BRIEF COMPILATION OF ILLI-NOIS NEWS.

Lodge Initiation May Result in Death -Farmer Murdered in His Buggy-Decision Against Insurance Companies Throws a Train Off the Track.

Dr. William P. Sensibaugh, a dentist Port Byron, is in a serious condition as a esult of pranks played upon him while being initiated in a fraternal insurance lodge in that village. During the initiatory ceremonies he was blindfolded and given several slight shocks from a live wire. The bandage over his eyes having become loosaned he sought to outwit those who were having fun at his expense by locating the wire and attempting to avoid it. One of the initiating team, seeing the candidate was about to evade the wire, gave him a little shove, which unfortu-nately proved sufficient to throw him off his balance, and he fell hands down upon the battery itself, receiving a shock which rendered him unconscious. After working over him for two hours and finally reviving him it was discovered that his right arm hung limp and loose, and in this condition it has remained ever since. Several days later the doctor was stricken with an affection of the pneumogastric nerve. The other night he was in a serions condition and it became necessary to beat and chafe him and stand him on his head to secure circulation and action of the heart and lungs until a doctor arrived. Since then he has been kept up mainly through electrical treatment.

Killed as He Rode Along. George S. Harrison, a prominent farmer of Upper Alton, was murdered the other night. He drove to Bethalto to attend to some business. He left that place about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Shortly afte 6 o'clock his horse and huggy came into Upper Alton and Harrison was laying on seat dead, with two bullet holes in his forehead. His money, watch and other valuables were not disturbed, and it was evidently the work of an assassin The reins were wound around the whip in the buggy socket when the horse brought the body home, indicating that the dead man had stopped to talk when shot. The bullet entered from under the jaw, showing that the victim had thrown back his head in trying to avoid a missile. The further fact was ascertained that the assassin led the horse carefully down the hill, just beyond the point where the shooting was done, to prevent the body from being thrown out in the roadway Harrison was active in politics, and was known to have made several political enemies. His friends think the assassin will to be one of these enemies, if captured. He was 60 years of age and leaves family of three grown daughters. Hounds are now following the murderer's

To Aid the State Children.

The results of the conference of the Illinois State Board of Charities at Kankakee were made known when Dr. F. H. Wines said after the deliberations that he would ask on behalf of the State board that the Legislature extend the sphere of the Lincoln school for the feeble-minded by the establishment of an epileptic colony and a State Board of Guardians to look after the dependent children after they had passed the probationary period in the State schools. The following offielected for the ensuing year: President, William A. Talcott, Rockford; vice-presidents, Judge O. N. Carter. Chicago: Mrs. H. Candee, Cairo; secretary, Mrs. H. F. Rainey, Carrollton; legislative committee, Dr. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Chicago; Dr. F. H. Wines, Springfield; B. M. Chipperfield, Lewiston; George Hobson, Danville.

Wreck Is Caused by a Cow. An outgoing pasenger train on the Big Four, leaving Alton at 6:55 p. m., struck a cow at the Wood river bridge, near Alton, and was precipitated into the river. Every one of the twelve passengers on Louise Hess, Pana, scalp wound and thieves have become very expert. spinal injury: George Dorsey, Gillespie, stolen wheels are taken apart and sey, Gillespie, collar bone broken and ealp wound; Mrs. Budenbecker, Bethalto, severe scalp wound; Emma and Ollie Clawson, Edwardsville, ribs broken and spinal injuries.

Insurance Companies Beaten. Ottawa, Judge Blanchard has decided the Heenan test insurance case, in which the point involved was whether or not store fixtures are a part of the building and therefore real estate, or purely personal property, in favor of the D. Hee nan Company, increasing the amount to be paid by the defendant Niagara company and its associates from \$32.500 to \$39.000. As this point has never been decided by the local courts, the case is now to go before the appellate court, and will go thence to the Supreme Court for final hearing.

State Tax Rate Is Decided.

