

LILUOKALANI'S WOE.

THE EX-QUEEN NOW IN JAIL AT HONOLULU.

Story of Her Remarkable Life and How She Became Queen of the Hawaiians—She Does Not Like the Christian Religion.

LILUOKALANI, the imprisoned ex-queen of Hawaii, succeeded after the death of King Kalakaua. Prior to that time she had been commonly known to foreigners as Princess Lydia or as Mrs. Liliuokalani. She is now past her 53rd year, in fairly good health, of comely person and pleasant address. Her name is less intricate than it may look. Try this: Lili-lee-Woke-a-lani. Accent firmly the ee, and run the whole glibly off the tongue. It means Lily-of-the-Sky. Her husband, who was known for many years before her accession to the throne as Gov. Dominis, took rank at that time as prince consort. He is a prudent, agreeable gentleman of American birth and Honolulu mercantile education. John O. Dominis for several years held the office of governor of Oahu. They have



QUEEN LILUOKALANI.

been married over thirty years and have no children.

Mrs. Dominis long held a prominent place in Honolulu society, associating from youth with the more cultivated circles of the capital, among whom like Queen Emma and the late Princess Pauahi Bishop of honored memory, she received her early education. She has a perfect use of English, a good literary and an especially good musical culture. Her manner is peculiarly winning, her bearing noble and becoming. The latter a characteristic of Hawaiian royalty. Few persons were ever more stately and impressive than many of the old royal chiefs could be upon occasion.

Besides a small private fortune, the princess for many years enjoyed a stipend of \$5000. As queen she received \$2000 per annum. A sumptuous palace was also maintained for the residence of the queen. Besides all this was the big slice of the income of the crown lands, which amounted during her reign to perhaps \$25,000 per year. These resources were then regarded as ample for purposes of royal state hospitality in so small a kingdom, although King Kalakaua could never make both ends meet any more than could his abdicated friend, the Prince of Wales.

In religious affiliation Liliuokalani continued to adhere to the persuasion of the earlier generations of chiefs, desiring to follow Queen Emma and King Kalakaua in going to Anglican worship. Like King Lunalilo and the Princess Pauahi, she retained her seat in the old stone church connected with the American mission. For some years she has been a member of the woman's board of missions and an interested participant in their meetings. She has for years been a very active and influential patroness of the Kawaiahiko seminary for training native girls and greatly looked up to by teachers and pupils. As queen she gave evidence of having deeply at heart the moral welfare of her people. She has a large fund of good sense and a sense what is called common sense.

MINISTER DENBY.

The American Minister at Peking an Important Figure Now.

One of the most prominent figures in the diplomatic circle of the Chinese capital is Charles Denby, the United States minister. Mr. Denby was appointed by President Cleveland at the beginning of the present administration. He is a gentleman of great force



CHARLES DENBY.

of character and is a diplomat of no mediocre ability. He has endeavored to bring peace about between China and Japan, but contends that his efforts are hampered by the untrustworthiness of Chinese officials.

The Triple Screw.

Commodore Melville, U. S. N., expresses the opinion that not only speed but maximum economy in fuel will be attained through the use of the triple screw in steamships, each acting independently of the others, the center one alone being used for slow cruising. Other expert naval engineers concur in this opinion.

GOT A BABY BOY NOW.

Happiness in a Southern Man's Home—Tell's About the Red Flag of Danger at the Railroad Crossing—Warning to America's Men.

"For twenty-six years I have used tobacco in great quantities and of late years took to cigarette smoking," writes Mr. W. E. Simpson of Legomote, La. "I want to go on record that tobacco has robbed me of many years of life and a great deal of happiness. I realize it now as I compare my feelings and my condition with that of a year ago, when I was a tobacco saturated cigarette fiend. Many and many a time did I try to quit smoking myself into eternity, but I could not put through a day without suffering extreme nervous torture, which would increase hour by hour till finally, to save myself as it seemed, from almost flying to pieces, I had to light the little white pipe stick and swallow the smoke. One day I read in my paper 'Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.' Just what I was doing, it came to me like the warning of the man who waves the red flag of danger at the railroad crossing, and said that No-To-Bac was an absolutely guaranteed relief from tobacco slavery. I did not believe it, but like a drowning man grasping at a straw I commenced taking No-To-Bac. The effects were magical, it destroyed the nerve craving and desire for cigarettes. Two boxes, would you believe it, made me well and strong. I have gained mentally, physically in vigor and manhood, and with the brain free from the nicotine and a breath no longer befogged with tobacco smoke I am so happy to-day to write No-To-Bac did it all a year ago, so the cure is time tested and tried, not only in my own case, but several of my friends who have been also cured.

