

BARRINGTON NEWS.

VOL. 1. NO. 11.

BARRINGTON, COOK CO., ILL., SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1894.

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Job Printing
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Prices
Are
Reasonable.

COXEY.

Good roads, and money to throw at the birds,

Is the object of Coxeys tramping herdes,

Onward they march in rain and sunshine,

Expecting to have 100,000 in line. When they reach Washington.

They are now tramping up Pennsylvania's hills

Expecting to get 500,000,000 of Uncle Sam's bills.

Good roads to have in every State, The Democratic and Republican parties to annihilate,

When they reach Washington.

Coxey will from the capitol steps make his little speech,

And the statesmen are expected for their hats to reach.

The President is sure to tremble in his boots

When he hears Coxeys following hoet.

When they reach Washington.

Washington's citizens are to furnish chicken and mince pies,

The millionaire will retire to his fort and sigh.

Sorry that he has millions and others have none,

When he sees them coming on a run.

When they get near Washington.

Alas, but we fear it is not to be,

For Coxeys to get there and for himself to see

All the great hubbub that he is to stir up,

And with the President in the White House to sup.

When he gets to Washington.

Coxey will the next morning awake, Asking "Where am I, for the Commonwealth's sake?"

And discovering that he is in the calaboose tight,

His ambition will have fled for any future fight.

When he gets out of Washington.

M. J. R.
Barrington, Ill., April 10.

An Old Settler.

Mr. Walter Harrower, an old settler, and who now is now conducting a boardinghouse at No. 410 Broad Street, Waukegan, was born near Amsterdam, N. Y., on January 6th, 1864. He was the son of Walter Harrower. He worked with his father, who owned a sawmill, the most of the time until 1870; when he came to Illinois.

In 1870, just before coming west, he was married to Miss Sarah Cunningham of Chenicctady.

They settled on a farm north of Barrington in Lake County. Mr. Harrower's father and mother came West with him and spent the remainder of their days with their son.

The farm formerly consisted of 105 acres and was owned by the father; but he soon divided it between two of his sons, J. B. and Walter Harrower, Walter Harrower remaining on his farm twenty-two years.

Three children blessed Mr. Harrower's union, all of whom are living at the present time—the oldest son, W. T. Harrower is a teacher of Cook County and lives in our city; P. I. Harrower, the next son, is a clerk in Chicago, and Miss Ella, a young lady of 18, lives with her parents.

In December, 1891, Mr. Harrower rented his farm near this city and moved to Waukegan.

FARMERS' UNREST.

Important Paper by Dr. Merriweather of Johns Hopkins University.

THE CASE IMPARTIALLY PRESENTED.

Conflict Between Urban and Rural Communities—The Farmer and the Government—Needed Reforms.

The farmers' movement goes back to the beginning of city life and rests on the struggle between urban and rural communities. Social ease and readiness makes the dweller in town ridicule the "country crackers" and "country jakes." This raillery and contempt typify the contest always going on.

The former is undoubtedly overreached by his city competitors, but he has no just ground for complaint except in those cases where the governing powers aid the municipalities to fleece him. He has loudly sounded his grievance against middlemen—commission dealers—but he has here no cause to murmur except at his own obstinacy and ruinous independence. He can co-operate with his neighbors and ship to an appointed agent, and reap all the profits himself. If he will not adopt this plan of combining against the tacit combinations of cities then he will have to stew in his ignorant fumes until poverty brings him to his senses. The standard of life is higher in cities and the man in turn has a commanding position in the higgling in the markets.

Undoubtedly trusts are a heavy discrimination against the farmer. No "combine" can raise the price of his wheat, his beef, or his cattle for him, and yet nearly every implement he buys has a fictitious value on it, and it is put there mainly through the aid of the governing power. Trusts rest on two things, the tariff and patents. Both of these are a matter of legal regulation. In such instances the farmer has his only genuine grievance, a grievance against his government because it extends special favors to some. Legislation is so often for special classes, with a sop now and then to the great bulk of the people—the patient agricultural masses. The halls and corridors of the capitol at Washington are being worn smooth by the protectionists crowding and clamoring for pet schemes, but the solid tread of the plowman is never heard there.

It is only when the supreme authority that we all support turns its beneficent rays upon a chosen few that the farmer should raise his voice to protest outside of government interference, his contest with cities is on an unequal plane, and if he is beaten by cunning and compact voluntary organization he can only blame himself for not uniting into the industrial army. But when his representatives are hoodwinked and bamboozled by shrewd lobbyists and imposing delegations and cooked-up petitions

to pass statutes that gently but mercilessly filch from the pockets the hard earnings of his labor, then he has a righteous cause of indignation.

He has made an outcry about his mortgages, but their amount and number only show his distress. Under our present social and industrial system he has no basis of attack in this matter, as he freely assumed those obligations under the law of supply and demand. The holding of these claims so largely by eastern capitalists on southern and western farms is an unfortunate occasion for the development of a sectional feeling.

But the farmer claims that his chief burden comes from having to help carry other vocations that the government looks on with partial eye. The establishment of banks is peculiarly facilitated and great power is put in their hands. The expensive requirement makes such a business hopelessly beyond the reach of every farmer in the land. Their control over the volume of currency is complete. Such sway is too potent for evil to be delegated to another agency.

But it is on the silver question that the farmer of the south and west is stirred up most deeply and resentfully. He knows only too well that there has been a sad fall in the prices of commodities since the demonetization of silver by the leading nations of the world. He argues that this fall is because of the previous government action, and no one can disprove this. He has not lost heart in his fight for free silver, He has got his second wind. The repeal law last fall no more ended the strife than Cleveland's defeat in 1888 was the death of tariff reform.

But the strongest count in his indictment against the government are connected with the general appropriations and the railroad question. In the past cities have been created by the breath of rulers. St. Petersburg has sprung out of the marshes of the Baltic. Berlin has taken a second growth through the confederation of Germany. What is Washington itself but the stroke of a President's pen? How much have the vast sums voted by congress added in the upbuilding of New York? Then add the millions that have been put into public buildings, into river and harbor improvements. The half million people in Baltimore have public buildings many times the value of such structures in a rural community of the same population down south or out west. Of course in all internal improvements the farmer indirectly gets the benefits, but the profits—which are sometimes enormous—all go to the urban contractors and dwellers. We must have these expenditures, but they ought to be as widely distributed as possible. The congestion of people at a few points is a portentous evil and the engine of domination should be careful not to encourage this centralization.

In the postoffice there is much tender solicitude to serve the city patrons. A carrier brings his mails before breakfast and keeps up his kind visits all through the day. But the farmer, who at bottom pays for at least half of this luxury, can plod through slush and snow in winter, heat and dust in summer for one, three, five, ten, twenty miles to get his mail.

Continued on Page Four.

FOR GENERAL REPAIRING, GO TO

J. M. THRASHER.
In the Barrington Post Office.

WALLACE WOOD.
TONSORIAL PARLORS

Next door to Postoffice.
I Guarantee Good First-class Work in Every Particular and Best Material.
LADIES HAIR-DRESSING a specialty.
Laundry Office in connection.

WHEN IN WANT OF A first-class livery team call on
.....**HANSEN & PETERS**.....
First-class conveyances always on hand. Horses boarded by day or week.
BARRINGTON, ILL.

C. B. OTIS.
DENTAL PARLORS.
First-class Work Guaranteed At Reasonable Rates.
BARRINGTON, ILL.

For the Next 60 Days

You can get One Life-like Crayon Portrait and Frame and One Dozen Cabinet Photographs for \$5.50
—AT—

W. W. BENEDICT.
Also Water Colors, Pastels and Solar Prints solicited.
BARRINGTON, - ILLINOIS.

WM. GRUNAU,
Tonsorial Parlor
Also Dealer in
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES,
and a Fine Line of
FRUITS AND CANDIES
always in stock.

—A First-class—
—o— **LAUNDRY OFFICE** —o—
in connection. —o— Give him a call.

MILLINERY STORE

I have at all times a Fine Line of Millinery, Wedding and Mourning Goods.
Also a Nice Assortment of Ribbons, Trimmings, Flowers, etc.
HATS PRESSED, CLEANED AND DYED TO ORDER.
My prices are as low as the lowest. Call and judge for yourself.

Miss Dina Bauman.
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DEALER IN

Drugs, Medicines,
CHEMICALS,
FINE TOILET SOAPS,
BRUSHES, COMBS, ETC.
Perfumery and Fancy Toilet articles in a great variety.
Cigars and Tobacco.
PURE BRANDY, WINES and LIQUORS for Medicinal Purposes.
Physicians' Prescriptions Accurately Compounded.

Barrington News.

BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS.

THE NEWS.

Compiled From Late Dispatches.

CONGRESSIONAL Regular Session.

In the senate on the 2d Senator Voorhees (Dem., Ind.) opened the tariff debate and in his speech denounced the protective system of tariff taxation. The nominations of Thomas E. Benedict, of New York, to be public printer, and James D. Yoemans, of Iowa, to be interstate commerce commissioner, were received from the president. In the house a fruitless attempt was made to secure a quorum in order to bring the O'Neill-Joy contested election case to a close.

SENATOR ALLISON opened the tariff debate for the republicans in the senate on the 3d, and he gave an outline of some of the main objections which will be urged against the bill. A resolution directing the finance committee to prepare a bill for the repeal of all laws which give the secretary of the treasury authority to issue interest-bearing bonds was presented. In the house the democrats seated John J. O'Neill as the representative from St. Louis in place of Charles F. Joy.

A BILL was passed in the senate permitting horse racing in the District of Columbia, but prohibiting pool selling and book making. Senator Allison concluded his speech on the tariff bill. Senator Mills followed, confining himself chiefly to a defense of the ad valorem system. In the house the committee on banking and currency reported in favor of subjecting greenbacks to state and municipal taxation. The effort to pass the seigniorage bill over the president's veto failed by a vote of 116 to 114. Mr. Hillborn (rep.), of California, was unseated in favor of Mr. English (dem.).

In the senate on the 5th Senator Hill (N. Y.) gave notice that on the 9th he would submit a few remarks on the pending tariff bill. A resolution to reduce by 20 per cent. all official incomes not protected by the statutes of the United States was referred to the judiciary committee. After a short debate on the bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for the destruction of the Russian thistle the tariff bill was further discussed. In the house the urgent deficiency bill, which carries something over \$1,000,000, was passed, and the post office appropriation bill was discussed.

In the senate on the 6th a resolution introduced by Senator Wolcott, looking to the drafting of a treaty with Mexico by which the United States should coin silver dollars at its mints, was discussed. Senator Peffer spoke on the tariff. A petition was presented from the millers of St. Louis praying for the retention of the reciprocity clause of the McKinley law. In the house the time was occupied in discussing the post office appropriation bill. The evening session was devoted to pension bills.

DOMESTIC.

Mrs. AUGUSTA SCHMIDT, a wealthy resident of Kokomo, Ind., was found guilty of killing Oscar Walton, one of her tenants, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the woman's reformatory at Indianapolis.

NONUNION dyers in Paterson, N. J., were waylaid and badly beaten by armed strikers.

THE detectives of the treasury department in Washington discovered dangerous counterfeiters of \$10 and \$20 bills in circulation.

BURGLARS attempted to rob the store of George Weirick at Palestine, Ind. He killed two of them and wounded a third.

Mrs. WILLIAM RAYMOND and her three children were carried into the river at Cherokee, Miss., by a frantic horse and drowned.

WHILE trying to force a passage through the straits of Mackinac the steamer Minneapolis, loaded with 48,577 bushels of wheat, went down.