The Governor and the Auditor of Pub lic Accounts at Springfield have computed the rate per cent to be levied on the equalized assessment of property for State pur poses for the year 1898 as follows: For eneral State purposes, 42 cents on each \$100; for school purposes, 14 cents on each \$100, making an aggregate State tax rate of 56 cents on each \$100. This is 10 cents less in the aggregate than last year

Brief State Happenings. At Charleston, Carter Martin, who mur-

dered Albert Buser, was sentenced to be hanged Dec. 16. Capt, James M. North, supervisor of Clintonia township, was found dead in

his grave arbor. Gov. Tanner has announced the appoint ments of Major John J. Funkhouser to succeed Lieut. Col. Swift of the Ninth

Ninth regiment, Illinois volunteers, pro-

moted, and James E. Hill of Lincoln to succeed Funghouser as major. Judge John Virgin; 60 years old, of Prentice, was found dead in the toilet room of a Missouri Pacific train coming into St. Louis. He was discovered when

the train was near Chamois, Mo., and heart failure is thought to have caused his

The State convention of Daughters of Rebekah elected the following officers President, Mrs. Effie A. Glazier, Chicago; vice-president, Mrs. Olive J. C. Black-man, Harrisburg; warden, Mrs. Eva R. Withey, Springfield; secretary, Mrs. Lola ter lack of police protection upon its wat-L. Rickard, Olney; treasurer, Mrs. Carrie E. Skaggs, Harrisburg.

The Illinois Steel Company has begun the manufacture of bridge and structura steel work at its plant in South Chicago. This company is now in the market as an active competitor of the Carnegie for con-

tracts for supplying those products, Stophen C. Spaulding of Villa Ridge formerly a leading jeweler of Janesville Wis., shot himself on his daughter's grave in Oak Hill cemetery in that city. He was visiting there and appeared cheerful. He left letters to a brother, son and sev eral friends, giving directions as to his funeral. He had abundant means and

years old.

Barly next month State Senator John Humphrey will be married to Miss Ida Stuart, who lives with her brother in Chi

The 14-year-old son of Ole Nelson, re-siding ten miles southeast of Vandália, committed suicide by hanging himself to rafter in the barn. Gov. Tanner has appointed Lieut. Col. Eben Swift of the Ninth Illinois volun-

ed Casimer Andel, resigned as colonel of the Fourth Illinois, now at John Ruddell, a barber, committed sui

eide by hanging himself in a stall un the grand stand at the Valparaiso, Ind. fair grounds. He came from Chicago and was 45 years old. At 10 o'clock the other night work was begun to raise the Iron Cluff, which sunk

in Lake Michigan off Chicago a week

fore. One hour later she was towed into the river, apparently in good shape, despite her experience in the gale. Rev. Bishop John L. Spalding of Peoria assisted by Fathers Heitman and Dreis of Peoria, Butterman of Metamora, Paul and Humphreys of Pekin, confirmed a class of fifty-one young people at the Ger

man Catholic Church at Pekin. Miss Lena Illg, teacher in the Saler Evangelical school at Quincy, has accept ed the position of governess of ex-Presi dent Cleveland's children and will assym her new duties Dec. 1. She is to teach the ex-President's children German.

The Fox River Valley Medical Society held its sixty-seventh semi-annual meet ing in Aurora. Dr. C. L. Smith of Au rora was elected president, Dr. Bumstee of Dundee vice-president, and Dr. Rob bins of Aurora secretary and treasurer.

Maj. Gen. Thomas O. Osborn recently brought to Chicago a shield valued a thousands of dollars which was presented to him in 1881 by the Argentine Republic in recognition of his part in adjusting the boundary line differences between that country and Chili.

L. B. Copeland was elected president o the Western Society of the Army of the Potomac at its fourth annual meeting held at the Sherman House in Chicago. address on "Imperialism in 1861 and 1898," by Col. Charles A. Clark of Cedar Rapids, was a feature of the evening.

The Illinois Central passenger train due in Arcola at 2:17 p. m., was whirling through the country one recent afternoon when an unknown man took deliberate aim and sent a bullet crashing through coach window, narrowly missing two pas sengers and burying itself in the wood work of the car. The train was stopped and a search made for the man, but he could not be found.

At the session of the Odd Fellows grand lodge in Springfield the election of officers was completed as follows: Grand secretary, J. R. Miller, Springfield; grand treasurer, T. B. Needles, Nashville: grand representative, Cicero J. Lindley, Greenville. The salaries of the grand officers, with the exception of that of treasurer. which is nominal, were reduced one-third The cut applies to per diem and mileage of delegates. A constitutional amendment was adopted limiting the amount that may be levied for orphans' and old folks' homes to 60 cents per capita. A levy to the limit will procure about \$32,000.

