

## Flower Dealer

L. VAN DYKE, Editor and Publisher.  
MORRIS, ILLINOIS.

A GRINDLINE trust is already announced. Capitalists soon get into the ring.

CHARLES DE LESSEPS has "broken down." We presume it is because he has broken up so many persons.

The man who is persistently urged to take a stand in life generally meets his opportunity in a street car.

There are few things more difficult than to conjure up real sympathy for the person who buys good bricks made of copper.

THEODORE THOMAS listened through the telephone to a pianist playing in New York. Mr. Thomas was in luck. It is not every pianist you can get that far away from.

At the present time the Philadelphia School of Pedagogy consists of eleven professors and one pupil. The pupil is a bright young man and is making rapid progress.

The railroad army of the United States numbers 784,000. The number of passengers carried in 1892 was 530,000,000. Only one passenger to 1,805,700 carried was killed.

WOMEN have some peculiar people. It is not that they allow women to vote, or that they revel in cattle wars, but they are clamoring now for the Legislature to reconvene.

A SUGGESTION to disarm Chicago policemen is now being considered. A Chicago policeman without pistol or club would be of little use in preserving the peace, but as a monument of humanity he would be worth looking at.

MRS. BLAINE has been requested by Gov. Cleaves of Maine, to allow the body of her husband to be removed to Augusta for final interment. If the dead statesman has to be disturbed it should only be for removal to a national necropolis in Washington.

A PARTY of New Yorkers will soon start across the continent in a special train made up of cars that are palaces on wheels. There are citizens of this republic, who, scorning such luxurious living, will continue to ride on the brake-beam. Men are, of course, born free and equal, but tastes differ.

AN English Admiral has been snubbed. He ordered the sun not to set until a later hour than that scheduled in the family almanac. And darkness came on just the same. The Admiral should have studied his astronomy more faithfully. It was his duty, if sunset had to be delayed, to stop the earth.

THE turbaned Turks have been tampering with mail sent to and from the United States. Much of it belonged to the missionaries, who have made ineffectual complaint to the local authorities. The time seems to have come for this country to interfere, and as to the pilfering masters of the harem, scare 'em.

SOME one finds the situation in regard to marriage and divorce hopeful in reviewing and presenting the following statistics. The divorces have been about 16,400 annually in the United States for the past twenty years, but this is only 1 per cent. of the number of marriages, and there is nothing in the world that human beings undertake to do that can show so small a percentage of total failures as marriage.

MASSACHUSETTS has a new warden for its State Prison. His first official act was to deprive the convicts of the dumb bells with which their cells had been supplied. The reason assigned for this revolutionary act was that a prisoner had threatened to brain one of the guards with one of the dumb bells. Incidentally the warden remarked that he would try to give the prisoners enough work to abate the demand for gymnastic exercises.

ONE of Chicago's capitalists was told by a clairvoyant under spirit domination to turn his fortune over to her. She enjoyed it for a time and then floated hence to mingle with the spirits by whose friendly tip she had profited. The capitalist resorted to suicide so as to swell the happy throng. Now comes a hard-headed judge, who decides that mundane estates cannot be legitimately controlled from mansions beyond the skies, and the clairvoyant business suffers a shrinkage in perquisites.

THE gentlemen composing the whisky trust state that they have no objection to being investigated. They only make certain conditions, chiefly that the committee shall not touch upon topics concerning which the trust feels tender, and that if the committee finds out anything it will carefully refrain from letting anybody know. It is not in the nature of a reflection upon a worthy and benign trust to call attention to the coincidence that a chicken thief would be ready to stand trial upon similar terms.