P. V. DWYER & Bros., the leading firm of plumbers and gas fitters in St. Paul, failed for \$115,000; assets, \$61,000.

REV. I. M. BABCOCK, a retired lecturer, was suffocated to death by a Boston fire.

THE six-story building of Tichnor & Jacobi at Rochester, N. Y., was burned, the loss being \$300,000.

WALTER BERDAN started to ride on bicycle from Denver, Col., to Paterson, N. J. The distance is 2,500 miles and he will strive to make a long distance record.

BITTER animosities that have existed at Kansas City, Mo., between the American Protective association and the Catholics culminated in a pitched battle at the polls in which two men were killed, two fatally injured and two others wounded.

TROOPS were ordered to the Cheyenne country, where the Indians and cowboys were fighting.

THE Nauvoo Fruit company of St. Louis has been compelled to destroy over 400,000 fruit trees that have been injured by the weather and insects.

BECAUSE he persisted in singing "After the Ball," Ben Miller was probably fatally stabbed by William Dierkes, a Quincy (Ill.) saloonkeeper.

WHILE fighting imaginary thieves in his sleep Elmer Mitchell, of Crosby, Tex., seized a revolver and killed his roommate.

By an unexplained explosion the house of Joseph Kallas in Oil City, Pa., was demolished and Kallas and two of his children and Mary Tasmer were killed and Mrs. Kallas and her babe were fatally injured.

PATRICK EUGENE PRENDERGAST, sentenced to hang for the murder of Carter H. Harrison in Chicago, was given a stay of sentence until Monday, July 2, pending his trial for sanity, which will commence May 21.

A COURIER from the scene of the Indian troubles in the Cheyenne country said thirty men, half of them Indians, were killed in the recent fight and a general war was feared.

IN honor of his 90th birthday Gen. George W. Jones, of Dubuque, first United States senator from the state of Iowa, was received by the general assembly at Des Moines as a guest of the state.

An incendiary fire destroyed the business portion of Hartford, Kan., a town of 2,000 people.

NINE men were killed outright and a dozen more seriously if not fatally wounded in the riots in the mining regions near Connellsville, Pa.

Mrs. SARAH MORRIS, of Union township, Ind., whose husband and child were murdered by Cheyenne Indians in 1863, has sued them through the United States government for \$20,000.

THREE HUNDRED miners in the Massillon (O.) district were reported starving.

A BARN belonging to George Rhodes, a farmer near Sedalia, Mo., was burned and eighteen horses and mules were cremated.

THE large livery stable of John White at West Troy, N. Y., was burned and twenty-six valuable horses perished.

THE murderous coke strikers in Pennsylvania were intimidated by the killing of several of their number by deputy sheriffs and it was thought the strike was practically over.

THE Massachusetts senate by a vote of 23 to 13 defeated the woman suffrage bill that passed the house.

FATHER JAMES A. WALTER, the best-known Catholic clergyman in Washington, dropped dead while preparing to answer a sick call.

Gov. TILLMAN has issued a proclamation announcing that the South Carolina insurrection is at an end.

Gov. FLOWER, of New York, has signed the bill making hazing a felony.

COL. BRECKINRIDGE formally closed his defense in the Pollard case in Washington. The rebuttal testimony was very damaging to him.

ROBBERS wrecked the safe in the post office at Hicksville, O., and secured \$3,000 in cash and stamps.

By the capsizing of their boat four fishermen were drowned in the Chatahoochee river at Columbus, Ga.

JOSEPH REICH, who deserted his family ten years ago, in Austria, was confronted by his wife in Chicago a few moments after he was married to another woman.

ROBBERS stole \$15,000 from a bank in Eldorado, Kan.

FLAMES at Lancaster, N. Y., wiped out a great portion of the business section of the town. Loss, \$100,000.

JUDGE CALDWELL's decision in the Union Pacific wage conference at Omaha favors the employes at every point.

THE concentrating plant and hoisting works of the Horn silver mine at Frisco, U. T., were destroyed by fire, the loss being \$100,000.

COXEY's army fought its way out of Allegheny City, Pa., and marched to Homestead. It numbered 600 men.

Mrs. CORNELIA FRANCES COSTER, who died in New York, left a will directing that her entire fortune of \$1,000,000 be devoted to building a mausoleum in Woodlawn cemetery.

WISCONSIN's new law, now in effect, abolishes the customary three day's grace on notes. Commercial paper must be met on the day it falls due.

THE exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 6th aggregated \$948,662,181, against \$741,401,756 the previous week. The decrease, compared with the corresponding week in 1893, was 21.2.

AN Indianapolis doctor discovered diphtheria bacilli on the cover of a public library book.

THERE were 249 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 6th, against 239 the week previous and 195 in the corresponding time in 1893.

J. L. WYRICK, Thomas Brady and Albert Mansker, train robbers who killed Conductor McNally at Oliphant, November 3, 1893, were hanged at Newport, Ark., on one scaffold.

FIVE men were injured, two of them fatally, by the falling of a brick wall at Elizabeth, N. J.

ABRAHAM FELTER, more than 100 years old, was killed by a train of cars at Warsaw, Ind.

It was discovered that school fund commissioners of Kansas had paid out thousands of dollars for worthless bonds.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT has purchased the yacht Vigilant and will race the Valkyrie and Britannia in English waters.

IN granting a modification of his Northern Pacific order Judge Jenkins, of Milwaukee, asserts that courts have power to interfere in strikes.

DAN ABBEN, a negro, was lynched at Greensboro, Ga., for assaulting Mrs. Chambers, a helpless old woman.

SIMEON MANTELL, a wealthy farmer at Lebanon, Ind., was swindled out of \$2,100 by confidence men.

BOTH houses of the Iowa legislature adjourned sine die.

MICHAEL MASTROPIETRO, head of a New Jersey Italian bank, has left the country owing depositors \$20,000.

STATISTICS compiled in New York for the last three months show a decrease of immigration of nearly 40 per cent. compared with last year. The number for the last quarter was 29,292, while that of last year was 49,626.

OFFICERS of the naval board at Washington report that the whaleback style of ship is not suited for war.

ACCORDING to Bradstreet's trade was irregular throughout the country, but improving. Unseasonable weather affected general business.

ARTHUR LAPERLE shot and killed Mrs. Emma Levi and then shot himself in Chicago. Both were prominent in society, and the woman had repulsed Laperle's suit because of his love for liquor.

A RECEIVER was appointed for the J. B. Watkins Mortgage company of Lawrence, Kan., whose liabilities were placed at \$5,550,000.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

OHIO democrats nominated Paul J. Sorg, the millionaire tobacco manufacturer, to succeed the late George W. Houk in congress from the Third district.

LIEUT. Gov. JONAS, of Wisconsin, resigned to accept a consulship to St. Petersburg.

Mrs. MARY IDA PHARES is the first woman notary public in New Jersey.

LOREN A. THURSTON, Hawaiian minister to the United States, and Miss Harriet Potter were married at St. Joseph, Mich.

FRANK HANLON, one of the noted Hanlon brothers, actors and acrobats, died at Plymouth, N. H.

FURTHER advices from the Rhode Island election give Gov. Brown (rep.) a plurality of 6,153. The senate stands: Republicans, 33; democrats, 3. The house: Republicans, 69; democrats, 3.

THEODORE COX, of New York, was elected president of the National College Republican league in session in Syracuse.

DANIEL BAUGH celebrated his 105th birthday at his home near Jeffersonville, Ind.

FOREIGN.

SENOR BORGONO has assumed the presidency of Peru, the first vice president declining the office.

MARGARET WALBER, 53 years of age, was executed in Walton jail at Liverpool, England, for the murder of her husband last November.

THE Land Securities company of London, formed thirty years ago, failed for \$10,000,000.

PROF. BROWN-SEQUARD, the eminent physician and physiologist, known chiefly to the world at large as the discoverer of the so called "elixir of life," died in Paris, aged 76 years.

THREE persons were injured by the explosion of a bomb in a restaurant in Paris.

A FIRE at Shanghai, China, burned 1,000 houses.

SEVEN persons were killed and several seriously injured by jumping from the windows of a burning hotel in Frankfort-on-the-Main.

DON RAFAEL YGLESIAS, the liberal candidate, was elected to the presidency of Costa Rica in succession to Don Jose Rodriguez.

AN earthquake shock did damage to the towns and villages on the Pacific coast of the isthmus of Tehautepec.

By the collapse of a mine near Breslau, Germany, eleven men were killed.

L. P. LEROYAL, a French engineer, has discovered a most remarkable cave in southwestern Mexico.

PONDOLAND, with an area of 3,900 square miles and a population of 200,000, has been annexed by Great Britain.

FARMERS in Midland counties of England lose heavily through the failure of Messrs. New, Prance & Gurrards, solicitors, of Evesham, for \$1,500,000.

LATER.

A MOTION to consider the Chinese treaty in open session was debated in the United States senate on the 7th, but was not disposed of. In the house a bill was introduced to provide for the coinage of standard silver dollars and for the issue of new bonds in lieu of bonds heretofore authorized.

THREE men were killed and fourteen injured by the premature explosion of a blast at Brinton, Pa.

THE fire losses in the United States for the week ended on the 7th, estimated from telegraphic reports, were \$2,583,085. The losses since January 1 amount to \$36,287,785.

ROBERT JONES, a farmer at Madisonville, Ky., killed his wife, mother-in-law and himself.

OF twenty-two persons in a Memphis (Tenn.) tenement which collapsed four were taken out dead and five were fatally injured.

Mrs. MARGARET MURPHY, for more than forty years a resident of Chicago, died at the age of 106 years.

ELEVEN men were killed and six injured by explosions following the breaking out of fire in a fireworks factory near Petersburg, Va.

ALL the eastern members of an opium smuggling syndicate, six in number, were arrested by officers at Buffalo.

HENRY LE CARON, the British spy, was said by a London paper to be alive and on the way to a distant colony.

BEN KING, aged 35, the Michigan poet and humorist, was found dead in bed at Bowling Green, Ky.

JOHN STONE and William and James Suits ran across a bottle of peach flavor (oil of marbepe) at Winston, N. C., thought it was peach brandy and drank it and all died.

WILLIAM ROONEY, one of the election inspectors convicted recently in New York, dropped dead in the penitentiary.

RICHARD WISTAR, who had lived like a pauper, though worth jointly with his brother \$8,000,000, died at Atlantic City, N. J.

ALL the big world's fair buildings were sold at private sale to L. C. Garrett, a St. Louis contractor, for \$75,000.

THE prairies in western Kansas were swept by destructive fires and many stacks of straw were consumed.

By the explosion of a sawmill boiler at Patrickburg, Ind., four men were killed and another fatally injured.

THREE married sisters at Van Wert, O., named Jennie Schroeder, Anna M. Hartin and Emma Howard, filed suits for divorce, one lawyer representing all. The charge was the same in all petitions—desertion.

MANY VICTIMS.

Eleven Men Killed by the Explosion of a Fireworks Factory.

Three Deaths by a Premature Blast in Pennsylvania—Four Slain by an Exploding Boiler in Indiana—A Fatal Disaster in Memphis.

NEARLY A DOZEN DEAD.

PETERSBURG, Va., April 10.—Eleven persons were killed and half a dozen injured by two explosions following a fire in the fireworks factory of C. N. Romaine & Bro. Saturday afternoon. Among the killed are several of the substantial and esteemed residents of the city. The total loss by fire will be fully \$100,000, partly covered by insurance in northern companies.