Charles Kimball, alias Gus Robert, sentenced to the penitentiary for burglaries committed in Momence, and Leonard Forchester of Chicago, charged with horse stealing, broke out of the Kankakee County jail at Kankakee the other morning. The men forced the lock of their cell and derneath a window of the main corridor. Kimball was in solitary confinement, as he had made three previous efforts to escape. Forchester slipped into Kimball's cell unobserved as the prisoners were be ing locked up. He deceived the jailer by a dummy left in his bed in the adjoining

cell. The Chicago police department has rendered a report on the number of bicycles stolen from Chicago owners during the wheeling season of 1898. Sergeant Palm er of the central station has general charge of the work of recovering purloined wheels and reports that 990 bicycles board was hurt. Those considered seri- have been taken from their rightful ownously injured are: James Long, Alton, ers since July 1. Hardly half this numlegs broken and shoulder dislocated; Miss | ber has been recovered. Chicago bicycle stolen wheels are taken apart and then shoulder and arm broken; Mrs. Steve Dor- parts of the same kind of bicycles are put together so cunningly as entirely to de ceive the original owners. The reassem

bled wheels are then easily sold. The grand encompment of the State of Illinois I. O. O. F., in session at Springfield, elected and appointed the following Grand patriarch, Robert Smith, Chicago; grand high priest, Chas. M. Lyttle, Decatur; grand senior warden, George A. Seeley. Prairie City; grand scribe, John C. Smith, Chicago: grand treasurer, John P. Foss, Chicago; grand junior warden, H. W. Pemberton, Galatia; representatives to foreign grand lodge, W. E. Carlin, Jerseyville, and J. D. Mur phy, Bushnell; grand sentinel, Chris . Tuscola: grand outside sentinel, J. E. Morris, Chicago; grand marshal, Thos. Wood, Princeton. Terms of officers of subordinate encampments were fixed at six months instead of one year.

W. S. McCaull, a Chicago lawyer, and his brother, S. J. McCaull of Joliet, have been in Freeport looking up evidence with which they hope to make a showing at the January session of the board of pardons that will secure the release from the penitentiary of Frank Harris, the former well-known ball player, who is serving a life sentence for the murder of Charles Bengel there May 19, 1895. The killing of Bengel by Harris was the most sensational crime that has ever been committed in that part of the State. Harris claims to have done the deed because Bengel had himself. He pleaded insanity for his defense, but was sentenced to be hanged. The grounds on which the pardon will be asked are that Harris was not properly defended and that his crime was, in a measure, justifiable, the same on which Gov. Altgeld commuted the death pen alty. Ball players of the country have raised a fund to have the application

made. Senator William E. Mason was invested with the order of Pythian Knighthood in Pythian Hall in the Masonic Temple at Chicago the other night. The investiture was conducted under a special dispensa-tion by the grand chancellor, Arthur J.

Comings of Rockford. Several vessels have been boarded and robbed in the north branch of the Chicago river by a gang of pirates. These robberies have been reported to the police, but the darkness of the river and the uters make the work of capturing the men almost impossible.

A new bank, to be known as the Second National Bank of Alton, will be opened there about Jan. 1. The preliminary organization has been completed and the capital stock of \$100,000 fully subscribed. The leading stockholders are: Slaffleys of Carlyle and William Eliot Smith of Alton.

The Canton House, one of the leading hotels in Canton, was destroyed by fire early on a recent morning. Many of the guests fled from the burning building in their night clothes, leaving their valuables behind. The loss is about \$10,000, or which there was \$3,500 insurance. A. E. was universally respected. No cause is Ralston was run over by a fire engine and known for the deed. He was about 75 received injuries which will probably result fatally.

THE FARM AND HOME

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO FARM-ER AND HOUSEWIFE.

Wheat la King-How to Destroy Grain Weevil-Small Farms Are an Advantage-Set Out Fruit Trees in the

You may tell of your armored cruisers, And your great ships of the line; And swift or slow may steamers go Across the billowy brine. Like thunder may the cannon boom To greet their flags unfurled.

And for an hour they have the power

To rule the frightened world.

From ocean to ocean shore Tie lines of cleaming steel And night and day, we hear alway The ring of rushing wheel; Though buffalo have left the plain, And Indian tents are furled Nor steam nor hand at wealth's command Can rule the busy world.

But where the hillside rises fair In terraces of green, And on the plain, where wind and rain Sweep fields of golden sheen, Where sturdy yellow stalks arise With bannered heads unfurled,

Here you may greet the great King Wheat, The ruler of the world.

Oh, hills may shake and vales resound Beneath the flying car, And driven by steam and winds a-beam Our ships ride fast and far; Cities may crumble 'neath the guns

Which guard our flag unfurled; Yet all shall greet—at last—King Wheat, For hunger rules the world. -Youth's Companion.

