg Miners Return to Work.

Sixteen thousand river coal miners in the Pittsburg district started to work, the operators having granted the 69-cent per ton demanded by the men. The operators claim, however, that the advance is not permanent, and that it would not have been granted but for the reason of the favorable condition of the river for shipping coal. The Railroad Coal Operators association held a meeting and decided not to pay more than 55 cents as long as the New York and Cleveland gas coal company pay their miners that price.

Cleveland World Burned Out.

The Worthington block at Cleveland occupied by the World newspaper plant and the A. N. Kellogg Newspaper company, was entirely destroyed by fire. The building was of brick and five stories in height. The loss on the buildings is estimated at $40,000. The loss of the Cleveland World is placed at $60,000. The Kellogg Newspaper company's loss is $41,000. Other losses bring the total to $165,000.

Sunday and Saloon Reforms in Cincinnati

A reign of terror prevails among the saloon and gambling fraternities at Cincinnati caused by the Law and Order league. Slot machines have been run out and gambling places have been closed in all sections. Over 40 saloonists were arrested for keeping open on Sunday.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

NEW YORK.—The most interesting points of the weekly reviews of trade issued by the Dun and the Bradstreet commercial agencies: Substantially all indications as to the state of business are rather more favorable, farm products are a little higher, and cotton an advance [illegible] shade better, clearing house exchanges a small percentage larger and most of the industries show a somewhat better front, though not [illegible] the treasury have ceased. Money markets continue undisturbed, the operations of the syndicate still prevent export of gold and withdrawals from the treasury have of late practically ceased. There is not much enthusiasm about the situation, however, because the gain is slow and business is done on a small margin, but it is only a prosperous condition. The increase in the gain is due in some cases to temporary causes and in some cases which do not make prosperity. In addition to increased competition here by Australian wool and flour it is said that the gain has fallen off and word is received that American dress goods manufacturers are using considerable Australian wool with the American staple. The dry goods trade continues depressed. Prominent advances in prices were made in bessemer pig iron, steel, billets, sugar, cotton, lumber, lard, leather, hides and petroleum. Quotations are unchanged for wool, tin, coke, coffee and cloths, steel. Prices dropped on coal, pork, cloths, steel billets, copper, butter and eggs. Failures in the U. S. the past week were 263 against 254 last year.

Judge Stern, of Coudersport, Pa., while insane from the grip killed himself.

Pittsburg miners officers claim that the strike situation favors them. They say that 17,000 out of 22,000 miners who struck are now getting the scale, 69 cents per ton.

The Enterprise Coal company intend to use electricity in their mines at Shamokin, Pa., and with this end in view are erecting an electrical plant. Not only will light be furnished to all portions of the workings, but they will do away with the mules and use the electricity as a motive power.

SPAIN WILL APOLOGIZE

To Uncle Sam When Full Details Are Received from Cuba.

The American mail steamer Alliance, Capt. Crossman in command, while proceeding from Colon to New York, sighted a barkentine rigged steamer under the land off Cape Maysi, the eastern edge of Cuba, which headed directly for her and hoisted the Spanish flag. The Alliance dipped her colors, but did not check her speed. The Spaniard then fired several shot directly broadside at the American and then followed her 25 miles evidently trying to overtake her, but the Alliance was too fast. Upon arriving at New York Capt. Crossman reported the insult to our flag to the secretary of state who at once became deeply interested, and cabled to United States Minister Hannis Taylor at Madrid to demand a prompt disavowal of the unauthorized act and due expression of regret on the part of Spain, and must insist that immediate and positive orders be given to Spanish naval commanders not to interfere with legitimate American commerce passing through that channel off Cape Maysi and prohibiting all acts wantonly imperiling life and property lawfully under the flag of the United States.