The dead are: John R. Bland, jaw broken and right leg blown off; James Bryant, employe; John F. Harris, a tailor; Quincy Livesey, employe; William Parker, employe; James W. Perkins, bricklayer, head blown off; Charles W. Romaine, proprietor, head blown off; James Rowland, farmer of Prince George county, spectator after first explosion; Robert Rowland, carpenter, body badly mutilated; Capt. James T. Tosh, burned to death; Thomas Woolfolk, colored.

The explosions were distinctly heard for miles, and window glasses some distance away were broken. As soon as the first explosion occurred the entire building was enveloped in flames, which were communicated to another structure near by in which were stored fireworks and powder. Then followed the second explosion, and the flames shot up a distance of several hundred feet. The blaze spread across the street to the large trunk factory of Romaine Bros., thence to an old whisky distillery and to the large tobacco factory of John D. Bland, all which were totally destroyed.

When the alarm of fire was sent in Chief Engineer Farley went rapidly to the scene. He had just reached there when the first explosion occurred and received injuries from which he will die. Bland and Romaine were killed outright at the first explosion. They were both members of the city council. Capt. Tosh was so badly mutilated that his remains were identified only by his watch. He was on the staff of Gen. Colston during the war and was a candidate for commissioner of the revenue at an election soon to be held.

The origin of the fire is as yet unknown. The total loss is estimated at from \$75,000 to \$100,000, and is only partially covered by insurance. An interesting coincidence is that an insurance agent on Saturday tried for an hour to persuade Romaine to take a \$10,000 policy on his life but did not succeed.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 10.—Twenty tons of rock and dirt, hurled into the air by a premature blast of powder at Brinton, Pa., Saturday, buried and killed three men, severely injured four others and bruised and cut ten.

The men were all Austrians. They were engaged in excavating for the foundation of the new electric plant. A heavy charge of giant powder was placed in the solid earth. In some unaccountable manner the dynamite cap placed on the powder went off, but did not explode the powder charge. The men were called back to drill for the powder, and in so doing their steel drills ignited the explosive. Twenty tons or more of rock fell upon the laborers, while an equal quantity of earth was scattered in all directions. When the men were extricated, half an hour later, three were dead and four were in a critical condition. Of the injured, Michael Crofar, aged 22, unmarried, was the most seriously hurt. Both legs and arms are broken and the body badly burned. David Livingstone, aged 60, severely burned about head and shoulders, one leg and one arm broken. The third injured man had both eyes blown out and was otherwise terribly injured. The fourth was less seriously hurt than the others.

SPENCER, Ind., April 10.—The boiler in the sawmill of Christian Weber at Patrickburg, a small mining town 13 miles west of this place, exploded Saturday morning, killing four men and fatally injuring another. The dead are: Christian Weber, the proprietor; his son, Lewis; Charles Shaffer and Rhinehart Lester. The boiler was an old one and had been used for three years after being condemned. It had been leaking steam and was patched in many places. For three days the fireman, Lewis Weber, had thought the work of keeping up steam too heavy and he decided to pin down the safety valve from which the greatest leakage was observable. Saturday morning the mill was in readiness to start and the first log was placed on the carriage, when the explosion occurred. The mill building was blown to atoms.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 10.—Sunday morning at 7:20 o'clock the brick three-story building at 154 and 156 Beal street collapsed. Four persons were killed and five were wounded, and there are believed to be two others in the ruins. All the killed, injured and missing are negroes of the lowest class. The building was built in 1860, and was regarded as unsafe because of the inferior quality of the material used in its construction and the fact that for years water has stood in the two cellars. The first floor of 156 was occupied as a storehouse for feed by J. Wade & Sons. The upper stories were rented to two negro families, all of whom escaped unhurt. The first floor of 154 was vacant. The upper floors were cut up into lodging-rooms.



Mr. James R. Bond
Philadelphia, Pa.

Muscular Rheumatism

Sciatica and the Piles Adds to the Sufferer's Misery

Four Bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla Effects a Wonderful Cure.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'Gentlemen: As a result of the memorable blizzard of March, 1888, I contracted muscular rheumatism. For eighteen months afterwards I was laid up with muscular rheumatism and sciatica. I then joined my son-in-law in Denver, Col., where I was engaged in steam-fitting and engineering, and where I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla for my rheumatism. It cured me not only of the rheumatism and sciatica, but also of outward piles, from which for thirty-three years I had suffered.

A Thousand Deaths. Previous to going to Denver I visited the University of Pennsylvania to be operated upon. The doctor pronounced my case elongation of

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

the bowels and the worst he ever saw. He refused to perform an operation. Four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla not only relieved, but cured, both the piles and rheumatism." JAMES R. BOND, 209 West Norris Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

"COLCHESTER" SPADING BOOT



For Farmers, Miners, R. R. Hands and others.

The outer tap sole extends the whole length of the sole down to the heel, protecting the shank in digging, grading, and other work. Best quality throughout. ASK YOUR DEALER for them.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

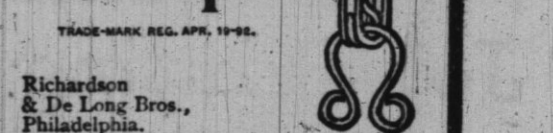
When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

The Genuine De Long PAT. HOOK AND EYE has on the face and back of every card the words:

See that hump?



Richardson & De Long Bros., Philadelphia.

PISO'S CURE FOR

Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use PISO'S Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

CONSUMPTION.

BOOTH IN HISTORY.

The Slayer of President Lincoln Was Not a Hero.

An Analysis of the Great Crime of April 14, 1865—The Assassination at Ford's Theater—The Arch-Conspirator's Escape, Capture and Death.

[Special Letter.]

History and romance are interwoven closely. Every time the anniversary of President Lincoln's death comes around we read versions of the tragedy differing from each other in many particulars. Of late years some writers have delighted in picturing John Wilkes Booth, the president's assassin, as an enthusiast who considered himself a worthy imitator of Brutus and other heroes of the stage and of history. Anyone who looks at the assassination of April 14, 1865, dispassionately cannot take sides with this morbidly-romantic school of would-be historians. Booth may have thought he was doing a deed of patriotism when he fired the shot which killed Lincoln, but it would require a remarkable torturing of facts to make him out a successor of Brutus, who is, in many respects, one of the noblest creations of Shakespeare.

The Conspirator and His Tools.

When John Wilkes Booth committed his great crime he was twenty-seven years of age. He was one of the idols of the theater-going public, having inherited his father's remarkable talent in a greater measure even than his brother Edwin. Being an ardent confederate, the downfall of Lee preyed on his mind, and may have produced monomania. This would perhaps be a proper and charitable view had he carried out his evil design without calling to his aid others who were less intelligent and far-seeing. When Cassius and Brutus conspired they called upon their equals in rank and opportunities. Booth associated with himself David Herold, a young druggist's clerk; Lewis Payne, a deserter from the confederate ranks; George Atzerodt, a sign painter; Samuel Arnold and Michael McLaughlin, two confederate soldiers, and John H. Surratt, the young son of his landlady. He was the evil genius of these smaller minds. He filled their hearts with hatred for persons and things which before had been merely objectionable. He persuaded them to believe that murder was heroic; and, say what we



J. WILKES BOOTH.

will, he led them deliberately to infamous death. Payne was to kill Seward. Atzerodt was entrusted with the removal of Vice President Johnson; the others were to cover the retreat of the murderers. The tools yielded to the eloquence of their leader, but when the hour of action arrived proved too cowardly to carry out their parts of the diabolical conspiracy.

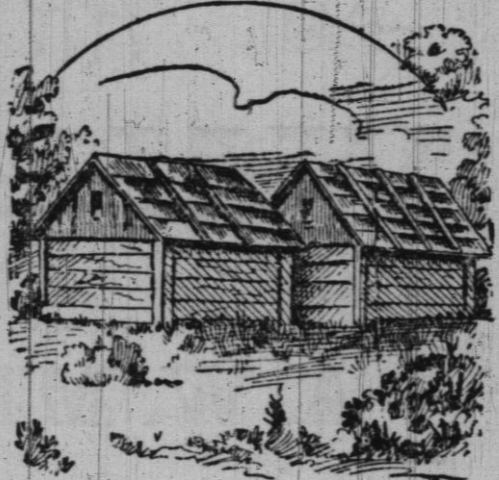
The Great Crime Recalled.

Booth himself was made of sterner stuff. Five minutes past ten on the evening of April 14, 1865, he entered Ford's theater at Washington, where President Lincoln was attending a performance of "Our American Cousin." Holding in one hand a revolver, in the other a dagger, he opened the door of the box occupied by the presidential party, placed the revolver close to the president's head and fired the fatal shot. At this moment the actor in the man predominated. He jumped from the box to the stage, waving the dagger, fell on one knee and shouted: "Sic semper tyrannis." Before actors or audience had recovered from their astonishment the assassin had made good his escape. When Booth sprang from the box to the stage one of his spurs caught in a curtain, the fall producing a vertical fracture of the left leg.

The Escape of Booth and Herold.

At this moment the murderer must have labored under intense excitement, for, notwithstanding the most excruciating physical pain, he mounted his horse and sought freedom in flight. Herold, the most faithful of his followers, accompanied him on the journey. When ten miles from Washington, they stopped at an inn at Surattsville, Md., for refreshments and then continued their expedition until sunrise, when they arrived at Bryantown. Here a surgeon, named Dr. Mudd, set Booth's broken limb and persuaded him to rest until evening. Next the conspirators found shelter in the farm house of Samuel Cox, near Port Tobacco. This man was a fanatical secessionist and took a lively interest in the fugitives. He introduced them to a contraband trader who took them to a dense forest near his home, where

they remained for five days waiting for a chance to cross the Potomac into Virginia. (I am now quoting from history.) The opportunity finally came. The river was crossed, and the conspirators proceeded on their way to Richmond. At Port Conway, on the Rappahannock river, they encountered three ex-soldiers of the confederacy. Instead of avoiding them Booth met them boldly, exclaiming: "I am the slayer of Abraham Lincoln and am worth just \$175,000 to the man who captures me. I will never be taken alive; now will you help me or not?" While making this speech he pointed a revolver at the soldiers, who were



GARRETT BARN WHERE BOOTH WAS SHOT.

captured by his remarkable coolness and bravado. They assisted Booth and his companion to reach Port Royal and found refuge for them at the Garrett farm, three miles from Port Royal, on the famous road to Bowling Green.

Pursued by Lieut. Doherty.

Booth at this time was almost certain of making good his escape. He told his protectors that he intended to leave the United States and would go to Mexico to engage in silver mining. When the ex-confederate soldiers, whose names are given as Jett, Ruggles and Bainbridge, left him he seemed in good spirits, utterly oblivious of the enormity of his crime. But the hour of reckoning was near at hand. Lieut. E. P. Doherty, of the Sixteenth New York cavalry, with a detail of twenty-five soldiers and two detectives, was scouring the country. By accident this party came to the same ferry by which Booth and his companions had crossed the Rappahannock. This ferryman was questioned closely, and finally confessed that he had taken a party of five men across the river the day before. Of the five he had known one, Capt. Jett, personally. Taking Rollins, the ferryman, with them, the soldiers proceeded to Bowling Green, where they found Jett in a tavern. Driven into a corner, the trooper made a clean breast of his connection with Booth's escape, and accompanied the soldiers to Garrett's farm.

Sergeant Corbett's Fatal Shot.