The Grain Weevil. While there are several species of grain wevils, the same remedy will do for all. As these insects penetrate all through the entire bulk of grain, it is necessary to apply some substance that is equally penetrating in its nature. This is found in carbon bisulphide, which may be had at any drug store. The vapor of this substance is very poisonous, and will destroy all insect life with which it comes in contact. This material is also very explosive when brought in contact with fire. Keeping these two points in mind, it may be handled with perfect safety. In applying the material it is well to keep in mind the fact that it very volatile. and quickly passes into vapor, which diffuses itself throughout the entire mass of grain, and as the vapor is heavier than air it will have a tendency to settle. But in order to insure perfect results it is best to introduce the material well down toward the middle of the mass of grain by means of a gas pipe with a screen over the lower end, which will prevent the grain filling the pipe, and through which the poison may be poured. The pipe is then with-

drawn. One pound of the bisulphide is sufficient for fifty bushels of grain. One application will be sufficient unless the grain is to be kept over winter, when a second application may be necessary The material does no harm to the grain in any way, as the poisonous fumes all pass away as soon as brought in contact with the air outside.—Indiana Experiment Station.

An Advantage in Small Farms. I have noticed that in the townships where the farms are small in area the people are happier and the children better bred. Smaller farms increase the density of the population. This gives them better school facilities. The children feel the encouragement of forts by the competition. Besides, their per gallon.—Indiana Farmer. parents can afford to hire a better teacher and build for their use a better schoolhouse. Then, too, in a thickly settled region the roads are kept in better condition, for the land is of greater value and stand taxing to improve the close together and have more of social are a great thing. Give a farmer's wife suitable company in the way of good her troubles in talking with her neighbors. I believe there would be fewer through several generations. disheartened women if they could have some chance to enjoy social life. I pity the women on the big farms, each a mile square, where the nearest neighbor is a mile away, and perhaps incongenial. When neighbors are so few and were smaller and neighbors plentiful.

-Mrs. J. S., in Farmers' Review. When to Fet Out Fruit Trees. All things considered, we believe one of the best plans of management with fruit trees is to purchase them in the fall in good season, heel them in carefully and then set them out in the spring. One of the principal objections to spring planting is that in a majority of cases the trees cannot be shipped from the nursery as early as is desirable for setting out. By securing them traduced and vilely slandered his wife and | in the fall and heeling in, they are on farm may be cultivated to its highest hand ready for transplanting at the first opportunity. During the winter the ground may be plowed, and if necessary manured, stakes may be set where the trees are to be planted, so that when the soil is in condition for work the planting may be pushed along as of farms work is always pressing in the spring, and it is an item to make all

preparations possible in advance. Trees heeled in will be growing fibrous roots through the winter, and in this respect at least will be all the better for the work. In heeling in care should be taken to dig the trench wide enough to admit of all the roots without bending or twisting and deep enough so that when covered well the roots will be safe from freezing. Better lay them in a slanting position rather than to stand them up straight. See that the soil is fined and worked in thoroughly among the roots. This is essential, as allowing the roots to become dry, is certain death to the trees. Good drainage should be provided, as it is very detrimental to the health of the trees to allow water to stand around the roots.

The tree should be secured sufficiently early so as to be heeled in properly before freezing weather sets in.-N. J. Shepherd, in Farmer's Voice.

Wooden Plows.

One of the last of the wooden plows

by a veteran farmer in Ashby, Mass. It was made by a Frenchman, who wa one of the earliest settlers of that town. The plow is in an excellent state of ervation, though it shows that it has done service in plowing. All the parts of this old plow are wood, and wooden pegs rather than iron bolts are used in joining them together. It is pretty evident that such a plow must be used carefully, and would be ill adapted to any except level ground free from stones. Even the iron-pointed plow has been superseded by steel, or at least iron with steel surfaces, so as to be harder and less liable to clog in damp soil. If this old plow is preserv ed, it is likely to prove a greater curiosity than it is now, as there are probably few of them remaining.-Exchange. Harvesting Parsnips.

The parsnip is usually grown on very rich ground, and when much manure has been used it often has a rank taste when gathered early. It is much better to let the parsnips stay in the ground until the soil around it has frozen once or twice. It may be gathered after the first thaw and housed when it will be found that the rank flavor from the manure has passed away, and the parsnip will be tender and sweet. Some people leave the parsnip in the ground all winter. It does not hurt it to freeze while in the ground, provided it is thawed in contact with the soil. The greater danger in leaving parsnips out all winter is that they will be forgotten in spring until the warm weather has started the shoots for seed bearing. Then the parsnip becomes poisonous. But if dug as soon in spring as the ground is thawed. the parsnip will be better than if dug in the fall and wintered in a cellar .-American Cultivator.