Spain speedily replied through Minister Taylor giving assurance that there will be no more repetition of such offenses as the firing upon the mail steamer Alliance. The reply is in courteous and temperate phrases, and expresses the determination of Spain to avoid further cause for complaint on the part of the government. As to the attempted detention of the Alliance, they are yet without information, and add that as soon as they shall have received a report from the captain-general of Cuba concerning that incident, a reply will be made.

THEORY EXPLODED.

The Belief that Bright's Disease is Incurable No Longer Holds Good.

Somerset, Man: The old time theory of medical men that Bright's disease was incurable has been exploded to the satisfaction of all the people in this part of Canada. Arthur Coley, a well known farmer, living near here, was attacked by the disease in the autumn of 1893. He was prostrated by it during the whole of the following winter. He and his friends were convinced that he would not live through the past summer. But to-day he is alive and hearty and working like a nailer to make up for the time he lost while sick. The happy change is due to Dodd's Kidney Pills, the only cure for any kidney disease.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are put up in round flat boxes with blue labels and red band. The public is cautioned against imitations and substitutes. If your druggist has not the genuine they will be forwarded on receipt of price, 50 cents a box or 6 boxes for $2.50 by addressing the proprietors. The Dodds Medicine Co., Ltd., Buffalo, N. Y.

Russia and Great Britain Jealous of Japan.

London: A dispatch from St. Petersburg says it is reported that all the Russian Mediterranean squadron has been ordered to the Pacific to be in readiness to make a possible demonstration in concert with Great Britain in regard to the Japanese demands on China.

Paris: A Shanghai dispatch states that the Japanese army at New Chwang captured all the supplies of provisions, etc. which were intended to last the Chinese three months. They also hold all the outports from which new supplies could arrive. Thus the Chinese troops in Manchuria will be compelled either to yield or to speedily retreat in the direction of Pekin. It is reported in Shanghai that the British Mediterranean squadron is going to the east.

Yokohama: It is officially announced that Prince Komatsu has been ordered to the front as commander in chief of the expeditionary army which it is intended shall march on Pekin.

120 Miners Imprisoned—50 Killed.

Troppau, Austrian Silesia: An explosion of fire damp took place in the Hohengie mine, belonging to the estate of the late Archduke Albrecht, of Austria. At the time of the explosion there were 280 miners below. Of this number 160 have been rescued, slightly injured, but the remaining 120 are imprisoned in the galleries, which are blocked with debris. During the day 12 dead bodies were recovered, and a number of miners, 15 of whom were injured, were rescued, and it is now believed that not more than 50 perished.

LATER.—Forty-three dead bodies have been recovered from the Hohenegge mine. Only six of the miners are now unaccounted for.

Consumption Not Contagious.

Cincinnati: The resolution to isolate consumptives at the pest house, came before the hospital trustees. A protest from Dr. Amick was read. Of 20 hospital doctors persisted that consumptives be sent to the small pox pest house. Mayor Caldwell and another trustee opposed the removal. By unanimous consent the resolution was tabled indefinitely, never to be resurrected. Mayor Caldwell suggested use of Amick treatment at the hospital. Definite action was deferred. This victory won. Dr. Amick will battle for consumptives everywhere. He is mailing free, copies of his victory and the Amick consumption records, to physicians and consumptives who write him.

Three Killed in a Big Fire at Toledo.

The round house of the Wabash railroad at Toledo on the dock front burned. One wall of the building, 60 feet in circumference, fell in, burying 12 men underneath it. Two of them were instantly killed, a third died a short time after being taken out of the debris and the others were all badly hurt, one probably fatally. The property loss is estimated at $100,000, probably insured. The round house, which had a capacity of 20 locomotives, contained only six engines, and these are all badly damaged.