Lieut. Doherty and his men reached the old farmhouse at two o'clock in the morning. The lieutenant dismounted, knocked, and seized old Garrett as soon as he had opened the door. The old farmer swore that the two fugitives had left his house, but his son informed the officer that they were hidden in the barn. The soldiers at once surrounded the rickety structure and demanded the surrender of the firmates. When no response came to this summons, they piled brush and hay against the barn. This significant measure induced Herold to give himself up; but Booth appealed to the lieutenant to give him a chance for his life and offered to fight the soldiers singly. The challenge was, of course, declined. Meanwhile the men had set fire to the barn. The bright flames revealed the assassin, leaning on a crude crutch, in the act of starting toward the door. At this moment, Sergt. Boston Corbett fired the shot which struck Booth in the back of the head and produced death a few hours later. And thus closed the second act of the great national tragedy, on April 26, 1865.

Booth's Grave at Baltimore.

The body of Booth was taken to Washington. An autopsy was held and the remains identified. The story that Booth escaped and that some other body was substituted is without foundation. This rumor is repeated about once a year, although it should have been set at rest long ago. After the inquest the body was buried in one of the cells of the old Washington penitentiary. There it remained several years, when it was given to members of his family. Subsequently the remains were interred in Green Mount cemetery, Baltimore, as the following document proves:

Office of SUPT GREEN MOUNT CEMETERY.

BALTIMORE, May 25, 1892.
The remains of J. Wilkes Booth were interred in this cemetery in February or March, 1890, being brought from Washington, D. C., by Jno. H. Weaver, undertaker, since deceased.
ALEX. RUSSELL, Foreman.

Why Booth Was Not a Hero.

As time goes by the people of the United States will, perchance, be more charitable in their judgment of Booth and his confederates; but no one who reads the story of Lincoln's assassination and the subsequent flight of his slayer with an unprejudiced mind will ever place Booth side by side with heroes who died to save their native lands from oppression. Between murder and patriotic revolt there is a gulf too deep to be bridged.

G. W. WEIPPERT.

LABOR'S RIGHTS.

They Are Upheld in a Decision by Judge Caldwell.

The Employes Favored at Every Point in the Union Pacific Case—The Old Schedule of Wages Is Restored by the Decision.

END OF A NOTED CASE.

OMAHA, Neb., April 7.—Judge Caldwell's decision in the Union Pacific wage schedule case has been rendered and is a complete victory for the employes. Judge Caldwell's decision puts the old schedule of wages in force again. The employes had been restrained from striking against a reduction made by the receivers by an injunction similar to the famous order of Judge Jenkins in the Northern Pacific case. The men fought the injunction in court and the result was the decision.

The United States courtroom was thronged with railroad men who listened intently to the reading of the opinion, which was very lengthy, comprising over 4,000 words. Judge Caldwell says:

"The relation of these men to the company and their rate of wages were determined in the main by certain written rules, regulations and schedules, some of which had been in force for more than a quarter of a century, and all of which had been in force substantially as they stand to-day for a period of eight years and more. These rules, regulations and schedules were the result of free and voluntary conferences held from time to time between the managers of the railroad and the officers and representatives of the several labor organizations of the men in the different subdivisions or branches of the service.

"Among the rules and regulations referred to and in operation when the receivers were appointed was one to the effect that no change should be made in the rules and regulations and the rate of wages without first giving to the labor organizations, whose members would be affected by such change, thirty days' notice or other reasonable notice."

Judge Caldwell then recites how the receivers went into court last January to force a reduction on the schedule of wages, and states all the legal steps taken down to and including the hearing just ended.

Judge Caldwell then goes on to say that when a court of equity takes upon itself the conduct and operation of a great line of railroad the men engaged in conducting the business and operating the road become the employes of the court, and are subject to its orders in all matters relating to the discharge of their duties and entitled to its protection, and adds:

"An essential and indispensable requisite to the safe and successful operation of the road is the employment of sober, intelligent, experienced and capable men for that purpose. When a road comes under the management of a court in which the employes are conceded to possess all these qualifications—and that concession is made in the fullest manner here—the court will not, on light or trivial grounds, dispense with their services or reduce their wages. And when the schedule of wages in force at the time the court assumes the management of the road is the result of a mutual agreement between the company and the employes which has been in force for years, the court will presume the schedule is reasonable and just, and anyone disputing that presumption will be required to overthrow it by satisfactory proof.

"This, the court contends, has not been done by the receivers, although they had all recommended that a cut be made. It is the court's belief that the receivers made the request ignorantly, as only one of them is a practical railroad man, and their opinions upon the subject of wages scheduled is confessedly of little value. The court shares in their anxiety to have an economical administration of this trust to the end that those that own the property and have liens upon it may get out of it what is fairly their due. "But to accomplish this desirable result the wages of the men must not be reduced below a reasonable and just compensation for their services. They must be paid fair wages, though no dividends are paid on the stock and no interest paid on the bonds. "It is a part of the public history of the country, of which the court will take judicial notice, that for the first \$36,000,000 of stock issued this company received less than 2 cents on the dollar, and the profit of construction represented by outstanding bonds was \$2,929,528.34.

"There would seem to be no equity in reducing the wages of employes below what is reasonable and just in order to pay dividends on stock and interest on bonds of this character. The recommendation made as a punishment for crime has passed in this country. In this country it is not unlawful for employes to associate, consult and confer together with a view to maintain or increase their wages, by lawful and peaceful means, any more than it was unlawful for the receivers to counsel and confer together for the purpose of reducing their wages. A corporation is organized capital; organized labor is organized capital: what is lawful for one to do is lawful for the other to do.

"In the opinion of the court the allowances made by the schedules now in force are just and equitable. The employes, under the present system, share the burdens of diminished business. When property is in the custody of receivers the law declares it to be a contempt of the court appointing them for any person to interfere with the property or with the men in their employ. No injunction order can make such unlawful interference any more of a contempt than the law makes it without such order.

"Such orders have an injurious tendency, because they tend to create the impression among men that it is not an offense to interfere with property in possession of receivers, or with the men in their employ unless they have been especially enjoined from so doing. This is a dangerous delusion. To the extent that a special injunction can go in this class of cases the law itself imposes an injunction. For this reason no injunctive order will be entered in this case."

TRADE REVIEW.

Dun and Bradstreet Take Different Views of the Situation.

NEW YORK, April 9.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s review says:

"Improvement in business has continued since the president's veto, which has been sustained in the house, but the best news of the week is the great decrease in the number and importance of the failures. The number was 2,600 in January, 1,302 in February and 1,005 in March. The commercial liabilities were \$31,330,807 in January, \$17,930,419 in February and \$14,730,894 in March. Nearly half the commercial liabilities were of firms failing during the first month; more than half of the trading liabilities, 54 per cent as the full statement shows 42 per cent of the manufacturing liabilities, and 49 per cent of the other commercial liabilities. Moreover, nearly two-thirds of the banking liabilities were of failures in the first month and over half of the railroad liabilities. Though the number of commercial failures, 4,297 in the United States, was never equalled in any quarter until the third of last year, the average of liabilities is only \$14,890, which is lower than has appeared in the records of thirty-eight years at any time closely succeeding any serious reverse. The degree of commercial soundness and health thereby indicated gives ground for hope that the liquidations consequent upon the disaster of 1893 have been in large measure accomplished.

"Wheat has been lifted about 4 cents by reports of serious injury to the plant, but the accounts are more than usually conflicting and there is much uncertainty about the extent of the injury. Corn has declined 1½ cents. White pork has risen 50 cents, with a shade better. The failures for the last week have been 249 in the United States, against 195 last year, and 26 in Canada, against 28 last year.

Bradstreet's says:

"Special telegrams from important distributing centers report general trade quite irregular, previous gains having been followed by shrinkages in many instances. There is a slight gain in business at Pittsburgh in staple merchandise, as well as among manufacturers of bessemer, pig and billets.

"The delay of expected revival in trade at Cincinnati, Detroit and Louisville has had a depressing influence, and is aided by unseasonable weather; but business is reported at Indianapolis, and the expectation is for a good spring trade. Chicago jobbers in cotton dress fabrics, silks, hardware, clothing and lumber report increased sales, but at St. Louis unfavorable weather has checked the demand for dry goods and millinery and kindred lines, although expectation is for an improvement in the demand because country stocks are not large. Kansas City reports considerable activity in general lines, as does Omaha, where improved weather and good roads have stimulated business. Planting throughout Nebraska is being pushed, but the crops need rain. At both cities last mentioned live stock interests have improved.

"The industrial feature of the week is found in thirty-one strikes throughout the country, involving 40,000 employes, principally among building trades at New York and Chicago, textile industries at Paterson and New York, and coal mines and coke operatives in Western Pennsylvania and farther west. Noticeably large increases in the number of small strikes weekly have taken the place of resumption of industrial establishments.

"While bank clearings for March, \$3,355,000, are 16 per cent larger than in February they average only \$39,000,000 daily, contrasted with \$138,000,000 in February. Except for February last and September and August of 1893 last month's clearings total is the smallest in any month for six years; it is 33 per cent less than in March, 1893. Three month's clearings aggregate \$11,926,000,000, 33 per cent less than last year. Out of seventy-seven cities totals for March and for three months at only five of the smaller cities show gains compared with last year. Bank clearings this week aggregate \$90,000,000, 28 per cent more than last week, but the total is 20 per cent less than in the like week last year."

BIG COKE STRIKE ENDED.

The Hungarians Claim They Were the Victims of a Conspiracy.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., April 9.—The great coke strike is ended and the strikers have suffered a disastrous defeat. The leaders of the Slavs and Hungarians in this section are claiming that the strike was the result of a conspiracy of the Irish and German elements of the region to get the Hungarians expelled from the coke region. The Slavs and Hungarians were brought to this country under contract twelve years ago by the owners of the coke works to break a strike, and since that time the wages of the miners and cokemakers have speedily declined. One very marked feature of the strike is that all the leaders of the organization are Irish, while the Irish employes of the region, numbering about 1,500, refuse to take any part in the strike. The Germans also hold aloof. The Hungarians now allege that they have been led into this strike, and incited to riot and bloodshed in order to work up a prejudice against them and cause the people to rise up and annihilate them or expel them.

BATTER DOWN JAIL WALLS.

An Angry Crowd at Greensboro, Ga., Lynch a Black Brute.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 9.—Mrs. Chambers, a respectable white woman of Greensboro, Ga., was assaulted Thursday night by a negro. The negro was arrested and identified. He was placed in jail. The jail was soon afterward attacked by an armed mob. The sheriff made a desperate defense and telegraphed the governor to order out the military, which was done, but before the soldiers reached the scene of the disturbance the mob had battered down the jail walls and lynched the prisoner.

SENT BACK TO DETROIT.

Ex-City Treasurer Tuite Surrendered to Michigan Authorities.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Thomas P. Tuite, the ex-city treasurer of Detroit, Mich., who absconded from that city two years ago, taking with him city funds to the amount of \$15,500, and who was arrested in this city on March 21, was arraigned in the Tombs police court, preliminary to his surrender to the Michigan authorities. An officer started for Detroit at 2 p. m., with Tuite in custody.

STONED TO DEATH.

Fate of a Frick Official at the Hands of Infuriated Coke Strikers.

The Situation in Pennsylvania Is Critical—Conflicts Between Guards and Strikers—A Total of Nine Men Killed—Many Hurt.

TROOPS MAY BE NEEDED.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., April 6.—Riot, bloodshed and murder were the rule in the Connellsville coke region Wednesday. The northern and central portions of the region were the scene of continuous battle from early morning. Ten thousand infuriated strikers marched from point to point in the region spreading death and destruction.

Sheriff Wilhelm, after an interview with Adj. Gen. Greenland, it is said, will call on Gov. Pattison to order out the national guard. The sheriff and his deputies are helpless. Unless the militia is in the region soon there will be more bloodshed.