Peach Tree Borers. Dig away the earth around the peach trees to the depth of one foot and look carefully for borers. Then swab the trunk a foot below and above ground with thick whitewash, return ing the soil to the tree and banking up six inches or a foot above the level of the ground, leaving the tree in that condition until next spring. As the moth lays her eggs near the level of the ground, she will begin where the earth is banked up, and when the embank ment is removed the work of destroy ing the borers will be easier. White wash may be beneficially used on all varts of the tree.

Flies as Chicken Food. The Mark Lane Express tells of food company of London which is selling a new food product called preserved tropical flies. These flies are caught in the swamps and lakes of South Ameri can countries by spreading nets over the water during the night. The flies are then dried, pressed and shipped to England to be sold as poultry food. The eggs of these flies, which are about the size of poppy seeds, are also collected and sold as chicken food. It certainly is a remarkable state of affairs when English hens are fed upon flies taken from South America.

Cider Making.

For the economical manufacture of cider a power press is essential. In various experimental trials with the best hand grinders and presses, only two gallons of cider were obtained per bushel of apples, while with a mediumsized grinder and press run by an eighthorse-power engine four gallons were obtained per bushel. With green apples at 8 cents per bushel cider made with hand grinders and presses costs 6 cents per gallon, while with the larger numbers and are excited to greater ef- grinder and press it costs only 2.3 cents

It is a somewhat common practice to discard the tips and butts of the ears when shelling the seed for planting, but the practice is of doubtful benefit. highways. The people are brought A number of experiment stations in both the North and South have made advantages. And social advantages repeated tests of the productiveness of seed from different parts of the ear, but these tests have shown no marked neighbors and she will forget half of or constant differences in yield, even when the selections have been repeated

Remedy for Cabbage Worms One of the cheapest, best and safest remedies suggested to prevent the ravages of cabbage worms is to dissolve one ounce of kainit in a pint of water so far away one can not choose one's and sprinkle over the plants. This is company as one would if the farms at the rate of one pound of kainit to a gallon of water, and it is said to be a

and plant lice.

Farm Notes. After the first frost cut down the tops of asparagus and burn them on the bed, after which spread manure, about 3 or 4 inches deep, on the bed and allow it to

remain all winter. When foods are fed on the farm and sold in some other form the valuable elements of fertility are retained at home, and as long as this is done the give the assurance of being maintained limit of capacity, and becomes more valuable every year.

A gill of crude carbolic acid (which is much cheaper than the refined article) made into an emulsion with half a pint of strong soapsuds and a quart of cold water then added, will be sufficient for rapidly as possible. On the majority moistening a bushel of sawdust, which may be sprinkled in the stalls as a disinfectant.

Inexperienced persons who undertake the management of bees will find much to learn before they can succeed. The winter care is important, for the bees must not be kept too warm, and if exposed they may perish. A special house should be provided, which should be kept at a uniform temperature.

Long articles have been written on the importance of feeding liberally, but farmers are progressive and are disposed to go to extremes. It may be safely claimed that at the present day most farmers overfeed instead of curtailing the supply, which accounts largely for milk fever in cows, weak litters of pigs and diseases of the bow

There is a right way to use blankets best covering for a horse is a sheet outside, where there is no protection from winds, a horse blanket should be is now exhibited with pardonable pride stable.

GRATIFYING RESULTS

IMPRESSIVE STATISTICS AS TO THE AMERICAN POLICY.

For the First Nine Months of Current Year Our Exports Have Increased \$100,000,000, While Our Imports Show a Falling Off of \$100,000,000.

Protection works a double benefit and produces some surprising results. An years. McGarrahan was introduced to increase of over \$100,000,000 in exports and a decrease of over \$100,000,000 in imports is the record of our foreign commerce for the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1898, compared with the cor responding nine months of the preced ing year. No corresponding period in any year of the country's history has shown such a record. No other country in the world has ever equaled this record. The total exports of the nine months

ending Sept. 30, 1898, are practically twice as great as those of the corresponding nine months of 1888, while the imports show a reduction of 121/2 per cent., as compared with 1888, despite the growth of our population in the meantime. The imports of merchandise in the nine months just ended are less than in any corresponding period since 1885, when the consuming capacity of the country was but little more than half what it now is. The gains in all classes of production have been enormous during the past decade. The exports of the product of the mines which for the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1898, are in round numbers \$20,000,000, have increased more than 33 per cent. since 1888. Exports of the productions of the forests, which were \$18,775,141 in the corresponding nine months of 1888, are in the nine months just ended \$30.775.578. Agricultural products, which in nine months of 1888 were \$304,717,362, are in the nine nonths just ended \$571,294,955.