THE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle	Sheep	Lambs	Hogs
Buffalo—				
Best grades	$4 10@4 75	$5 00	$6 00	$4 80
Lower grades	2 25@3 90	2 50	3 75	4 56
New York—				
Best grades	$4 50@5 70	$5 00	$5 75	$4 90
Lower grades	2 90@4 40	3 75	5 00	4 60
Chicago—				
Best grades	$4 75@6 00	$4 75	$5 60	$4 70
Lower grades	2 75@4 50	2 75	3 50	4 45
Detroit—				
Best grades	$4 25@4 75	$4 00	$5 00	$4 50
Lower grades	2 50@4 00	2 00	3 50	4 25
Pittsburg—				
Best grades	$4 25@4 90	$4 10	$4 60	$4 45
Lower grades	3 00@4 10	3 50	3 25	4 10
Cincinnati—				
Best grades	$4 40@4 80	$4 50	$5 00	$4 40
Lower grades	2 50@4 25	3 25	3 00	4 00
Cleveland—				
Best grades	$4 25@4 75	$3 70	$4 80	$4 30
Lower grades	3 25@4 00	2 75	3 25	3 75

GRAIN, ETC.

	Wheat, No 2 red	Corn, No 2 mix	Oats, No 2 white
Toledo—	59 @59¼	46 @46	33 @33½
New York—	61¼ @61½	51¼ @51½	36½ @37
Chicago—	55½ @56	44½ @44½	32½ @32½
*Detroit—	58¼ @58¾	45 @45½	34 @34½
Cincinnati—	59 @59	46 @46½	32½ @33
Pittsburg—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Detroit.—Hay, No. 1 Timothy, [illegible] per ton. Potatoes, [illegible] per bu. Live Poultry, chickens, [illegible]; Ducks, 10 11; Turkeys, [illegible]. Eggs, strictly fresh, [illegible] per doz. Butter, fresh dairy, [illegible] per lb; Creamery, 18@20.

The murder of Mrs. Peter Peany in the village of Tontogany, O., has resulted in several sensations. First, her husband was arrested, but was soon released. Then Dr. Eddmons, the village druggist, and Nellie Hartig, his domestic, were locked up, but later the doctor was set at liberty. It was then reported that Miss Hartig had confessed the murder, being rendered by jealousy, but now she has been released because of insufficient evidence.

Alonzo West, aged 13, hanged himself in his grandfather's barn at North [illegible]. No cause is known.

WAS GOULD INSANE?

Financial Worry and Physical Exertion Not the Greatest Destroyer of Human Life.

For Humanity's Sake, After Thirty-Six Years of Nerve-Creeping Slavery, He Tells How He Was Set Free.

Caldwell, N. J., March 18, 1895.—(Special).—Since one of our prominent citizens suffered so terribly from tobacco tremens, has made known his frightful experience in behalf of humanity, the ladies here are making tobacco-using husbands' lives miserable with their entreaties to at once quit tobacco.

The written statement of S. J. Gould is attracting wide-spread attention. When interviewed to-night he said: "I commenced using tobacco at thirteen; I am now forty-nine; so, for thirty-six years I chewed, smoked, snuffed and rubbed snuff. In the morning I chewed before I put my pants on, and for a long time I used two ounces of chewing and eight ounces of smoking a day. Sometimes I had a chew in both cheeks and a pipe in my mouth at once. Ten years ago I quit drinking whisky. I tried to stop tobacco time and again, but could not. My nerves craved nicotine and I fed them till my skin turned a tobacco brown, cold, sticky perspiration oozed from my skin, and trickled down my back at the least exertion or excitement. My nerve vigor and my life were being slowly sapped. I made up my mind that I had to quit tobacco or die. On October 1 I stopped, and for three days I suffered the tortures of the damned. On the third day I got so bad that my partner accused me of being drunk. I said, 'No I have quit tobacco.' 'For God's sake, man,' he said, offering me his tobacco box, 'take a chew; you will go wild,' and I was wild. Tobacco was forced into me and I was taken home dazed. I saw double and my memory was beyond control, but still knew how to chew and smoke, which I did all day until towards night, when my system got tobacco-soaked again. The next morning I looked and felt as though I had been through a long spell of sickness. I gave up in despair, as I thought that I could not cure myself. Now, for suffering humanity, I'll tell what saved my life. Providence evidently answered my good wife's prayers and brought to her attention in our paper an article which read: 'Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away!'