PRINCES are bound to pay more than ordinary men for their education.

tion, as Koto-hiso-Kan-in, a member of the Japanese Imperial family, has just discovered. While living in Paris recently he wanted a French teacher and was recommended to Mme. Jane Hading, the brilliant actress. The lady graciously condescended to teach the child of the Flowerly Isles the correct Parisian pronunciation, whereupon he placed his check-book at her disposition. Had not a certain bill been disputed, it would never have been brought to light that the Prince spent more than \$7,000 in buying his teacher cream-colored silk stockings. Valenciennes night robes at \$200 per yard, and pink silk chemises at \$40 each. Thus do princes magnificently requite those who instruct them, even in these decadent days.

AMERICAN corn marches triumphant hand in hand, or ear in ear, as it were, with the American hog through Europe. Germany was conquered last summer by the Hon. Charles J. Murphy of the United States Department of Agriculture; conquered so completely that Murphy, as the Germans learned to call corn bread, has become one of the most popular and widely used foods in the empire. Now Mr. Murphy is giving banquets in Denmark for the same purpose, banquets composed of eight dishes and one drink made of corn. It is a great enterprise and will unquestionably result in great benefit to the American producer and the European consumer. The spirit of '76 and other years and the hoe cake of our fathers have made us what we are. Perhaps they will do as much for the pauper foreign stomachs of effete Europe.

A new variety of the meanest man conceivable continues to come to light. The latest type is the well-dressed stranger, who, intrusting a newsboy with a note to be delivered at a stated address, asks the boy to give him some security for the faithful discharge of an errand for which, on return, he is to receive 25 cents. The unsophisticated newsboy gives the well-dressed stranger all the money he has—say—\$2—and flies on his errand only to learn that the address on the note is spurious and that the well-dressed stranger has disappeared with the \$2. It is possible that men are mean enough to undertake this sort of robbery, but the story gains a little in improbability from the fact that it is a Chicago newsboy who is the alleged victim. The typical Chicago newsboy would have been more likely to have asked the well-dressed stranger to take care of his papers while he was gone, and to put his diamond pin up as security until the proprietor of the literature returned.

SOME of the English papers are discussing a proposition made recently by a milling organ that the British Government should provide warehouses for grain or flour and stock them with a reserve that could be drawn upon in case of a sudden interruption of the supply from abroad. It is pointed out that in case a war should break out between England and a power able to contend with it on the ocean the food supply of the people would be menaced and might be cut off till other arrangements for feeding them could be made. The extent of the danger thus referred to may be faintly inferred from the fact that the domestic production of wheat there is now barely one-third of the total consumption. The topic is pushed even to the point of advancing different opinions as to the quantity required by regard for safety, some arguing for a two month's supply and others that the granaries should not contain less than enough to feed the people for half a year. And, it is said, the present would be a good time in which to stock up, as it could be done cheaply while the stocks in sight in the United States are so large that holders do not know what to do with the material. Undoubtedly it would be a good thing for owners of the cereal here if the British Government should now undertake such a precautionary measure, but that is not to be expected. The buying in of such a large supply could only be worked up to by a rather long course of preparation, in which money as well as storage room would have to be provided, and it is not likely to be undertaken during our current cereal year.

Mrs. T. Hyphen-Hyll will give a dinner, to be followed by a dance, on the 17th. Mrs. Hyphen-Hyll's residence is one of the finest in the city and she moves exclusively in the most fashionable society. Her charming daughter, Gladys Hyphen-Hyll, never eats with her knife. Her grandfather, Mr. John Hill, preferred his knife to a fork, but in real breeding he was way ahead of his grand-daughter.

The engagement is announced of Miss Houray Boyse to Mr. F. Eaglebeak-Brown. The Eaglebeak-Browns attached the final e to their name nearly ten years ago, and deservedly rank high among our most fashionable families.

The engagement will soon be announced of the Marquis de Cherche to Miss Bertha Bond, daughter of Mr. James Bond of Idaho. The Marquis is a young but partially decomposed representative of one of the old historic families of France.

Mr. G. Dobbes-Flynt's new riding boots are not entirely satisfactory, as one of them is too tight over the instep. The Dobbes-Flynts are one of our oldest families, having held on to their money for nearly three generations.