Exports of domestic manufactures which in the nine months of 1888 were but \$99,842,972, are in the nine months of 1898 \$227,822,045. It thus appears that the manufacturers have in the period 1888-'98 enjoyed a larger growth in exports of their productions than any other class of our great producers

The great gain in the ratio of exports to imports that has taken place in the first three quarters of the current fiscal year under the operation of the Dingley tariff is apparent in the following table showing the total imports and total exports for nine months ending Sept. 30 in each year from 1888 to 1898:

Nine months			young woman for the remainder of the
of year			voyage.
ending Sep-	Total	Total	"Depew," said one of his friends, who
tember 30.	imports.	exports.	had been in the scheme to get the ora-
1888	\$544,511,634	\$445,355,256	tor at a card table with a professional
1889	582,879,612	529,558,161	gambler, "do you know who that man
1890	625,821,959	563,468,545	was from whom you won a nice little
1891	627,145,819	627,670,414	
1892	636,106,000	653,836,620	bundle of five-pound notes a few days
1893	625,331,972	587,040,111	ago?"
1894	503,589,571	562,278,557	"A Mr. McGarrahan—a very clever
1895	600,981,988	546,424,359	Irishman," was the reply.
1896	522,088,289	650,956,354	Mr. Depew was informed who Mr.
1897	588,743,315	732,508,865	McGarrahan" was.
1898	475,360,893	854,203,502	"Bless my heart, is that so?" exclaim-
			ed the voluble Channer "T'll devote

A Matter of Patriotism and Good Sense The United States stands sixteenth on the list of twenty-five wine produc ing countries, with a production of 30, 303,470 gallons in 1897. This country will stand better than that just as soon as the American people are cured of the delusion that the grade and value of a wine are determined by a foreign label. American wines, like many oth er articles of domestic production, whih are unfairly handicapped by popular ignorance of their true value, must fight their way to the front by sheer force of merit. They are doing this dle and is attached to the bottle by a very rapidly, and the time is not far wire bracket clamping the neck and distant when a large proportion of the millions of dollars now sent abroad to pay for foreign wines will be kept at home, and when Americans will spend their money on American wines because they are the cheapest, the most wholesome, the purest, the most palatable, and in every way the best. Patriotism and good sense are on the side of the American wine-growers.

What Is Expected of Congress.

The Republican party will undoubtedly be in control of the next Congress, the sanguinary hopes of the Democrats to the contrary notwithstanding, and upon the shoulders of its statesmen will fall the mantle of responsibility. The ability of the Republicans to satisfactorily decide great public questions has already been amremedy for cabbage maggots, green fly ply attested, and the country will have no fear of the result in this case. Shipbuilding and ocean commerce are more important at this time to national prosperity and independence than anything else we know of. Therefore the measure of protection which Congress will give with the object of promoting American ship-building interests and restoring the American merchant marine will be of such a character as to be entirely effective in its purpose and for a long period of years.-New Orleans Item.

Sentiment vs. Common Sense. It is apparent that the United States Government can not afford for the sake of reciprocity with a little country like Canada to wreck a home industry which supports as many people as the entire population of Canada. There are about five million people in those provinces, and there are three million people in the United States supported by the lumber industry, without including those which the shipment of the products and the working of the by-products employ. It costs \$3 a thousand feet more in wages to produce lumber in this country than in Canada, and the present duty complained of by the Canadian dealers is but \$2 a thousand. The present tariff has revived the American lumber trade and should not be disturbed for the sake of largely sentimental considerations in dealing with a foreign country.-Topeka Capi-

A Noble Industry. Now the extension of our navigation

laws to Hawaii. Porto Rico and other for horses. If the stable is warm the islands will create a new and increasing demand. When American ships made of coarse unbleached muslin to have the monopoly of American trade protect from dust, but when standing with the islands they will pick up incidentally a volume of other trade, and double activity in our ship yards will used, removing it and substituting the follow. It is a good thing to see this which preceded those with iron points sheet after the animal reaches the noble industry advance.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

DEPEW BEATS A CARD SHARP. Walked Off with \$500 of the Noted Tom McGarrahan's Money.

from Tom McGarrahan, who died in

affluence three years ago, after having

"followed the steamers" for many

Mr. Depew by one of the latter's inti-

mate chums and fellow-voyagers. The

latter, who was and still is one of the

elderly wags of New York, knew all

about McGarrahan, and so did a lot

of other friends of Mr. Depew on board.