"We have a baby boy now. My wife and I feel that all this happiness started from the time when I first used No-To-Bac, and in evidence of our appreciation and in order that the memory of the happiness may be perpetuated in a living form, we want to name our baby boy after the man who waves the flag 'Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.'"

"No-To-Bac is popular here and all our druggists sell it. Hardly a day passes but somebody asks me about No-To-Bac, so I don't want you to hesitate to use these lines in any way that you think will make known to suffering humanity the happiness that there is in store for the many men with nicotineized brains and weakened resolutions. If they will only make up their mind to have the waste of vital power to say nothing of the money now going up in smoke and out in tobacco spit."

And Yet He Lives.

"People talk about smokers being unhealthful, but the fact that I am still alive is proof to the contrary. I had a middle-aged man, I began smoking them thirty years ago. Before they were made in this part of the country, and when few were imported, it was a rarity to the time when there was no American cigarette and I remember I look back to the day when I first had a cigarette. I have never inhaled the smoke of a cigarette, which perhaps is the only thing that is not killing me. I only also add, in strict confidence, that reason I have remained so long in this region and I hope you will be able to do the same."

The Lowest Rates Ever Made in the South.

Will be in effect on the Nashville, Nashville, Tenn., and Memphis, Tenn., routes. Tickets will be sold to points in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and West Florida, and on the Florida and Florida at about half the regular rates. Ask your travel agent about it, and if he cannot get you a ticket, write to the General Agent, Passenger Agent, or George L. Cross, N. W. 10th St., Chicago, Ill.

The Dangerous Insect.

A report from the Entomology school gives a description of a dangerous insect, which is said to be a pest of the cotton. It is a small, black, beetle-like insect, which is said to be a pest of the cotton. It is a small, black, beetle-like insect, which is said to be a pest of the cotton. It is a small, black, beetle-like insect, which is said to be a pest of the cotton.

Low Rates South Mar 25.

March 25 tickets will be sold to C. & E. I. R. R. to various points in Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, and to points in Florida west of New York, at one fare for the round trip. For tickets and information apply to your nearest ticket agent to apply to ticket office at E. I. R. R., 30 Clark street, Chicago, or to C. W. Humphrey, New Pass. Agent, E. I. R. R., 170 East 34th street, St. Paul, Minn.

1,000 BUS POTATOES PER ACRE.

Wonderful yields in potatoes, oats, corn, farm and vegetable seeds. Cut this out and send to postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., for their great seed book and sample of Giant Sprouty.

They Were Flirting.

Mamma—You and your little visitors are doing nothing but sitting around and looking nosetily. Why don't you play something? Little Daughter—We is playin'. Mamma—Playin' what? Little Daughter—We is playin' that we is growin' up.

The Perlophthalmas, a native of the Malayan maritime swamps, is the only fish which breathes with its tail. If the tail be pinched over with oil or varnish the fish dies of asphyxiation.

A new rifle, in use by the Italian army, sends a bullet through five inches of steel at a distance of 4,600 feet.

ABOUT KNUTE NELSON

THE NEW SENATOR ELECT FROM MINNESOTA.

He is a Typical Representative of the Thrift and Integrity of Early Comers from the Land of the Vikings—Personal Traits.



While yet a child he lost his father, and at the age of 6 years he came to this country with his mother. They located first in Chicago, but a year later they joined the great procession to the undeveloped fields of the northwest and fixed their home in Wisconsin. There they remained until 1871, when they removed to Alexandria, Minn., where they have lived ever since. Gov. Nelson was graduated at the academy at Albion, Wis., and he served in the war of the rebellion both as a private and non-commissioned officer in Company B, Fourth Wisconsin Regiment, from May, 1861, to July, 1864. He was wounded and taken prisoner on June 14, 1862, in the siege of Fort Hudson, La., and he was admitted to the bar of the Circuit court of Dane county, Wisconsin, in the spring of 1867. His polit-



KNUTE NELSON.

ical career then opened. He was a member of the assembly in the Wisconsin legislature in 1868 and 1869; was county attorney for Douglas county, Minnesota, in 1872, '73 and '74; was state senator in the Minnesota legislature in 1875, '76, '77 and '78; was presidential elector of the republican ticket in 1880; was a member of the board of regents in the State university from Feb. 1, 1882, to January, 1891; was a member of the forty-eighth congress from the then Fifth Minnesota district, elected by a plurality of 4,500 over Kindred, independent republican, and Barnum, democrat; was a member of the forty-ninth congress from the same district, elected by a majority of 12,000 over Baxter, democrat, and was a member of the fiftieth congress from the same district, elected by a majority of 41,608 over Long, prohibitionist.