"What a sermon and warning in these words! Just what I was doing. It told about a guaranteed cure for the tobacco habit, called No-To-Bac. I sent to Druggist Hasler for a box. Without a grain of faith I spit out my tobacco cud, and put into my mouth a little tablet upon which was stamped No-To-Bac. I know it sounds like a lie when I tell you that I took eight tablets the first day, seven the next, five the third day, and all the nerve-creeping feeling, restlessness and mental depression was gone. It was too good to be true. It seemed like a dream. That was a month ago. I used one box. It cost me $1, and it is worth a thousand. I gained ten pounds in weight and lost all desire for tobacco from the first day. I sleep and eat well, and I have been benefited in more ways than I can tell. No, the cure was no exception in my case. I know of ten people right here in Caldwell who have bought No-To-Bac from Hasler, and they have been cured. Now that I realize what No-To-Bac has done for me and others, I know why it is that the makers of this wonderful remedy, the Sterling Remedy Company, of New York and Chicago, say: 'We don't claim to cure every case. That's Fraud's talk, a lie; but we do guarantee three boxes to cure the tobacco habit, and in case of failure we are perfectly willing to refund money.' I would not give a public indorsement if I were not certain of its reliability. I know it is backed by men worth a million. No-To-Bac has been a God-send to me, and I firmly believe it will cure any case of tobacco-using if faithfully tried, and there are thousands of tobacco slaves who ought to know how easy it is to get free. There's happiness in No-To-Bac for the prematurely old men, who think as I did that they are old and worn out, when tobacco is the thing that destroys their vitality and manhood."

The public should be warned, however, against the purchase of any of the many imitations on the market, as the success of No-To-Bac has brought forth a host of counterfeiters and imitators. The genuine No-To-Bac is sold under a guarantee to cure, by all druggists, and every tablet has the word No-To-Bac plainly stamped thereon, and you run no physical or financial risk in purchasing the genuine article.

A Talented Fowl.

What is probably the most intelligent fowl in the country is owned by a Staten Island boy, and no amount of money would induce the lad to part with his pet, says New York Recorder. Dew Drop is where this bright bird and her youthful owner live, and the tricks that the feathered creature knows would shame an acrobat and sleight of hand man rolled in one. A private view was given one afternoon recently to a number of the boy's friends, and then, they call the bird Fanny, was put through her paces, to the delight of the little audience gathered to watch her.

First of all Fanny gracefully walked a tight rope stretched across the back yard where the amateur circus was given. The second number on the unpublished program consisted of a series of summersaults performed with wonderful speed by the accomplished Fanny. Fanny wears long feathers on her little ankles, but that does not prevent her from being very agile and very graceful. After shooting off a toy cannon, flying through a paper covered hoop and skipping a rope, Fanny picked out from a dozen letters painted on blocks those which spelled her name. These and a dozen other clever tricks kept the select audience amused for over an hour, when the circus came to an end and everyone present voted the exhibition of Fanny's skill a great success.

WOMEN READ.

Schrage's $1,000,000 Cure for Rheumatism.

Some Iowa references for "Schrage's $1,000,000 Rheumatic Cure": A. J. Osborne, Newton, "send six dozen by express"; A. V. Penn, Sidney, "send three dozen"; J. F. Faux, Sioux City; Dr. J. C. W. Coxe, Washington; Billy Samuels, Montezuma; Stream & McCammon, 523 Walnut street, Des Moines; W. L. Weller, Cedar Rapids; G. F. Utterbeck, Sigourney Savings Bank; Morgan & Co., Council Bluffs; D. Q. Storie, Charlton, and many others. It must be good or doctors would not prescribe it. Ten thousand truthful testimonials; it has cured where all else failed. Do not waste your money on external applications or opiates. This is harmless, pleasant and has the highest indorsements on earth. Mrs. John A. Logan (widow of the famous general), Washington, D. C., uses it. $1.50 a bottle. Worth double. Write to-day. Don't accept something "just as good." Cures guaranteed.

Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co.,
167 Dearborn street, Chicago.

The republic of Argentina, in South America, has 1,125,000 square miles, or one-third the area of the United States.

The annual fire loss from incendiarism in the United States and Canada is $39,000,000, according to conservative estimates.

A Bridgeport, Connecticut, doctor was taken ill the other day and refused to take any medicine. Before a doctor could be called he died.

Next year will be the last leap year for eight years. The leap years which fall in the last year of a century are not counted, so there will be only twenty-eight days in the February of 1900.

France has compulsory elementary education, yet out of 343,000 young men called out for military service 20,000 could neither read nor write and 55,000 more could only sign their names.

FORTUNES ON THE COAST.

Luck Has Had Much to Do With Building Many of Them.

A hasty glance at the field prompts the Overland Monthly to suggest that quite as many large fortunes have been accreted on the Pacific coast through what seemed to be accident, stupidity, or gross violation of sound business methods as have been amassed through well-conceived plans and intelligent management. It has been asserted that all the millions taken from the lower level of the Comstock are due to a blast fired without orders in the Crown Point mine, and I know of at least three fortunes of over a million each accruing to the owners of mining shares which they vainly sought to dispose of at beggarly figures on the very eve of developments multiplying their values by hundreds and thousands. Very many real estate owners in San Francisco are in affluence to-day because they could not sell their holdings during the great depression caused by the discovery of gold of Frazier river, and a large hotel in the city occupies a block of land which the keeper of an eating-house reluctantly took for a board bill of $60 thirty-five years ago.

A very prominent mining stock operator, now deceased, admitted that a mistake in a telegraphic cipher dispatch from Virginia City to his broker in San Francisco saved him from bankruptcy at a critical time. Had he sold the stock short, as he intended, ruin would have resulted; but the broker bought instead and a profit of a quarter of a million followed. Another well-known San Francisco operator, who enjoys the rental of a substantial building on Montgomery street, might relate a somewhat similar personal experience, were he so disposed.

A gopher hole led to the discovery of the valuable deposits on Shane's Flat, in Tuolumne county, and in falling over a cliff a drunken Swede brought to light one of the richest veins in Amador county.

In the summer of 1852, in defiance of the advice and jeers of their neighbors, a party of inexperienced miners flumed a riffle of the North Yuba, where the shore bedrock was bare and there was no indication of gravel in the channel. And, indeed, no gravel of consequence was found in the bed of the stream after the water had been diverted from it, but the bare crevices were studded with nuggets from one to twenty ounces in weight. There were not less than half a bushel of them, and many old residents of San Francisco will recall the exhibition of them for a few days in a Montgomery street window.

SUICIDE IN FRANCE.

Poverty Annually Drives 4,000 People to Self-Destruction.