These friends of the great Chauncey,

who knew about McGarrahan and his

record, got together and made a pool

that they would get the gambler and

the great nominator together at a game

of baccarat. Some of them bet that

the thing couldn't be done, while others

laid their money the opposite way. The

gambler, McGarrahan, wasn't informed

of the scheme, but he was simply in-

troduced to Mr. Depew and given an

opportunity to follow his natural bent.

McGarrahan was a polished, middle-

aged Irishman, a University of Dublin

honor man, as he took occasion to prove

several times for the benefit of doubt

ers, and he charmed the eloquent

Chauncey by his wit and wealth of in-

formation in no time. McGarrahan did

business with a number of gullibles

during the first part of the voyage, but

he manifested no disposition to engage

his new friend, Depew, in a game of

cards, and the men who had bet that

he would were worried. On the third

day out, however, the gambler, finding

business a bit dull, finally invited Mr.

Depew to join him in a little game of

baccarat. Mr. Depew hesitated and

consulted with his conscience for a mo-

ment, but the Irishman was persuas-

"I have not hitherto played cards

quite so publicly," said Mr. Depew,

"but, as I don't suppose Lam any better

than my neighbors-well, just a hand

The two men sat down at one of the

tables, and all of Mr. Depew's friends

who were "in" on the scheme gathered

round to see how he made out. Mr. De-

pew won \$500 from the Irish gambler

vithin two hours. Then one of the

stewards informed him that his ward,

who was making the voyage with him,

was ill in her stateroom, and Mr. De-

pew hastily withdrew with his win-

nings and was in attendance upon the

of poison for the hopelessly seasick."-

RECENT INVENTIONS

A new pad for surgical purposes is

the fibers removed, covered with loose-

Medicine can be measured very hand-

riage in front of the engine, to be

In order to prevent the photograph-

the inside of the envelope is covered

Wood pulp is used in the manufac-

poured into molds to set, after which

the edges are roughened to make the

mortar adhere. This material can be

An ingenious toy for children is form-

ed of a top with a flat upper surface

perforated at intervals around a spiral

groove running from the center to the

in the groove as the top revolves and

The Atmospheric Clock.

The atmospheric clock-a sort of de-

pearance it is like a long thermometer

with a bulb of mercury at the bottom.

The glass tube is about three-eighths

of an inch in diameter, and secured to

the frame by two bands through which

it passes easily. The divisions of time

are marked on each side of the tube.

shaped very much as an hourglass.

Some mercury and a scrap of blotting

paper, for the purpose of taking up any

moisture that might gather in the tube.

are placed at each end. The mercury

in the top end of the tube is placed op-

posite the mark of the proper time and

falls to the bottom of the tube exactly

as the time passes. When it has run

out from the top the frame can be

turned and the mercury set to time on

the other side. Thus it registers the

seconds and hours quite as accurately

as any other timepiece—the drawback

to such an arrangement being, of

course, the turning of the frame, a task

as irksome as that of winding a clock.

Turquoise Growing in Favor.

The turquoise is becoming more pop-

ular than ever now that it is found in

quantities in America. The stones are

being carved for ornaments with de-

lightful results. With the addition of

fine workmanship they can never be-

come common, the death blow to so

many things which are inexpensive as

If a woman wears a black hat, she

well as pretty.

sught to dust it.

Inside the glass is a smaller tube

play a tune on the perforations.

or two.'

Washington Star.

and absorbent.

when the bottle is tilted.

if it becomes stalled.

opaque to the rays.

nailed or cut with a saw.

No less a man than Chauncey M. Depew fell into the hands of one of the most noted of the trans-Atlantic card sharps on a voyage which he made to England about seven years ago. Mr. Depew smiles beatifically even yet when he reflects upon how he won £100

Dividing the Burden

In the States in which a system of State aid has been inaugurated the urban resident bears his share of the expense of improving and maintains the highways instead of leaving them, as heretofore, to be cared for by the rural population, says the L. A. W. Bulletin. Under the old theory that the maintenance and care of the roads should depend wholly on the districts through which they passed great injustice was done many persons whose interest in the roads was less than that of others who bore no expense. To remove this injustice and provide an equable system is the purpose of State

Speaking on this subject recently, General Stone said that the farmers of Maine own one-fifth of the property of the State, and that one-fifth of the property has paid the entire expense of building and maintaining the roads of the State, which are just as neces sary to the people who live in towns and the people of other occupations than farming as they are to the farm er. Concerning New York, he said that there the farmers own only one-four teenth of the property of the State, and that every farmer has been making roads for thirteen other men to travel on, and he is getting tired of doing it. He is now about to stop it, and he finds the people of the cities and large towns, the manufacturing people and the commercial people, ready to bear their share of the expense of improving the country roads. The only drawback is that the farmers themselves have been afraid to let any change be made in the road laws of the country. for they have imagined that the people of the cities deign to impose heavier burdens on them instead of being ready to help them carry existing ones.