The fatalities of the day included J. H. Paddock, chief engineer of the Frick company, and a deputy sheriff, name unknown, who were murdered by the strikers, and seven unknown strikers who were killed by deputy sheriffs and guards. A dozen others were seriously, some probably fatally, wounded.

The climax of all the troubles of the day was reached Wednesday afternoon when 1,000 armed strikers came down upon the Davidson works of the H. C. Frick Coke company near Connellsville. The little settlement in the vicinity of the works had been previously undisturbed by the strikers and the men after finishing their day's work were resting at their homes. The workmen were not in sympathy with the strike. The horde of ignorant foreigners pounced down upon them like wild beasts. They first went to the homes of the workmen, and there burned and destroyed property of the company and drove women and children into the fields.

J. H. Paddock, chief civil engineer of the Frick Coke company, had walked over from his home in Connellsville to Davidson to interview some of the deputy sheriffs who were protecting the coke pens. After he had satisfied himself that everything was working satisfactorily he strolled around behind the ovens toward the mouth of the company's mine.

Just as he reached a position under the tippie facing the shaft he saw a party of Huns in the act of tearing away a support from the tramway. The fearless engineer advanced quickly and ordered the men away. Some of them retreated sullenly up the bank with a scowl of anger on their faces. A black-browed striker, with heavy, stooping shoulders, stood his ground. Paddock motioned him away with impatient gesture. At that moment one of the men on the hill threw a stone, striking the engineer on the shoulder. A howl of rage went up from the Huns. They came tearing down like so many demons, with their long hair flying and their eyes on fire. Paddock was thrown violently to the ground. His head was pounded to pieces with fragments of stone. After every spark of life was gone one of the men in an ecstasy of rage drew his revolver and fired a shot through the dead man's head. The party then made an attack on Kennedy and Coll, but they succeeded in escaping with only a few bruises. The rioters left at once for the Bradford works of the same company, where the men have also refused to strike.

The report of Engineer Paddock's murder spread rapidly over the region and within a half hour 100 armed citizens from Connellsville and vicinity, under the leadership of County Detective Frank Campbell, started in pursuit. About 2 miles down the Baltimore & Ohio tracks from Connellsville the citizens overtook fifty of the strikers, who were leaving Davidson. A battle ensued and a volley of shots were fired from both sides. After a desperate struggle the rioters were overpowered and ten of the leaders were placed under arrest. In the conflict one Hungarian was shot through the head and instantly killed and two others were mortally wounded.

Those arrested were brought here on a special train over the Baltimore & Ohio road closely guarded and lodged in jail. The special train was stopped at Dawson on the way up and fifty more rioters were taken aboard. They were captured by a portion of the company of armed citizens which left Connellsville shortly after the murder while on the way to the works of the Mount Pleasant branch. In all there were sixty-four rioters arrested and locked up.

The larger portion of the mob which visited the Davidson works escaped and went to the Broad Ford plants of the Frick company. Here they attempted to renew hostilities, but ran up against forty guards. A skirmish followed during which fifty shots were exchanged, but at such a long distance that there was but one man killed.

During an assault Wednesday morning on the deputy sheriffs guarding the Mayfield works of the McClure Coke company a Hun was shot and instantly killed. Sheriff McCann, of Westmoreland county, was on hand and arrested thirteen of the rioters, but not until one of his deputies had been killed.

THE BARRINGTON NEWS.

By THE NEWS PUBLISHING CO.

J. B. COYKENDALL, Editor.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 14.

We have at last received our press, which we have long waited for, and are now prepared to do all kinds of work in the printing line—from a visiting card to a 1000 page book. We will do good work at reasonable price.

We wish to say to those who have been waiting for us to get a press before they subscribed for the News to call and see us. Come and subscribe for a first-class local newspaper, one that is printed and edited all at home and one that we will do all in our power to improve as we grow older.

The Commonwealth has been stopped to pay toll tax, and when it is going uphill, too. Washington is fretting about what they are going to do with the army when it gets there. They are giving their policemen drilling lessons every night.

The successful aldermen of Chicago took their seats Monday evening. If gifts of flowers are an indication of popularity they are certainly fortunate, for they were literally buried behind great mountains of flowers.

The English brewery syndicate don't relish the idea of having their St. Louis beer boycotted by the Knights of Labor. They will try and settle the controversy by coming over and personally investigating the cause of the trouble and incidentally to taste some good old lager, we presume.

Judge Jenkins, although a judge of the United States Circuit Court, has got himself into hot water. The Congressional Committee is now making an investigation of how he come to issue that obnoxious injunction against the laboring men. It does seem kind of hard to compel a man in this free country to stay in the employ of a certain individual or corporation against his inclination.

Above all things a school teacher should possess plenty of nerve and calm judgement. Last Monday a steam radiator in the Von Humboldt School, Chicago, became out of order and letting the steam escape caused the cry of "fire" to be started, throwing the pupils and teacher into a great state of excitement, causing one boy to be trampled to death and injuring a score of others. It is for an emergency of this kind that the teacher should possess the above accomplishments.

Milwaukee seems to be especially unlucky for firemen. Last Monday morning the handsome and popular playhouse, Davidson's Theatre, was discovered to be on fire, causing the loss of nine lives and injuring a number of others. This accident is similar to the World's Fair cold storage fire last summer. The firemen were on the roof when without a moments warning it gave way carrying them down with it. Some years ago about a score were roasted in the Newhall fire, while a little over a year ago thirteen blocks were razed to the ground, killing something like sixteen brave firemen. It is not a soft snap to be a fireman in a large city.

Farmers' Unrest.

Continued from First Page.

There is some need for an energetic wholesale merchant to receive his letters three or four times a day, but no one can satisfactorily explain why deliveries should be made oftener than once a day in the resident portions of a large city. The average friendly letter is a very airy affair, and it is safe to say that not more than one in a million of them grows stale by being a day older. If a country family can wait not one day only, but one week, or one month for such a gassy nothing, surely a city family ought to be satisfied with one daily mail. The money thus saved could be spread for better advantages in the farming districts.

If a farmer wants a book he must pay postage at the rate of 8 cents a pound. On cheap paper-bound volumes this is a very serious additional percentage. But people in cities have a bookstore and can buy without a cent of postage. Efforts have been made to reduce the postage, but the express lobbies have always been strong enough to head off the farmer. For millions of these farmers the only higher education they can get is to read good literature. Literature is a university itself. Public schools are free and the mails ought to be as near free as possible.

The farmer has absolutely no safe means of sending money through the mails. At his little neighborhood postoffice he can get no money order. He must trust his money to a registered letter and if this is lost the postal officials complacently try to trace the loss, but very seldom or ever do. But in cities a man can obtain a money order and be guaranteed against even a shadow of loss.

But the evil of evils for the farmer is the railroad. It was against this enemy that he first organized, and this is the most vulnerable point of assault to-day. The farmer is tied to one spot and sells all his crops at one season. He is bound hand and foot and cast into the lion's den of shifting railway rates. Competition in rates for him is a malodorous failure. The grangers made the first move for breaking up the feudalistic regime of transportation bossism. The keynote sounded then has furnished the strain to the present. The farmer's only salvation is in government ownership or strict government supervision. The railroad came from the government and they can be controlled by the government.

The farmers' movement has been sneered at and abused as socialistic and anarchistic. But the farmer is neither a socialist or anarchist. He is of all men the conservative member of society. He does not ask for equality of distribution, but he does ask for equity of treatment. He does not want revolution, but he does want reform.

C. MERIWETHER.

Johns Hopkins University.

WAUKEGAN.

The lake was on a tear Monday. A snow storm Tuesday. Rain! Rain!! Rain!!! What will be the next? Sunshine we hope.

A South Side man, who occasionally looks through beer glasses too often was seen on the Genessee street bridge last night. He was standing on the middle of it, leaning over the railing and said: "Shee zisch shing move, Lemme off at Utica street, pleash." But he got off at Genessee street, just the same.

An empty box car was left at the wire work one day last week, to be

filled; but it was not as empty as it was supposed to be. When the men opened the door, lo and behold! there was a little piccaninny crouching in a corner and staring at them with eyes like saucers. When they took the little fellow to the office of the company he proved to be as smart as he was black. He said he was 9 years old, and that his parents were dead and a brakeman was taking care of him. He said it was the brakeman that put him in the car. He is a lively little fellow and will get along all right without the brakeman.

Mr. W. L. Conner and Miss Elinor Harrower spent Sunday with Mr. Samuel England in Chicago.

The Bennett Dramatic Company gave numbers with their admission tickets, the holder of the lucky number to get a gold watch. The drawing was done after the show Saturday night, and William Wandel carried off the ticker.

"He wears ribbons" is the latest slang phrase which is likely to become in vogue also in this city, where it has already made its appearance. It simply means that a man is a sneak; that figuratively speaking he approaches you with muffled feet. Another new bit of slang is: "He doesn't cut any ice." It simply means that he or she, whichever sex referred to, plays no part. Both of these expressions are almost new and the first, at least, is likely to become much in vogue with people who like to add to their slang vocabulary.

There is a fire sale here this week. We are afraid there is too much water to make a fire sale successful.

There are seventeen grocery stores in Waukegan and all but one of them run a delivery wagon, and some of them two and three. Three or four have a market and three a meat market and dry goods. Is it any wonder that they complain of hard times when there are so many of them? A great many of the people have been unfortunate and haven't the money to pay their bills but are honest and will pay them when they get the money, so the grocers hate to refuse to sell them goods; but it is hard for them to stand it when they have to pay cash for everything. The people who complain that they are not making anything ought to be thankful that they clear expenses these times. MARIE.

WAUCONDA.

Postmaster Johnson has nearly finished life's journey. The last few weeks he has been failing rapidly, and Thursday it was thought that the end was near.

Stoxen's butcher was held up by two men near C. Davlin's, but he started his team and left them.

C. L. Pratt will organize a camp of Maccabees this week.

The entertainment by the young people of Wauconda was a grand success, and the large audience was well pleased. Myrtle Dixon of Barrington favored us with a choice song.

Grace Hill is visiting with friends in Belvidere.

George Wraggs is building a fine barn on his farm.

The Oakland Hotel will open ready for business, E. Oaks, prop.

Election next Tuesday the issue is whiskey against liquor, and it is going to be a close fight.

Ray Kimberly is a regular visitor here and Cuba. How about the wine?

Geo. Reeder spends his spare time hunting ducks with a fog-horn.

Dr. D. D. Moran was a visitor last week.

LOST STRAYED OR STOLEN!

A reward of \$10 will be given any person finding a passage of scripture that teaches the application of water by sprinkling, or pouring in baptism. Any person giving chapter and verses before the first day of June, 1894, will receive the above reward.

D. Pierce, Barrington, Ill.

The Home Question:



"What shall we do with our Walls?"

IS EASILY ANSWERED IF YOU CALL AND EXAMINE THE LATEST THINGS IN

ARTISTIC WALL PAPER,

— AT —

A. W. MEYER & CO.

Beautiful Papers, suitable for Halls, Parlors, Dining Rooms at 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 1-2 cents per roll and upwards.

We are in a position to take care of the Wall Paper trade, and can save you from 10 to 25 per cent.

WINDOW SHADES.

We handle ONLY the Best Quality and Makes of the different grades of shade material.