## SUGGESTIVE FIGURES

COMPARISONS DRAWN FROM THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

Value of Goods Imported During the Year Under the McKinley Law and the Estimated Value of Such Imports Under the Proposed Measure.

The Figures Betray Them.

The pamphlet which the attorneys of the importers in New York and a few special friends of Mr. Cleveland have sent out, containing the tariff bill which they ask Congress to enact, contains statistics embodying suggestions which are of vital interest to the people of the United States, particularly those who are employed in manufacturing enterprises. The most suggestive of these statements is that which gives the value of goods imported during the last year under the McKinley law and the estimated value of such imports the first year of the bill which they advocate shall become a law. Here are a few of the comparisons presented by the Indianapolis Journal:

Goods.	Value imported under McKinley law.	Estimated value under proposed measure.
Books, maps, etc.	\$2,079,113	\$1,000,000
Brass and man's of.	97,524	1,000,000
Buttons.	1,287,516	4,000,000
Carriages and parts.	670,574	800,000
Cement.	8,111,220	6,000,000
Chemicals and drugs.	14,315,132	10,000,000
Cotton and man's of.	26,667,000	49,700,000
Sarthware.	4,771,130	15,000,000
Feathers and fowls.	2,509,097	3,000,000
Glass.	6,881,909	15,000,000
Manufacturers of.	22,877,522	65,100,000
Marble and stone.	1,401,349	2,000,000
Silk and man's of.	31,442,180	46,000,000
Tobacco, man's of.	2,769,011	10,000,000
Wool, man's of.	26,722,008	75,000,000
Totals.	\$175,332,383	\$310,000,000

Thus it appears that where \$175,332,383 worth of competing products were imported into this country in 1892, under the present law, \$310,000,000 worth will be imported if the free trade and importers' bill should become a law. In other words, \$134,667,617 more of the products of foreign labor will be marketed in this country of the same kind of goods than were the past year under the McKinley law, if the bill should be passed. That \$125,000,000 worth of goods will supplant \$125,000,000 made at home and take the labor which produced them from American workmen. At least 80 per cent. of the cost of all manufactured goods represents labor in some form, so that of the \$125,000,000 of foreign goods which drive out an equivalent of home-made, \$100,000,000 represents labor. Estimating the annual wages of each workman employed in making these goods in this country at \$500, this displacement of home-made goods by foreign competitors will turn 200,000 workmen out of employment. But seventeen industries or branches of industries are named above, and yet in these, by the free trade act, 200,000 workmen could be robbed of employment, and at least 600,000 people dependent upon that labor would be deprived of the means of subsistence. That is the changes proposed by the tariff bill of the free traders in seventeen industries, by their own figures, will deprive the equivalent of nearly one-third of the population of Indiana in 1890 of the sources from which they now derive food and shelter.

The Flag is Still There.

The Republican party has shown in recent elections that it still preserves its organization and its vitality, and that it is as true as ever to the imperishable principles which Republicans have maintained in the past. The protection of American industry continues to be the leading issue of the day. It is an issue upon which there can be no difference of opinion in Republican ranks. The Democracy may call free trade to a piratical masthead, and denounce protection as unconstitutional, but the Republican party continues and will continue to sustain the doctrine of protection, and to declare that American interests are to be preferred and safeguarded before those of other nations. The Republican party is out of power. Its adherence to the principles of protection is not inspired by selfish ambition. It is based on the broad ground of national welfare.

The Republican party has been defeated at the polls, but that does not make free trade right any more than Bull Run made rebellion right. Victory will yet be won for American principles. The same courage, under difficulties and in face of temporary obstacles which has carried the party through to success in the past thirty years will once more snatch triumph from disaster, and re-establish at the White House and the Capitol a truly American administration. There never has been a time when protection has been so essential to the welfare of the American workingman as to-day; there never has been a time when the danger of free foreign competition was so great as to-day; there never has been a time, therefore, when the Republican principle of protection against foreign competition—as in need of stronger advocacy than to-day. The present generation of Americans knows nothing of the calamitous influence of free trade upon American industry, and especially upon American wages. When the Democratic party has to carry out the policy to which it has pledged itself, when wages begin to fall, mills to stop and furnace fires to be extinguished, the popular revolt against free trade will be overwhelming.