By degrees all classes of the people will begin to better understand each other on the subject and will get closer together. It was not strange at first that country people should be suspicious of city people who took the trouble to tell them how much they would be benefited by better roads. It was natural for them to think that such philanthropy was not wholly disinterested, but as it becomes daily more evident that all classes, trades and occupations will reap the advantages resulting from improving the highways, that the ultimate burden will not be increased, and that all are ready to share it, the movement will acquire an impetus that will insure its future suc

Old Roman Roads. An authority on road construction

"A Mr. McGarrahan a very clever says that the Romans made their main roads to last forever. They were composed of silicious and calcareous ma-terials, and were far superior to the highest type of modern work. The ed the voluble Chauncey. "I'll devote large roads averaged four to four and the winnings to a fund for the purchase three-quarters metres, the smaller ones three to three and one-half metres. In mountain regions the road was narrowed down to a single carriageway. one and three-quarters metres. sidewalks were large near the cities formed of the pith of cornstalks, with but reduced to six-tenths of a metre in the outer districts. They were built ly woven absorbent fabric, the pith beof cut stone, at least on the border. At ing made fine and acting as a cushion every twelve paces mounting stones were placed, and at every one thousand paces milestones. Some of the best roads were paved with marble. The ily by a new spoon which has no hanminor or secondary roads were not so carefully made, though of a solidity provided with two rings in which the with which few modern roads can spoon is pivoted to retain its position pare. A ditch was dug to the solid earth, which was tamped, rolled or Snow drifts can be removed from railstaked; then on a floor of sand ten or road tracks by a new apparatus which fifteen . centimetres thick a layer of has a metal wedge mounted on a carmortar was spread. This formed the basis of the four courses which constituted the road. The first was a cour heated by oil burners and melt its way of several layers of flat stones bound by hard cement or clay. This layer was usually thirty centimetres thick, ing of the written matter contained in a and twice that in bad lands. On this closed envelope by means of X rays came a concrete of pebbles, stones and broken bricks, strongly rammed with with a coating of metallic pigment or iron-sheathed rammers. The ordinary other suitable substance, which is thickness of this layer was twenty-five centimetres. In the absence of mortar. loam was used. Superimposed on this ture of blocks for use in buildings, a was a layer of thirty to fifty centimixture of the pulp and plaster being metres of gravel or coarse sand carefully rolled. The top layer, or crust was convex, and ran to a thickness of twenty to thirty centimetres or more. It was made differently, according to the materials at hand. It was either paved with cut stone or laid with pebble and granite or metaled.

edge, with a vibrating reed to be held It is generally supposed that the nuggets which are found in the river gravels of Klondike and other auriferous regions have been brought down by the rivers direct from the reefs in which vice that goes of itself—is not inaptly the gold originally lay. termed a perpetual hour glass. In app

ion that this cannot be the case, for no masses of gold of so large a size are ever found in the reefs themselves. They believe, on the other hand, that the nuggets have grown where they are now found, just as a crystal of salt will grow in strong brine; but with so insoluble a substance as gold it was difficult to understand how such growth could take place. Experiments carried out in Australia have shown that decaying vegetable matter will cause the deposition of gold from solutions of gold salts, but these salts are not known to occur in reefs.

vonic chemist named Zzigmody has to cause its precipitation. In the c

Base-ball is the one busin whi**ch a**n ocasional strike is n

Growing Gold.

Many practical miners and scientific men, however, have long been of opin-

The mystery is now solved. A Sla-

just shown that gold itself can exist in a soluble form. By acting on a slightly alkaline solution of a gold salt with formaldehyde and submitting the product to dialysis he has succeeded in obtaining gold in a colloidal condition, in which state it is soluble in water and may be precipitated by the addition of common salt. It is probable that so of the gold in quartz reefs exists in this condition. It is washed out by the rain, carried away in solution by the rivers, and deposited in the river gravels wherever there is anything containing salt of ages a large nugget may in this way be formed.—London Mail,