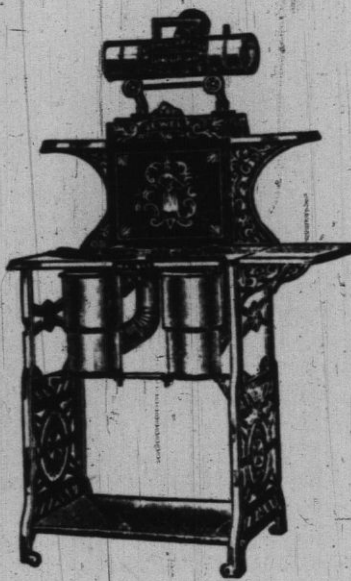
WE make a specialty of making shades in special sizes for residences.

We believe in small profits and Large Sales.

WE STUDY YOUR INTERESTS AT ALL TIMES.

RESPECTFULLY YOURS.

A. W. MEYER & CO.



In asking you to purchase a "Jewel Stove" we offer the following pertinent returns for your money:

A Stove that has a horizontal tank with a separate flow into each valve and the most necessary improvement in connection with a Process Stove—a tank valve that is easily and quickly removed for cleaning.

The needles are made of German silver—a sight feed, so that the gas-line may be seen as it drips. Furthermore, it is the handsomest and most perfect stove made. Call and examine at

H. D. A. GREBE, Barrington, Ill.

HARDWARE.

Have Removed from Zimmerman's

Old Stand to the Old Plagge Store, south of the Railroad Track. Come and see me.

GEO. W. FOREMAN,

— DEALER IN —

Fine Wines, Liquors, Etc.

A Choice Lot of First-class Bottle Goods Always on Hand.

THE BEST LINE OF CIGARS AND TOBACCO IN THE MARKET.

POOL ROOM IN CONNECTION.

BARRINGTON,

-0-

ILLINOIS.

Honor Roll.

Of the Barrington High School
for Week Ending April 6.

Present every day:

Fred Palmer.
Dennis Schroeder.
Julius Landwer.
John Mundhenke.
James Hutchinson.
Henry Schulz.
George Landwer.
Charlie Wagner.
George Kirby.
Ray Bailey.
Fred Hobein.
Fred Pingle.
Samuel Peters.
Willie Hatje.
Charlie Maynard.
Elmer Gieske.
Arthur Kampert.
Henry Wulff.
Frank Catlow.
Charlie Catlow.
Hobart Meier.
George Meier.
Emma Brinkamp.
Anna Jahn.
Helen Waller.
Florence Peck.
Anna Dolan.
Marie Dolan.
Minnie Rochow.
Laura Catlow.
Edith Meier.
Edna Church.
Ethel Church.
Alma Krueger.
Lydia Sadt.
Ruth Myers.
Lena Thies.
Gladys Lines.
Berenice Hawley.
Fydella Elvidge.
Lulu Rieka.
Jennie Lines.
Alma Stiefenhofer.
Emma Hager.
Vivian Comstock.
Emma Jahn.
Huldah Diekman.
Nellie Thrasher.

MISS FRYE,
Teacher.

Robin Allen.
Lewis Comstock.
Willis Krueger.
Elmer Kampert.
August Mundhenke.
Grace Freeman.
Ida Hutchinson.
Clara Kampert.
Rosa Landwer.
George Benhoff.
Laura Wessel.
Arthur Gleason.
Edie Martin.
Will Mundhenke.
Alvin Meier.
Reuben Plagge.
Luella Peters.
Luella Plagge.
Iva Runyan.
August Meier.

MISS MORRIS,
Teacher.

Neither tardy nor absent.

Frank Bailey.
Henry Brinkamp.
Lee Comstock.
Bennie Frey.
Rex Henderson.
Willie Kirby.
Eddie Kirby.
Irvin Landwer.
Emil Myers.
John Myers.
Samuel Nacher.
Herbert Plagge.
Theodore Rahn.
Leo Rahn.
Leonard Volker.
Lester Webster.
Arthur Catlow.
Paul Kampert.
Bertie Maynard.
Louis Rieck.
Willis Runyan.
Albert Wolf.
Ethel Austin.
Mary Ernst.
Olga Hennings.
Mary Jahn.
Louisa Pingel.
Lizzie Miners.
Beulah Otis.
Alta Powers.
Iva Robertson.
Anna Scholz.
Myrtle Comstock.
Lizzie Jacobs.
Esther Kampert.
Amanda Kampert.
Ethel Kitson.

Amelie Krueger.
Rosa Lageschulte.
Jennie Landwer.
Louisa Meier.
Cora Jahnke.
Freda Nacher.
Henry Antholz.
Herman Dickman.

ALVINA MYERS,
Teacher.

Grammar Room.
Neither tardy nor absent.

Ray Elvidge.
Grace Generaux.
Eddie Ernst.
Flora Nelson.
Floyd Harnden.
Wilber Harnden.
Karl Volker.
Ezra Meyer.
Clarence Sizer.
John Sizer.
Grace Otis.
Mina Robertson.
Edwin Diekman.
Laura Rieka.
Laura Kampert.
Albert Kreft.
A Grammar Test.
A Class—Grace Otis 96.
Bessie Decker 87.
Myrtle Runyan 81.
Floyd Harnden 80.
B Class—Karl Volker 100.
Laura Kampert 94.
Laura Kieka 96.
Grace Generaux 92.
Alfred Landwer 89.
MARIE E. MCKEE,
Teacher.

Appointments of the United Evangelical Church.

The first conference of the United Evangelical Church, which was in session in this city all of last week, closed its labor Tuesday afternoon. Following are the appointments.

Freeport District—W. Caton, Presiding Elder.
Freeport Trinity—S. F. Entorf.
Davis—H. C. Stephen.
Cedarville—H. H. Thoren.
Orangeville—J. W. Fager.
Stockton—J. H. Keagle.
Rush—C. W. Davis.
Shannon—C. G. Unangst.
Polo and Forreton—C. K. Yeakel.

Brookville—B. F. Ludy.
Chadwich—W. A. Unangst.
Fair Haven—J. Divan.
South Dixon—J. H. Johnson.
Dixon—Isaac Divan.
South Dixon—J. H. Johnson.
Sterling—B. R. Schultze.

South Illinois District—A. Haefele, Presiding Elder.
Groveland—M. C. Morlock.
Mason—Wm. Schuster.
Streator—M. Stamm.
Ottawa—C. J. Schuster.
Washington—J. H. Schultze.
Reddick—Wm. Gross.
Roberts—Wm. Schweiker.
El Paso—J. W. Michaels.
Weston—P. Himmel.
Assumption—D. J. Klopp.
Joanesboro—C. Stockhove.
Terry Haute, Ind.—J. Fuchs.
Clarksville—C. F. Matthies.

Chicago District—J. Schneider, Presiding Elder.
Chicago N. Hoyne Ave.—C. F. Kiest.
Chicago N. Ashland—C. A. Fuessele.
Chicago Dearborn street—F. Busse.

Desplaines—F. W. Landwer.
Barrington—Th. Suhr.
Edison Park—C. Roloff.
Highland Park and Deerfield—Albert Fuessele.
Naperville Salem and Downer's Grove—C. H. Dubs.
Peotone—C. J. Frey.
Ræd City, Mich.—A. Lutz.
Owasso and Flint, Mich.—J. G. Finkbeiner.
Naperville Bistrict—H. Messner, Presiding Elder.
Naperville Grace Church—J. J. Klopp.

Chicago Adams Church—W. H. Fouke.

Manhattan—J. G. Fidler.
Aurora—D. B. Beyers.
Pierceville—J. Stengel.
Hampshire—G. Barth.
Elgin—A. Strackfaden.
Joliet—J. W. Mohr.
Ashton—William Barberich.
Genesee—H. Moser.
Hoopole—C. S. Fehr.
Lorraine—Joseph. Eller.
J. W. Woodside was appointed missionary to Africa and C. F. Rife to Polynesia, Asia.

F. Kampert, F. A. Lageschulte and B. H. Sadt were the lay members from Barrington that were present.

SPRING LAKE.

A surprise party was held at the home of Fred Estergren a week ago Thursday evening in honor of Miss Carr, the school teacher. About twenty-five availed themselves of the opportunity to show their esteem of Miss Carr. Music and games were indulged in until the wee small hours.

J. Oberst visited Elgin Saturday night on pleasure.

Clint says he is willing to divide his last cent with a person, but when he divides his last half of a plug of tobacco with a man and then have him steal the whole of it it is too much for Clint.

What is the matter with Barrington road commissioners that the road by Mr. Cady's gravel pit is almost impassable, and has been in that condition for the last six months? A person is in danger of his life when he drives through there after dark. Some one should make a vigorous complaint, as the mud is now hub deep.

Services were held in the Haeger School House last Sunday evening by Mr. West of Cary. A large and appreciative audience listened to a good sermon. By a unanimous vote it was decided to hold meetings there every Sunday evening after April 22. Let everybody attend and give the Reverend gentleman a surprise in the shape of a large attendance.

A dance was given at Cary last Saturday night and an excellent time is reported.

Charley Heath spent Sunday in Elgin.

We were in error last week when we said that the average price for February milk was 66 cents. We should have said March milk.

Frank, the next time you take your best girl to the dance don't lose your head as bad as you did last Saturday night. It does not look good, and Fred, if you cannot get courage enough to take a young lady to the dance without taking a third person we would advise you to stay at home. Remember two are company but three is a crowd, besides the other fellow may cut you out.

Albert Luschy will give a dance Saturday night at Adanecks Hall. Everybody should come and enjoy themselves.

Misses Carr and Ostergreen Sundayed in Algonquin.

Miss Haeger of Dundee is spending a few days with her uncle, R. W. Haeger.

WAY BACK.

LAKE COUNTY LEGAL NEWS.

Waukegan, Lake Co., Ill., April 12.—Real Estate Transfers for week ending April 11th, 1894:

G. W. Ganse to Anns Stolle: Lots 29 and 30 in block 52, Washburn Park \$260.

James B. Hobbs to Susan Summy: Lot 35 in block 109 South Waukegan \$300.

F. W. Ganse to Mary Wierman: Lots 7 and 8 in block 33 South Waukegan \$500.

Carl E. Saylor to Elizabeth Al-

Continued on Page Eight.

FRANK J. MEIER,

DEALER IN

Fresh and Smoked Meats,

HIDES, POULTRY AND FURS,

FISH, OYSTERS, Etc.

Orders Taken and

Promptly Delivered.....

—BARRINGTON.

H. S. MEIER,

Practical Carpet Weaver.

.....I DO ALL KINDS OF.....

CARPET AND RUG WEAVING.

Call and Examine Work

Guarantee First-class Work at Low Prices.

—BARRINGTON, ILL.

Keep

Your

Eye

On

This

Space

Next

Week.

PEDIGREE OF

SCOTT

Stands 16 hands high; weight, 1,600; bright bay; white face; 7 years old; one white hind foot.

Lord Rowton, jr., sire
Lord Rowton (2976)
by Corswell (1420),
Vol. 4.

Dam, Maida 2d (755)
vol. 4, by Conqueror
(196) vol. 41, grand
dam Maida (1245) by
Ivenhoe (399) vol. 2,
g. gr. dam Billy vol. 1,
by sir Collin Camp-
well (78) vol. 2, g. gr.
dam Maggie by Stant-
ly Jack (1318) vol. 2.

Dam of Lord Rowton, jr.
dam Maud, sired by
Lord Dufferin (imp't'd)
grand dam by Sir Wm.
Wallace, imported.

TERMS: \$8.00.

At H. Schwemm, Barrington, Ill.

DEALER IN

Farm Implements, Buggies, Wagons, Etc.

HORSES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

IT MUST STAND.

Judge Jenkins Refuses to Change His Famous Decision.

It is Modified in a Minor Particular, But He Remains Firm Regarding Its Main Features—Strikes Are Bitterly Condemned.