The Republican party has not had to surrender a single principle or retreat from a single position since it was founded. It has not, like the Democracy, had to abjure secession, slavery and the denial of manhood equality, one after the other, and to make up by promises as to the future for treason and folly in the past. The Republican party has nothing to recall. It stands firmly and proudly for every one of its glorious principles, and foremost among these is the protection of American industry.

The Cleveland Machine. All pretense to civil service reform seems to be thrown aside at Washington, and the sole object of the administration now is the creation of a Cleveland machine. Cleveland himself is doing most of the creating, for fear that a nut or a rivet might slip in without the Cleveland stamp on it. The postoffices are to be given to Cleveland men only, and no Democracy need apply without a Mugwump indorsement.

The report that Cleveland receives with manifest gratification intimations that he may be a candidate again in 1896 gives a hint of the uses to which the machine is to be put for Cleveland's third term ambition.

Will He Keep His Oath?

The announcement that President Cleveland is opposed to a continuance of the tariff discriminations which are now made against the imports from Venezuela, Hayti and United States of Colombia, and will revoke the proclamation imposing them, issued by President Harrison, is not surprising. It is part of Mr. Cleveland's free-trade theory that reciprocity is "a sham," and he is bent on breaking it down. The discriminating duties against the three nations in question were imposed because they not only refused to enter into any reciprocal trade arrangements with us, but virtually barred us out of their markets by levying unjust duties upon our products in the interests of British and German importers. When President Harrison became convinced of this he had but one course open to him under the McKinley law, and the proclamation referred to was the result. The provision is explicit, as the following from section 3 indicates:

"So often as the President shall be satisfied that the government of any country producing and exporting sugars, molasses, coffee, tea, and hides, raw and uncured, or any such articles, imposes duties or other exactions upon the agricultural or other products of the United States, which, in view of the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea, and hides into the United States, he may deem to be reciprocally unequal and unreasonable, he shall have the power and it shall be his duty to suspend, by proclamation to that effect, the provisions of this act relating to the free introduction of such sugar, etc."

The course of the three countries from any reasonable and impartial standpoint justified and still justifies retaliation. If President Cleveland were to do his plain duty under the law, as he has sworn to do, he would not for a moment consider the revocation of this proclamation. Our treaty obligations to Brazil, the Spanish and English West Indies, Central America and that it be maintained. If it is not, the President strikes a heavy blow at the stability of reciprocity and goes a long way toward the overthrow of the whole policy of reciprocal trade which has been justly designated as the greatest piece of statesmanship in our generation.—Cleveland Leader.

Democratic Tribulations. The administration is only a little over a month old, but it has got some hard knocks in that time by bad appointments and adverse elections.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Calamity S. Brice is mad. He threatens to make no more recommendations and to withdraw those already made. If his name has any influence with Grover it is to cause him to reject the man indorsed by Ohio's alleged Senator.—Toledo Blade.

That nomination of young Eekles of Illinois for Comptroller of the Currency is very properly hung up in the Senate until an investigation can be had of the individual who frankly confesses that he "knows nothing about banking." The action of the Senate is not dictated by partisanship, but by that careful consideration of the interests of the public service which has apparently been ignored by the President.—Boston Journal.

That tired feeling which began to permeate the rock-ribbed and ancient Democracy about the time of the appointment of Judge Gresham as Secretary of State has waxed as it passed through successive stages in the contemplation of the promotion of mugwumps, eleventh-hour Democrats, and callow postulants, until it has culminated into an exasperation of the black ingratitude of the powers that be.—Cincinnati Tribune.