Statistics of suicide, alluded to by the London Standard's Paris correspondent, show that during the last four years 26,000 persons have in France put an end to their own lives; in Italy, with a population almost equal to that of France, the number of suicides during the same period has not exceeded 8,000. In seeking the reasons for this great difference the well-known Parisian journalist, M. Henri Fouquier, explains that in Italy the Roman Catholic religion is still strongly rooted in the population, and that it acts as a deterrent against self-destruction. Formerly, in Italy the body of a suicide was dragged through the streets and then exhibited on a gibbet. Moreover, if Italy is not so rich a country as France, poverty there is less severely felt and more easy to bear than in France, thanks to the Italian sunshine and blue sky. It is estimated that perhaps a quarter of the population of Naples, for instance, live in a state of poverty which could not be borne by a workman in Paris or in the towns of the north of France. In addition to this, mendicity is not, in Italy, regarded as either shameful or humiliating. Therefore, notwithstanding the extreme poverty prevailing in Italy, M. Fouquier is not astonished that it should lead but few persons to commit suicide. M. Fouquier points out that in Italy self-destruction is in most cases the denouement of a love drama, whereas in France, out of an average of 6,500 suicides a year, there are not more than about 300 that can be classed as suicides of passion. In France money, or rather the lack of it, is the cause of self-destruction. M. Fouquier considers that some 2,000 suicides a year may be due to insanity; but he points out that it is now demonstrated by the statistics that in France 4,000 persons a year, that is to say, about ten persons a day, hang, drown or stifle themselves with the fumes of charcoal, or blow out their brains because they are ruined, because they are prosecuted by their creditors, because they cannot earn enough to procure food and are dying of starvation.

Still in the List.

In one of last year's humorous Christmas books is a list of "Bores at Private Parties," written by an eighteenth century wit, and occupying a prominent place in the list is "People Who Use Musk on Their Handkerchiefs." Should an ancient gentleman awake from his long sleep he would find his pet abomination in full force just now, for the use of the perfume he abhorred is more provalent than ever before, and it is almost impossible to attend any public gathering or even traverse the streets without this objectionable extract being found penetrating the air. Whether musk, pure and simple is used deponent saith not, but of its overwhelming presence in toilet essences there is "no probable possible shadow of doubt whatever."

Wages in Southern Florida.

Remarkable stories are current of wages in Southern Florida, and it is true that a skilled orange packer, boy or man, can earn $1.50 a day, but the employment is not permanent. It is true, too, that $150 an acre has been made in a single winter from tomatoes, but here again a little capital and considerable knowledge are required. It is unsafe to seek employment in Southern Florida without some sort of guarantee.

Thunderstorms Not Equatorial.

Some have an idea that the thunderstorm is a native of the equatorial regions, but such is not the case. In France there is an average of one thunderstorm for every day in the year and in Germany the annual number is 325, while in Sumatra and Ceylon twelve is the average, and in Peru there have only been two during a century.

What College Education Does.

The Vassar girls recently decided on a uniform to be worn in the college, to consist of a black serge dress with cap, the cost of which would be $3.50. Rich students and poor alike agreed that distinctions of college dress should cease, but the president of the institution, for reasons far from clear, vetoed the uniform.

SERVED IN TWO WARS.

THE GRIP ALMOST WON WHERE THE BULLET FAILED.

Our Sympathies Always Enlisted in the Infirmities of the Veteran.

From Woodstock, Va., Herald.

There is an old soldier in Woodstock, Va., who served in the war with Mexico and in the war of the rebellion, Mr. Levi McInturf. He passed through both these wars without a serious wound. The hardships, however, told seriously on him, for when the grip attacked him four years ago it nearly killed him. Who can look on the infirmities of a veteran without a feeling of the deepest sympathy? His townspeople saw him confined to his house so prostrated with great nervousness that he could not hold a knife and fork at the table, scarcely able to walk too, and as he attempted it, he often stumbled and fell. They saw him treated by the best talent to be had—but still he suffered on for four years, and gave up finally in despair. One day, however, he was struck by the account of a cure which had been effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He immediately ordered a box and commenced taking them. He says he was greatly relieved within three days time. The blood found its way to his fingers and his hands which had been palsied assumed a natural color, and he was soon enabled to use his knife and fork at the table. He has recovered his strength to such an extent that he is able to chop wood, shock corn and do his regular work about his home. He now says he can not only walk to Woodstock, but can walk across the mountains. He is able to lift a fifty-two pound weight with one hand and says he does not know what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for others, but knows that they have done a great work for him.