On July 23, 1892, Mr. Nelson was nominated by acclamation as a candidate for governor of Minnesota by the republican convention and was elected by a plurality of 14,620 votes on Nov. 8 of the same year. He was re-elected governor in November, 1897, by a plurality of over 60,000 over the populists and 34,225 over the democrats. His recent election to the high office of United States senator caps the climax of a political career almost unprecedented in its success.

Sturdy, thrifty and loyal, with mental and physical capabilities that enable them to adapt themselves to any line of useful work, the United States has no better citizens than those who come from the land of the Vikings, and Senator-elect Nelson is one of these. During his public career he has made a reputation as a conscientious and common-sense politician, and his influence is especially great among his own countrymen in the northwest.

In the contest for the United States senatorship he was opposed by one of the most public men of the present day, and had arrayed against him almost the solid business interests of the state. Notwithstanding these discouraging prospects, he entered the contest at a time when it was declared that he could not be a candidate, and eventually won by almost two thirds of the entire membership of both houses. He will serve six years.

A Wise Dog.

The body of a murdered man at St. Louis was discovered by means of his pet dog. After his master disappeared the dog acted strangely and his curious antics were noticed by the policeman who was evidently trying to attract attention. The dog was detailed on the case. The tent, and when it saw the policeman had noticed its efforts it led the way over the frozen ground to find a body in a stuffy little cave in a hillside, and there the body of Mortan was found. The dog seemed overjoyed, and by its barks and leaps expressed its pleasure. When the body was exposed its affection for its dead master was expressed.

BRIG.-GEN. LIEBER.

Recently Appointed the Judge Advocate Bench of Army.

Among the Prussians volunteers who fought with Bismarck against Napoleon at Ligny and Waterloo was a medical student from Berlin named Francis Lieber, a youth whose revolutionary tendencies subsequently led to his prosecution and imprisonment, and to his transfer to the United States after various vicissitudes of exile. Here he ended his days as an honored professor in Columbia college, leaving behind him a distinguished reputation as an author, and as one of the ablest publicists of our century. Of three sons born to Francis Lieber, one died of wounds received during our civil war at the battle of Williamsburg, and another was badly wounded in the battle of Fort Donelson. A third son, and the youngest, Guido Norman Lieber, has just been promoted to the rank of general officer as the head of the army department of Judge Advocates, having charge of the administration of military law.

Like his father and his two brothers, Gen. Lieber had had his experience of war. He was born March 21, 1837, in Columbia, South Carolina, where his father was serving as professor of the history and political economy in the University of South Carolina. At this institution Gen. Lieber was graduated in 1856, and at the Harvard Law school three years later. After a practice of two years at the New York bar, he entered the army, March 14, 1861, receiving the brevet of captain for gallantry in the battle of Gaines Mill, and the full grade later on, serving meanwhile as adjutant of his regiment, the Eleventh Infantry. He saw war service also at the battle of Bull Run, and in the Teche and Red River campaigns of Louisiana,

and in the spring of 1867. His polit-



gaining a second brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel for "faithful and meritorious services during the war." Nov. 12, 1862, he was appointed Major and Judge Advocate of volunteer service, serving as such on the staff of Gen. Banks. Feb. 25, 1867, Major Lieber was transferred from the infantry to the Judge Advocate-General's department of the



BRIG.-GEN. LIEBER.

army, being on duty as professor of law at the United States Military academy from 1878 until his transfer to the Bureau of Military Justice, Washington, in 1882. July 5, 1884, he was promoted to Colonel and Assistant Judge Advocate General. His final promotion to the highest grade in his corps makes no change in his duties, as he has been at the head of his corps since the suspension of its chief, Gen. Swain. It is, however, a recognition of the ability with which he has discharged the duties of the office, in which he bore the responsibilities of a department chief without being granted the rank and privileges which belong with them. His promotion is in strict accord with right principles of selection, and it receives the cordial approval of the members of his corps.

To the place of Colonel and Assistant Judge Advocate General vacated by the promotion of Gen. Lieber has been advanced William Winthrop, who thirty-five years ago marched to the front in the ranks of the New York Seventh with his brother, Theodore Winthrop, the soldier author, whose death at Big Bethel was one of the early tragedies of our civil war.—William Conant Church in Harper's Weekly.

Beat the Robbers. A large sum of money was in the pocket of Joseph Grimm of Hammond, Ind., while he was riding his bicycle along a lonely road. Three highwaymen stopped him, and he threw his watch some distance from him. While the rascals were scrambling for the watch he escaped on his wheel.