Star Chamber Methods in the Senate.

The United States Senate is to be pitted when it becomes so ashamed of itself and the men elected to it that it tries to cover up some of the blackness in a member's character by going into secret session when a likelihood arises that his case will be discussed. This seems to be the precise position of the Democrats with respect to Roach, the embezzler who was recently elected from North Dakota by a combine of various political elements, and they seem determined to keep much of the truth from the people, even if they cannot, as they would like, prevent the investigation entirely.

The gross evil of these star chamber methods is patent to everyone. It is inexcusable and outrageous in a free government to thus refuse to let the people know the records of the men who are to make laws for them. Its effect is to encourage malfeasance in office and belittles personal dereliction, to make wrongdoing seem less odious and to glid over iniquity. Quite as bad as this moral effect is the denial of the rights of the public which such secrecy implies.

Party Politics. About 800 Democratic fourth-class postmasters have been appointed in ten days. It requires an act of tough material to stand such wear and tear.—New York Press.

## HE FEARED THE GUN.

Strange Story of a Tramp Who Became a Murderer.

I was walking along the dock that afternoon, when I ran into a tramp who was rumbling over a heap of rubbish in an ash barrel.

He fished out an old revolver; barely had his hand touched the weapon than he threw the pistol to the ground. Turning to me he said: "I would like to take that iron with me."

"Well, there it is."

"No, not for worlds."

"You are crazy."

"I am not. How do I know what may have been done with that revolver? Might it not have been used in some killing scrape? You know it's a superstition among thieves and murderers to throw away their shooting irons. It is considered bad luck to hold 'em."

"Why so?"

"Oh, there's no telling. Now this revolver," he said, "might have taken a man's life for all I know. There are rust stains on the handle. See for yourself."

I looked closely. There were rust stains there. These might possibly have been caused by human blood. But only the microscope could determine that definitely now.

"Maybe that man who fell before this gun was robbed of his money, he had a home and family; maybe it was some atrocious midnight surprise."

As the tramp said this he looked intently at the engine of death in a reflective fashion. Then, with a sudden movement, he threw it far out in the tide.

I thought no more of the incident. Four months later my business took me to a small town in Connecticut.

"You are just in time," said a friend; "there's to be lots of sport here to-day."

"How so?" I asked inquisitively.

"Well, we're to have a hanging bee. We're going to make a man swing for a bloody crime. Here is his picture in the paper."

I looked and started with surprise. It was the face of my tramp friend.

—N. Y. Herald.

Children at the Table. That lug-a-bug maxim of childhood, "Little folks should be seen and not heard," is like a great many other things, very good in its place, and that place is most decidedly the table when other guests are present. Dearly as parents may love to listen to the prattle of their little ones, they should remember that the whole world does not consider small Mary and John quite as great wonders as they do.

In the nursery, on the stairs, in the kitchen, everywhere about the house, let the childish voices run riot, but no matter how great the hardship, train these little prattlers to silence, at meals when strangers are within the gates or else exclude the infant prattlers on such occasions and have their refreshments retired to them out of sight and hearing.

Some mother will probably remark: "A crusty old bachelor or sour old maid wrote that article," simply because her great love blinds her to faults that others are quick to see. The writer of these lines is neither one or the other of the persons mentioned above, but a woman who loves little children and could listen to their cute sayings all day long, but there are some who may love them just as much, but who become nervous and annoyed owing to being unused to the company of children, and find a meal an insufferable bore that is pervaded by the favor of childish precocity.

Mothers, one and all, if you desire your little sons and daughters to be popular with the adult guests who visit your house, take warning, do not let them swoop down upon your friends directly they enter your house and continue to be in evidence throughout the entire period of their stay. It may sound cruel and unkind, but it will pay in the end, for, no matter how kind-hearted a man or woman may be, they will very soon tire of a course of infantile conversation, attentions, and pastimes, and in order to keep your friends you must let them see the children only at such rare intervals that they will learn to appreciate their society.