SYNOPSIS OF THE DECISION.

MILWAUKEE, April 9.—If labor organizations achieved a victory in Omaha Thursday at the hands of Judge Caldwell they were given a black eye by Judge Jenkins Friday when he decided the motion to amend his strike order and sustained his original order in every particular except that he struck out the clause which reads: "And from ordering, recommending, approving and advising others to quit the service of the receivers of the Northern Pacific January 1, 1894, or any other time." In all its essential features the original order is sustained. He takes an exactly contrary view to that of Judge Caldwell. The judge's review of the case is complete and exhaustive and carefully covers every point raised in the argument. It is a sweeping victory for the receivers. The judge was nearly two hours in delivering the decision.

Labor Organizations Denounced.
The decision is made noticeable by the pronounced stand taken by the judge on what is generally known as the "labor question." The vehemence of the language used, coupled with the general denunciation of labor organizations and their methods, will cause the order to be discussed in every section of the country. The decision contains fully 12,000 words, a large portion, however, being made up of opinions quoted from various decisions of other judges. After reviewing the case the judge says in his decision:

Combined Capital and Combined Labor.
"In the discussion of the important and interesting questions presented by this motion it is not within the province of the court to assume part in the contest between capital and labor which, it is asserted, is here involved. It may be that the aggregated power of combined capital is fraught with danger to the republic. It may be that the aggregated power of combined labor is perilous to the peace of society and to the rights of property. It doubtless is true that in the contest the rights of both have been invaded, and that each has wrongs to be redressed. If danger to the state exists from the combination of either capital or labor, requiring additional restraint or modification of existing laws, it is within the peculiar province of the legislature to determine the necessary remedy, and to declare the general policy of the state touching the relations between capital and labor. With that the judicial power of the government is not concerned. But it is the duty of the courts to restrain those warring factions so far as their action may infringe the declared law of the land, that society may not be disrupted or its peace invaded and that individual and corporate rights may not be infringed.

"If the combination and conspiracy alleged and the acts threatened to be done in pursuance thereof are unlawful it cannot, I think, be successfully denied that restraint by injunction is the appropriate remedy. It may be true that a right of action at law would arise upon consummation of the threatened injury, but manifestly such remedy would be inadequate. The threatened interference with the operations of the railway; if carried into effect, would result in paralysis of its business, stopping the commerce ebbing and flowing through seven states of the union, working incalculable injury to the property and causing great public privation. Pecuniary compensation would be wholly inadequate. The injury would be irreparable. Compensation could be obtained only through a multiplicity of suits against 12,000 men scattered along the line of this railway for a distance of 4,400 miles. It is the peculiar function of equity in such cases, where the injury would result not alone in severe private but in great public wrong, to restrain the commission of the threatened acts and not to send a party to seek uncertain and inadequate remedy at law.

"That jurisdiction rests upon settled and unassailable ground. It is no longer open to controversy that a court of equity may restrain threatened trespass involving the immediate or ultimate destruction of property, working irreparable injury, and for which there would be no adequate compensation at law. It will in extreme cases, where the peril is imminent and the danger great, issue mandatory injunctions requiring a particular service to be performed, or a particular direction to be given, or a particular order to be revoked, in prevention of a threatened trespass upon property or upon public rights.

"I need not enlarge upon the subject. The jurisdiction is beyond question; is plenary and comprehensive.

Punishment for Contempt Not Enough.
The judge then cited several authorities and continued:

"It would be anomalous indeed if the court, holding this property in possession in trust, could not protect it from injury and could not restrain interference which would render abortive all efforts to perform the public duties charged upon this railway.

"It was suggested by counsel that as improper interference with this property during its possession by the court is a contempt, punishment therefor would furnish ample remedy, and that therefore an injunction would not lie. This is clearly an erroneous view. Punishment for contempt is not compensation for an injury. The pecuniary penalty for contempt does not go to the owner of the property injured. Such contempt is deemed a public wrong and the fine inures to the government. The injunction goes in prevention of wrong to property and injury to the public welfare; the fine, in punishment of contumacy. The writ reaches the inchoate conspiracy to injure and prevents the contemplated wrong. The proceedings in contempt is ex post facto, punishing for a wrong effected."

No Right to Quit When He Pleases.
The judge then reviews the conditions that gave rise to the issuance of the writ. Continuing he says:

"There would seem to exist in some minds a lamentable misrepresentation of the terms 'liberty' and 'right.' It would seem by some to be supposed that in this land one has the constitutional right to do as one may please, and that any restraint upon the will is an infringement upon freedom of action. Rights are not absolute, but are relative. Rights grow out of duty and are limited by duty. One has not the right arbitrarily to quit service without regard to the necessities of that service. His right of abandonment is limited by the assumption of that service, and the conditions and exigencies attaching thereto.

"Ordinarily the abandonment of service by an individual is accompanied with so little of inconvenience, and with such slight resulting loss, that it is a matter of but little moment

when or how he may quit the service. But for all that the principle remains, recognized by every just mind, that the quitting must be timely and decent, in view of existing conditions. * * * If what I have stated be correct as to individual action the principle applies with greater force to the case of a combination of a large number of employes to abandon service suddenly and without reasonable notice, with the result of crippling the operation of the railway and injuring the public. The effect in this particular instance would have proven disastrous. The labor organizations are said to represent three-fourths of all the employes upon the railways within the United States—an army of many hundred thousands of men. The skilled labor necessary to the safe operation of a railway could not be readily supplied along 4,000 miles of railway.

"The difficulty of obtaining substitutes in the place of those who should leave the service would be intensified by the fact asserted and conceded at the argument that no member of these large organizations would dare to accept service in the place of those who should leave, because such acceptance would be followed by expulsion from their order and by social ostracism by their fellows. If this conspiracy had proven effective by failure on the part of the court to issue its preventive writ, this vast property would have been paralyzed in its operation, the wheels of an active commerce would have ceased to revolve, many portions of seven states would have been shut off in the midst of winter from the necessary supply of clothing, food and fuel, the masses of the United States would have been stopped, and the general business of seven states and the commerce of the whole country passing over this railway would have been suspended for an indefinite time. All these hardships and inconveniences it is said must be submitted to that certain of these men, discontented with the conditions of their service, may combine and conspire with the object and intent of crippling the property, to suddenly cease the performance of their duties. It is said that to restrain them from so doing is abridgment of liberty and infringement of constitutional right. I do not so apprehend the law. I freely concede the right of the individual to abandon service at a proper time and in a decent manner. I concede the right of all the employes of this road, acting in concert, to abandon their service at a proper time and in a decent manner, but I do not concede their right to abandon such service suddenly without reasonable notice.

"The second branch of the action has reference to the writ of injunction issued upon the supplemental petition of the receivers restraining any combination or conspiracy from having for its purpose the inauguration of a strike upon the lines of the railway operated by the receivers and from ordering, advising or approving by communication or instruction or otherwise the employes of the receivers to join in a strike. This part of the motion presents the issue whether a strike is lawful. The answer must largely depend upon the proper definition of the term."

The judge then cited the various definitions of the word strike and dwelt upon strikes in general. He said he knew of no peaceful strike, and that no strike was ever heard of that was or could be successful unaccompanied by intimidation or violence. He continued:

"A strike without violence would equal the representation of the tragedy of Hamlet, with the part of Hamlet omitted. The moment that violence becomes an essential part of a scheme, or a necessary means of effecting the purpose of a combination, that moment the combination otherwise legal becomes illegal. All combinations, to interfere with perfect freedom in the proper management and control of one's lawful business, to dictate the terms upon which such business shall be conducted, by means of threats or by interference with property or traffic, or with the lawful employment of others, are within the condemnation of the law."

Makes a Slight Modification.

Judge Jenkins then, referring to the clause in the supplemental injunction, which enjoins any one from ordering, recommending, approving or advising others to quit the service of the Northern Pacific railway, and which has been characterized as wholly unwarranted, said the clause was inserted out of abundant caution, that the meaning of the court might be clear, that there would be no unwarrantable interference with the property, no intimidation, no violence, no strike. Since this language of the writ in this respect had been misconstrued and the restraint intended was in his judgment comprehended within the other provisions of the writ, the motion in that respect would be granted and the clause stricken from the writ. In all other respects the motion would be denied.

TO TREAT ALL ALIKE.

Judge Dundy Says Union Pacific Men Will Have Justice.

OMAHA, Neb., April 9.—The American Railway union has made application in the United States district court to have the salaries of the members of the order on the Union Pacific road, which were cut last August, restored to the old rate. Judge Dundy was visibly excited when addressing the attorneys from the bench. He said:

"If it is stated that such a cut has been made in the wages of these men connected with this organization—or outside of it—on this railway, when others who are drawing higher pay have been so highly favored, I will see that those who are drawing less pay will be treated the same way and I will advise that the old pay be restored. Still, it is but fair to the other side that they should have notice. You have to rely a great deal on the testimony of railway men in these cases, and they should have notice, and I suggest the propriety when Mr. Dickinson returns of making the order."

"Now, I have got myself into difficulty, as you can readily see, by following the example Judge Jenkins made in the Northern Pacific case, when he allowed a schedule reducing the pay and fixing in the order that the parties were bound to comply with it when no notice, not a minute, was given. I do not propose to get myself in that shape again and be denounced in open court where I have to preside at times. I followed his order, though mine was less stringent than his when he did not give the men a minute's notice, and now I am denounced all over the country for doing the very thing he did, when I was following a precedent he set. My term of court commences at Norfolk on Monday, but if necessary I will postpone that in order to have a speedy hearing in this case."

In conclusion Judge Dundy said: "If you want to make application to have the old pay restored, I want you and every other one of the employes on the road to understand that if they have been wronged by the reduction that they will not have to join any union to get a hearing because, as I have said before, I will hear one person that has a grievance or I will hear 100, or 1,000, or 4,000—as they claim to have in this union—and I will make no distinction between the parties."

THE TARIFF BILL.

Merits of the Measure Discussed by the Senate.

On the 31 Senator Voorhees (dem. Ind.) opened the tariff debate in the senate. He denounced the protective system of tariff legislation as developed and fastened upon the business and labor of the American people, especially during the third of a century past, growing worse at every stage, as a system of indescribable injustice and oppression, yet, said he, all of its vicious principles and workings, ramified as they are through every branch of trade and commerce, cannot be annihilated by a single blow or totally wiped out by a single legislative enactment. For the bill now under consideration no such claim is made, but in its behalf can be truthfully asserted, and will be successfully maintained, that it accomplishes a great work in the field of tariff reform.

He challenged "the attention of the senate and the country to the great and commanding fact that by the provisions of this bill the seeming paradox of a reduction of taxes and at the same time an increase of public revenue may well be effected when it becomes a law. It is enough to say that we have liberalized American markets, made them more accessible to the traffic of the world, and, while not establishing free trade, we have made trade freer and more even-handed between the manufacturer and the consumer. But over and above and beyond this wide and well-known field of extortion and injustice, it will be found from the schedules of this bill that the tariff taxes now officially ascertained and paid under existing law on the wants, necessities and daily consumption of the laboring men, women and children of the United States have been reduced more than \$76,000,000 per annum. To this must be added the further imposing fact that the bill provides for a full and ample revenue, largely in excess of present supplies, with which to meet all the requirements of the public credit. Such a consummation as this, so full of relief to the people, and of strength, safety and honor to the government, may well stand as a monument to the imperfections and shortcomings alleged against the pending measure, and will constitute the rock on which the temple of tariff reform will be built, and against which, in the ameliorated future, the gates of avarice, oppression and fraud shall not prevail."