Accept None of the Pretended Substitutes for Royal Baking Powder

BECAUSE inferior and cheaper made baking preparations are bought at wholesale at a price so much lower than ROYAL, some grocers are urging consumers to use them in place of the ROYAL at the same retail price.

If you desire to try any of the pretended substitutes for ROYAL BAKING POWDER bear in mind that they are all made from cheaper and inferior ingredients, and are not so great in leavening strength nor of equal money value. Pay the price of the ROYAL BAKING POWDER for the ROYAL only.

It is still more important, however, that ROYAL BAKING POWDER is purer and more wholesome, and makes better, finer, and more healthful food than any other baking powder or preparation.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

BLACKS AND WHITES.

Some Results of Coeducation in a Kentucky College.

A writer in the Outlook describes in an interesting article the results of the coeducation of blacks and whites in Berea college, Kentucky. It is situated in Madison county, where the blue grass and the mountains meet. The college was founded in the '50s, but suspended operations in 1859. It was in operation again before the close of the war, and in 1865 the first colored student was admitted. After an experiment lasting almost thirty years the results are said to be these: There have been no collisions between the races; there has been no tendency toward "marginalization" that is, far fewer mulatto children born within the sphere of the college's influence than elsewhere in the south, and no Berea student is known to have married a person of the other race; white people are emancipated from the caste feeling, each student being treated according to his merits, and colored people are greatly benefited by this opportunity to compete with others and to stand on the basis of manhood and merit. One hall of the college was the gift of the late Rowell Smith of this city and S. D. Warren of Boston. The institution is controlled by a board of trustees representing different religious bodies.

Deafness Can Not Be Cured by local applications, as they can not reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. Z. CHESEBURY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Scotch Blood. Mr. O'Conor—It's happy O' am to make y'r acquaintance, Mr. McCullum. O' have Scotch blood in me veins, too. Mr. McCullum—Have you, really? Mr. O'Conor—Sure, didn't O' fall in love wid me wife phwin O' saw her dancin' th' Highland Fling?

DROUGHT PROOF FIELD CORN. Here is something new. Despite 110 days without a drop of rain, Salzer's new Yellow Dent corn yielded on a large acreage over sixty-eight bushels per acre, while the department of agriculture reports the average yield on corn but a trifle over twenty bushels per acre in the United States. Now think of the possibilities of this corn in a good corn season! It will go double this yield then or 136 bus.

If You Will Cut This Out and Send It with the postage to the John A. Salzer Seed company, La Crosse, Wis., you will get free a package of this Drought Proof Corn and their mammoth catalog was

A SURGEON'S KNIFE

gives you a feeling of horror and dread. There is no longer necessity for its use in many diseases formerly regarded as incurable without cutting. The Triumph of Conservative Surgery is well illustrated by the fact that RUPTURE or Hernia is now radically cured without the knife and without pain. Chronic constipation can be thrown away! They never cure but often induce inflammation, strangulation and death. TUMORS Ovarian, Fibroid (cutting removed without the peril of cutting operations). PILE TUMORS, however large, are removed in a few minutes. All other diseases of the lower bowel are permanently cured without pain or resort to the knife. STONE in the bladder, on matter large, is crushed, pulverized, washed out and perfectly removed without cutting. STRICTURE of Urinary Passage is cured in hundreds of cases. For pamphlet, references and all particulars, send to cents in stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, 655 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

MOTHERS

and those soon to become mothers, should know that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best for childbearing. It cures all the troubles, terrors and dangers to both mother and child, by aiding nature in preparing the system for parturition. Thereby "labor" and the period of confinement are greatly shortened. It also promotes the secretion of an abundance of nourishment for the child.

Mrs. DORA A. GETHRIP, of Oakley, Oregon Co., Tenn., writes: "When I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, I was not able to stand on my feet without suffering almost death. Now I do all my household work, washing, cooking, sewing and everything for my family of eight. I am stronger now than I have been in six years. Your Favorite Prescription is the best to take before confinement, or at least it proved so with me. I never suffered so little with any of my children as I did with my last."

W. N. U. CHICAGO, VOL. X, NO. 9. When Answering Advertisements, Kindly Mention This Paper.

If It's a Sprain, Strain, or Bruise St. Jacobs Oil Will Cure It

HAVE YOU FIVE OR MORE COWS?

If so a "Baby" Cream Separator will save its cost for you every year. Why contains an inferior system another year as so great a loss? Delaying is now the only profitable feature of Agriculture. Properly conducted it always pays well, and must pay you. You need a Separator, and you need the "Baby" Separator. All styles and capacities. Prices, \$75 upward. Send for new 1895 Catalogue.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., Grand Office: 82 Canal Street, New York. Second Office: 24 Cortlandt St., New York. ELGIN, ILL.