Steel Car Axles. An excellent illustration of the effect which the substitution of steel for iron is having in some industries is furnished by the experience of car axles. They are now buying and working steel billets within one-eighth inch of the finished size, so little hammer work is required. When iron called for four heats, which it was necessary to make very cautiously, steel axles are finished in two heats.

The result naturally is that the quantity of work which can be turned out per annum, is very greatly increased. Where twenty-four iron axles was the work of one shift, thirty-six steel axles are now produced. With cheap steel of excellent quality, axles which stand very much more severe tests are produced at a price nearly equal to that of the old iron axle. There is only one drawback, which railroad buying agents neglect only too frequently—that scrap steel has not the same value as the best No. 1 selected wrought scrap, as which old iron axles would rate.

Cherished Cockade. A memorable instance of presence of mind was the adventure of a certain Desaugiers at the time of a popular uprising in Paris, when the people took possession of the Tuilleries. The hero of the incident sagely acted upon the theory that a poor excuse is better than none, and sometimes better than a better one would be.

He was an inquisitive person, and regardless of danger, he hastened to the Tuilleries at midnight to see what was going on. At the gate he was stopped by two revolutionists of ominous appearance. "Why do you not wear a cockade, citizen? Where is your cockade?" they asked.

A mob gathered about him and demanded fiercely, "Citizen, where is your cockade?" Desaugiers took off his hat, turned it around and around, looked at it on all sides, and then said in a tone of mild surprise: "Citizens, it is strange, very strange! I must have left it off my night-cap."

## LEGISLATIVE DOINGS.

WORK OF THE STATE SOLONS AT THE CAPITAL.

Record of One Week's Business—Measures Presented, Considered and Passed—What Our Public Servants Are Doing—In and Around Legislative Halls.

The Law-Makers. Tuesday Senator Wall introduced a measure to make the salaries of members of the General Assembly \$800, with \$3 per day for special service and 10 cents mileage. The committee in investigating Lincoln Park occupied the balance of the time. In the House an appropriation bill of minor importance was sent through, and the House concurred.

The Senate resolution relative to the Normal Academy of Jackson Park. The House transacted a deal of business in a small way, receiving petitions and reports of standing committees. By a majority of two the House refused to non-concur in the recommendation of the Committee on Appropriations to pass a proposition for the erection of a soldiers' monument in the State House grounds.

The following communication to the Speaker was received yesterday and spread upon the Journal: "Mrs. Blaine and her children desire to convey to the House of Representatives of Illinois their acknowledgments of the resolution of the 21st of January in memory and honor of Mr. Blaine, and to express their gratitude for the sympathy extended to them in their bereavement."

In the Senate Wednesday, the anti-pool-selling bill was killed. The Governor's nominees for Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphan Home at Normal were confirmed for executive session without objection. Bills were passed appropriating money for the ordinary expenses of the State charitable institutions and for the improvement of the University of Illinois. Mr. Paisley's constitutional amendment resolution, enabling the Legislature to levy a tax of 10 cents on the value of a lot or parcel of land, was adopted by a vote of 30 yeas to 7 nays, it requiring a full two-thirds vote to adopt it.

Mr. Nicholas' bill, providing for the election of a board of township trustees between 40,000 and 100,000 population, was advanced to third reading. In the House the Senate bill providing for an appropriation to the University of Illinois out of the money granted by the State of Chicago for the purchase of the Illinois Central Railroad, was passed. Mr. McKim's bill, authorizing the appointment of a commission to ascertain and mark the position occupied by Illinois troops in the battle of Chancellorsville, was passed. The bill appropriating \$100,000 to pay the expenses of the Illinois Industrial Home for the Deaf and Dumb, was passed. The bill appropriating \$100,000 to pay the expenses of the Illinois Industrial Home for the Deaf and Dumb, was passed.