He was in town last Monday, court day, and was loud in his praises of the medicine that had given him so great relief. Mr. McInturf is willing to make affidavit to these facts.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were used for many years by an eminent practitioner who produced the most wonderful results with them, curing all forms of weakness arising from watery blood or shattered nerves, two causes of almost every ill to which flesh is heir. The pills are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, all forms of weakness, chronic constipation, bearing down pains, etc., and in the case of men will give speedy relief and effect a permanent cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature. They are entirely harmless and can be given to weak and sickly children with the greatest good. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, (50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50—by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

COMING INTO GENERAL USE.

Storage Batteries for Illuminating Popular in Country Residences.

The storage battery is the "dark horse" of electrical engineering. Gradually but surely it is emerging from the hamperings of imperfect mechanical and electrical construction, and besetment of legal wranglings, and is now growing so rapidly in public favor that it gives greater promise of future possibilities than almost any other article of the industrial world. Until recently, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, its use has been mainly confined to traction and light power station work, but of late it has been utilized under conditions that give the general public a clearer idea of its practical value. Electric craft propelled by storage batteries will soon be as common as steam and naphtha launches are now, and the owners of country houses that are miles away from every other source of electrical supply are finding that the storage battery is a very important factor in promoting the comfort of their isolated homes. An installation has been made at a summer residence near Lake Forest, Ill., which is an excellent example of a type that will doubtless come largely into vogue in the next few years. The power-house, measuring twenty-one by twenty-seven feet, is erected about 500 feet from the residence. It has three rooms, one for dynamo and battery cells, a workshop and an attic. The wires are carried to the house on cedar poles, which also carry a telephone line, through a wooded grove, which almost entirely conceals them. Two hundred and fifty-six lights are fed, 237 in the residence and the rest in the dynamo-room, barn and outlying sheds. In the battery-room there are sixty chloride accumulators, or storage batteries, inclosed in glass jars and ranged on shelves eight inches broad. The whole battery rack occupies a space of but twelve by six feet. In charging the batteries a gas engine is used, which has many advantages over the steam engine for this purpose. The usual practice is to run the dynamo during the daytime to charge the storage plant, and to run the house lights direct from the battery. But when needed the dynamo can be brought into service, and will furnish current for the entire capacity in lamps. The whole plant works noiselessly and gives perfect service. It is intended to light the grounds all around the house next summer, so that garden parties can be given and lawn games carried on at night.

Bound to Please.

Young Lady—I have prevailed on my father to allow you to paint my portrait, but he doesn't like your work.

D'Auber—Why not?

Young Lady—He says it lacks repose.

D'Auber—Huh! He does, eh? Well, I'll paint you as the "Sleeping Beauty," and then see.

The Reason.

Caller—Why do you call your new maid "Japan," Mrs. Jones; isn't she Irish?

Mrs. J.—Oh, yes, she's Irish, and her real name is Mary Ann; but we think the other name more appropriate; she seems to have such a grudge against china, you know.—Life.

IN THE WEST.

The state of Oregon equals in size the combined area of Missouri and Ohio.

Some one with a grudge against Henry Puff of Louisville recently poisoned thirty-five valuable pigeons belonging to him.

J. W. Jones of Robertson, Ky., has found a pearl on which is the perfect outline of a man's hand. Seen through a microscope even the veins appear. It is valued by experts at $150.

Horses in Oregon are so cheap that they can be shipped several hundred miles to California and sold at from $40 to $50 at a profit. These are good, every-day, business and work horses, of fair size and in good condition.

The average cost of power for the manufacture of a barrel of flour in Minneapolis is said to be 3¼ cents for water and 6 cents to 7 cents for steam, while at Duluth, where steam is used exclusively, the cost per barrel is 3½ to 3¾ cents a barrel, the coal used being the refuse from the docks.

The first lesson in deceit is often taken by going in debt.

A mistake is apt to attract more attention to us than a virtue.

A man never finds how dull he is till he tries to live by his wits.