The day in the Senate, Thursday, was almost entirely occupied by the anti-pool-selling fight and the consequent filibustering by the gambling combine on the special orders of the day in order to avert the action which would result from the passage of the bill. Action on Mr. Caldwell's bill relating to the collection of taxes was postponed, and the same course was adopted with the special order of the day, a bill for the improvement of the Illinois Central Railroad, which was postponed indefinitely. Mr. Campbell's bill concerning custodians of public moneys was shelved. Consideration of Mr. Hibbs' bill making appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the State government, then the fight reverted to the anti-pool-selling bill, which was not settled. In the House Mr. Miller's bill providing for the organization of sanitary districts along rivers and streams subject to epidemic diseases, was passed. Mr. Hibbs' bill making appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the State government, then the fight reverted to the anti-pool-selling bill, which was not settled.

Both Houses adjourned until Monday. The general spread of the English language over the world has been estimated most stubbornly on British soil at home. Two weeks ago the Legislative Assembly of Jersey rejected, by a vote of 27 to 6, a bill to permit the use of English in the Assembly, at the option of a member. The action, of course, affirms the principle that French is the official language. The country parishes are resolutely opposed to the introduction of English, although it has made great progress in the towns of late years and it is said many of the deputies are now unable to express themselves correctly in French. Mr. Gladstone's government has been asked by several Welsh members of Parliament, at the instance of a large body of Welshmen, to make the teaching of Welsh in the public schools of Wales obligatory. It has always been taught in the Non-conformist Sunday schools. The number of Irish people who do not speak English at all is still considerable, and in Scotland it is not small.

A Queer Little Place. According to a Belgian gentleman in this country, the territory of Moresnet, lying between Belgium and Germany, is the smallest Government in the world. It has a population of nearly 2,000. The people are devoted entirely to the tin mining industry. There is no military service, and elections are things they never hear of. There is a Senate of three members who are appointed by the Mayor. He gets his place by being appointed by one of the members of the Senate. The police force consists of one man. He is paid out of the annual revenue, which is about 1,300 francs. He also pays for the maintenance of the roads and the schools. The territory was made independent in 1815, to settle a dispute. Germany and Belgium both wanted it on account of its tin mines, but neither of them got it. The territory contains a trifle over two square miles of ground.

Types and Printing. GEN's molds, 1731, were made of plaster of paris. The first Russian paper was issued at Moscow in 1703. In 1860 the American papers printed 928,000,000 copies. In 1870 there were 669 paper factories in the United States. In 1880, 4,051 journals were published in the United States. In 1890 4,559 new books were printed in the United States. In 1868 Marinoni's press at Paris printed 36,000 an hour. The first daily newspaper began the use of illustrations about 1884. The first Bible printed in Ireland was executed at Belfast in 1704. The first attempt at parliamentary reporting was made in 1641. The first sporting newspaper was the Jockey's Intelligence, 1833. The first paper mill in America was built near Philadelphia, 1690. In 1710 Van Meyer soldered type pages together at the bottom. The first Spanish newspaper was the Diario de Madrid, about 1750.

## ILLINOIS INCIDENTS.

BOER OR STARTLING, FAITHFULLY RECORDED.

Wide-Murderer Lily Enticed—J. W. Lane in Serious Trouble—Four Forty-Year-Olds in a Balloon—Barn Burners Active at Lincoln.

From Far and Near. JOHN HUNT, an old resident of Assumption, died.

DAVID SHADE, aged 18 years, son of a prominent citizen of Carlyle, was killed by a horse, receiving a dangerous wound. His recovery is doubtful.

THOMAS CARRINE, member of the notorious Mortal-McGrath gang, at Chicago, was shot and fatally wounded by Officer Patrick Harding, while resisting arrest.

With bankruptcy staring him in the face L. H. Hesse, a harness dealer of Elgin, went to Chicago and committed suicide by swallowing an ounce of laudanum.

SHERIFF NOWLAK, of Vermilion County, captured J. V. Hitchen recently after a search for two years. He is wanted for forgery and obtaining money under false pretenses.

From the result of a fall from a building W. F. Kern, a Lincoln carpenter, aged 73 years, died. Mrs. Strickler, Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. Lasher and Louis Kern, of Chicago, are children of his.

At Lincoln, Company G, Fifth Infantry, L. N. G., Lieutenant McVane in command, dedicated the tomb of their late comrade, William L. Liley, Captain Wilkin, of the Fourth Regiment, officiated.

At the school election at Clay City considerable interest was evinced. Several women exercised their right of suffrage for the first time by voting for their favorite, which resulted in the election of J. N. Duff.

HENRY LILLY, the Vandalia barber, who tried to kill his wife about a month ago by cutting her throat with a pocket-knife, was sentenced in the Circuit Court by Judge Phelps to ten years in the penitentiary at Chester.

PETER LARSON, while at work in the stone yard at Racine avenue, Chicago, turned to Louis Schneider and said a revolver exclaimed: "I will try my gun." A loud report followed and Larson dropped to the ground dead. He was a Swede and leaves a family.

Dr. J. F. MCKENZIE, of Leroy, is the reputed successor to Dr. Carriel in the management of the Central Illinois Hospital for the Insane. He is a resident of Leroy and a man of considerable experience in his profession. This is a brother-in-law of Vice President Stevenson.

J. M. LANE, a citizen of Queen's Lake, who has heretofore borne a good reputation, was arrested and placed under \$1,000 bonds to answer to the charge of burglary. He is accused of breaking into the residence of John Baehr and attempting to shoot his wife. Mrs. Baehr claims that the burglar was disguised as a negro, and was introduced by her as Lancelot. The latter claims he is innocent and is the victim of a woman's spite work.

DURING the past few weeks five barns have been burned in the Second Ward of Lincoln, all being close to the business part of the town. The fifth of these fires occurred Friday night, when Major T. J. Larson's barn burned, with the same evidence of incendiarism which has marked part of the other fires. Besides the barn and contents, valued at \$600, a valuable horse was burned. No insurance. The loss on the five barns burned recently is over \$5,000.

CHESTER SWEARINGEN, an aeronaut, was seriously injured in a balloon ascension accident at Highland Park, Quincy, Sunday afternoon. He attempted to make a parachute jump, and started up hanging to the parachute. The wind drove the balloon against a tree, and when about forty feet from the ground the man was knocked off. He struck the limb of a tree in his fall and came whirling to the ground, alighting on his chest. His right arm was broken and he was injured internally. He may recover. The accident was witnessed by a large crowd.

THERE is a prospect of a strike by the coal miners in the Springfield district. The operators have just made a reduction of 5 cents a ton on the price for mining, notwithstanding the fact that the national convention of United Mine Workers at Columbus instructed the district officers all over the United States to ask for an advance of 5 cents a ton. The miners in the Springfield district have been getting 45 cents a ton gross weight.

JOSEPH F. FRITCHARD, a newspaper man of Belleville, was sentenced to a year in the penitentiary for bigamy.

The Adjutant General confirmed the election of William H. Glasgow as Captain, Philip F. South, Walter Stewart, and John A. Geiger as Second Lieutenants of Company I, Third Infantry.

The following enlisted men have been discharged from the militia service by special orders: Honorably—Privates Ross C. Forbes, Edward F. Gibson, Edward J. Biddy, Company E, Second Infantry; Privates Paul R. Kutzner, Company K, Second Infantry. Dishonorably—Privates Ernest Dalton and Frank Gross, Company I, Second Infantry.

FRUIT, butter, eggs, and other edibles went up in price on South Water street, Chicago, early Wednesday night, destroying one of the street's commission houses and doing \$75,000 damage after giving the firemen a hard tussle