Senator Voorhees defended the ad valorem system as fairer, honest and more easily understood than specific duties. He said: "Absolute free trade in sugar is an attractive theme, but no such thing has ever existed for a single hour since the organization of this government. A moderate duty has always been imposed on sugar and it has always been a staunch revenue support to the government."

Concerning the whisky feature, he claimed at all times to have favored an increased tax for the purpose of securing a sufficient support of the government with as light a tax as possible on the necessities of life. The revenue raised from distilled spirits, the purchase and consumption of which was never a necessity of life, was to him a deep gratification, the more so as \$20,000,000 of the surplus accruing under the bill would be furnished by the tax on whisky.

Speaking of the proposed income tax, which he warmly upholds, Senator Voorhees said: "The proposition contained in the pending bill to levy a tax of 2 per cent. on all net incomes of corporations and of individuals in excess of \$4,000 per annum is so just and equitable toward the hardworking taxpayers of meager resources throughout the entire country that not a word in its defense, or explanation would seem necessary here or anywhere else."

On the 31 Senator Allison (rep. Ia.) gave an outline of some of the main objections which will be urged against the bill, took up many of Voorhees' statements and vigorously replied to them. Analyzing the destructive principles on which the bill was constructed, he cited the growth and development of the country under a protective system as an illustration of the benefits of that system.

He commented upon the fact that the government had always avoided excises from internal revenue taxes except for war purposes, remarking that the internal revenue to-day was bringing in just about enough to pay pensions, which were a war expenditure in reality. Now, he said, the democratic majority proposes to return to the internal revenue system and expand it in time of peace.

In his discussion of the practical effect of the proposed legislation Senator Allison recalled how in 1832, when the controversy over the tariff was fiercest, the southern free traders themselves had proposed no such sudden and sweeping change as do their brethren of to-day. He recalled Henry Clay's provision that where the ad valorem prevailed it should be on the home valuation and not on foreign valuation.

Senator Allison said that at the proper time he should offer an amendment that the valuation should be that of leading cities in the United States, instead of that which under the bill as represented by the majority the foreign exporters would put on their own goods. Incidentally he showed how unjustly the ad valorem duties would operate against American farmers along the Canadian border. He gave his belief that if the propositions of the majority of the committee were carried out as to valuations an immense number of new offices would have to be created, because the appraisers and special examiners at the customs ports would have to be multiplied indefinitely.

On the 4th Mr. Allison resumed his speech, devoting his remarks to the departure from specific to ad valorem duties, and pointed out the inconsistency of retaining specific duties on some articles and the ad valorem system on others. In response to a question Senator Allison declared that he intended to vote for free sugar, both raw and refined, as it was in the bill when it came from the house, and then he would propose an amendment replacing the bounty on sugar as it was in the McKinley law. He criticized the alcoholic schedule as imposing a great hardship upon many industries and denounced the plan to make up a deficit by levying a tax on sugar and incomes. He asserted that he should not knowingly contribute by this bill or any other to the promoting of the interests of Great Britain at the sacrifice of the interests of his own country.

Mr. Mills (dem. Tex.) followed, confining himself chiefly to a defense of the ad valorem system. Mr. Mills said: "We cannot pass our bill without making some concessions. I am between the devil and the deep sea, and when it is a question of going to the devil, by keeping the McKinley law, or of going to sea, and there must be some favorable wind to blow me back to land, I am going to sea."

On the 6th Mr. Peffer (rep. Kan.) in a discussion of revenue and protective tariffs declared that the "most consistent and practicable system of tariff taxation for revenue only is that adopted by Great Britain—taxing only such articles as are not produced in the country levying the tax, and in addition such articles as are of a more or less harmful character—as liquors and tobacco. But," he said, "while this method is simple it is unjust in its operation. Sugar, coffee, tea and spices would supply all the revenue we now derive from customs. But a system which operates so unjustly upon poor people could not be enforced in this country."

The Wilson bill Mr. Peffer characterized as a protective measure, surrendering "revenue on the luxuries and discriminates against farms. The duties on many farm products are of no benefit to the farmer, but when they are of any use let them remain, if the protection policy is to be maintained. The Wilson bill allows a loss of revenue that might as well be retained. It is no better on the whole than the present law. It has free wool, but taxes clothes; free hides, but taxes shoes. It protects manufacturers and gives free raw materials.

The chairman of the finance committee denounced protection as robbery. How can he support this bill? His speech was an arraignment of his colleagues and an apology for himself. When the tariff-reformers bring free wool and leave such burdens on the clothing of men and women who perform the manual labor of the country may we not inquire where the line is to be drawn between a tariff for revenue only and the 'culminating atrocity of this legislation'?"

Referring to the populist view of the tariff he said: "We understand that the levying of tariff duties is a tax upon the people, and we would make the burden as light as possible." The populists believe in a graduated income tax and regard it as the most equitable system of taxation. The populists do not believe in falling down the rich, but in raising up the poor. We do not believe in abandoning wholly the present system. I take it that professed tariff reformers do not see how greatly their practices contrast with their theory; they mean well but lack courage. Protection as taught by our fathers is the proper doctrine. Protection to domestic industries. Only such industries as can be made national, employing large numbers of people, should be protected, and that only enough to establish them. Bounties in many cases are better than cheaper duties."

AMONG THE BERGS.

Exciting Experience of the Crew of the British Ship Fulwood.

LONDON, April 7.—The British ship Fulwood, Capt. Lewis, which sailed from San Francisco November 1 for Queenstown, arrived at the latter port Friday. Capt. Lewis reports that on January 16, in latitude 54° south, the Fulwood entered a vast field of ice that had drifted from the Antarctic ocean. Some of the bergs were of gigantic size, being at least 5 miles long and towering to a height of 600 feet. At one time there were counted from the maintop of the ship 400 of these ice mountains. Sometimes two of the bergs would drift together, crashing into each other with tremendous violence, when thousands of tons of ice would be detached and drop into the sea with a thundering crash. Had the vessel been caught between two of these colliding bergs she would have been ground to atoms.

Fortunately, however, the wind held from the same direction for the four days that the Fulwood was among the icebergs, and to this alone was due her escape from the imminent peril that she was in. "Quite a heavy sea was running, and several times when the Fulwood had been close to a berg she encountered a dangerous back-wash. Tons of water were thrown upon the decks from the back-wash, but, her hatches being protected by heavy tarpaulins, no water reached the cargo. The northward drift of the bergs was at about the same rate of speed, and Capt. Lewis expressed the opinion that they would reach a much lower latitude before they would lose their dangerous character. After four days of the most exciting experience the Fulwood dropped the bergs astern and finally reached port without further adventure.

LAKES TO THE ATLANTIC.
Congressman Simpson Proposes Joining with Canada to Build a Ship Canal.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Representative Simpson, of Kansas, is preparing a joint resolution proposing an international commission between the United States and Canada with a view to co-operation in a system of canals and waterways closely connecting the great lakes with the Atlantic ocean. Mr. Simpson, who sailed the lakes in his early days, proposes a cut from Georgian bay, on the east shore of Lake Huron, through to Lake Ontario. This cut could be made by way of Lake Simcoe and other small lakes, so that the actual cut would not be over 100 miles. It would save 800 miles of the present route through the St. Clair and Detroit rivers, the entire length of Lake Erie and the Welland canal. It would make almost a bee line from the upper lakes to the St. Lawrence, and thence to the ocean. It is also contemplated that joint action be taken on improving the upper St. Lawrence in order to open this lake and ocean route to the largest and most modern boats. The great grain regions of the far northwest would thus have a direct water route to the ocean, instead of a circuitous lake route to Buffalo and transshipment there by rail to the seaboard.

Northwestern Wins.
ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 7.—The second annual inter-collegiate debate occurred Friday night in University hall between Michigan and Northwestern. The question was: "Resolved, That the Policy of the Federal Government Should Be to Bring About the Annexation of the Hawaiian Islands." Northwestern had the negative side, and at the close was declared winner by the judges.

Discredits Reports of Fighting.
WASHINGTON, April 7.—All is quiet among the Cheyennes and Arapahoes in Oklahoma, according to information that has reached the bureau of Indian affairs. The bureau officials assert that the trouble at Fort Reno amounted to nothing more than a personal difficulty between one or two of the Indians and a like number of the cattlemen.

Fire in a Brewery.

ALEXANDRIA, Ind., April 7.—A fire of incendiary origin broke out Friday night in the Fred Miller Brewing company's buildings. Three horses, three buildings and the stock were consumed. Loss, \$2,000, with \$500 insurance.

Miss Ruth Oder, of Springfield, an insane patient at Jacksonville, Ill., hanged herself to a door hinge.

John Calhoun, a farmer living near Tyler City, Ind., was killed by the accidental discharge of a shotgun.

BEN KING NO MORE.

The Poet and Humorist Found Dead in His Bed.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., April 10.—Ben King, the Michigan poet and humorist, who appeared at the opera house here Friday night with Opie Read, was found dead in bed at his room in the Morehead house. When the clerk went to his room to wake him to go to Owensboro on the 4 o'clock (a. m.) train he could not be aroused. Repeated knocking at the door brought no response and an entrance to the room was effected through the transom. Mr. King was lying in bed dead. He had evidently died from heart disease. His body will be sent to his home at St. Joseph, Mich., where he has a wife and two children.

Friday night at the supper given by the local press to Read and King one of party, after all had been seated, remarked that there were just thirteen at the table. Mr. King, apparently very much excited, but evidently in jest, jumped up and declared he would not again seat himself until another guest was provided and the unlucky number broken.

CHICAGO, April 10.—The remains of Ben King, who died suddenly at Bowling Green, Ky., arrived here Sunday. Funeral ceremonies were held at the rooms of the Press club. Appropriate addresses were made by members of the club and a committee was appointed to attend the funeral at St. Joseph, Mich.

WOMEN TO BE MASONS.

Mrs. Lease Preparing to Organize a Lodge in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 10.—Mrs. Lease, of Kansas, is in the city. Her errand is the organization of a lodge of female masons. Speaking of her mission she said:

"I am in Chicago to organize a masonic order for women. I have decided that the masonic order has been of such wonderful benefit to men, so wonderfully uplifting and educational, that it is certainly a pity to deprive women of the benefits. I do not propose to organize anything antagonistic to the present masonic order, but the organization will be made in such a manner that they will cooperate with us and approve of it. I wish to organize here first, and then in New York and the other principal cities. I am already billed to speak in New York for a compensation of \$500 a night at Madison square. The lectures will be followed by the organization and the initiation of members of the masonic degrees. This is really no new departure; in fact, it is old. At one time in Europe, principally in France, the crowned heads all went wild over the scheme of conferring masonic degrees on women. There is no use in saying there is any masonry in the eastern star degree. I propose to use the bona fide masonic order."

SIX MEN POISONED.

Poison Placed in the Coffee to Get Even with a Boarder at Danville, Ill.

DANVILLE, Ill., April 10.—Six men, boarders at the house of C. L. Plunkett on Hazel street, were poisoned by drinking coffee Friday evening. Their names are Harry E. Owens, P. A. Zorio, Dolph Murray, James Makenson, Walter Miller and James R. Gaskill. The last named died after suffering terrible convulsions, at 3 a. m. Saturday. He was 70 years old, lived at Stillwater, Minn., and was in Danville for medical treatment. The other five are considered out of danger. These six were the only boarders that drank coffee. Those that took tea and milk were not affected. Mrs. Plunkett, wife of the landlord, only took two mouthfuls of coffee and was slightly affected. It is supposed the coffee was poisoned to get even with one of the boarders.

ALL FAIR BUILDINGS SOLD.

Bought at Private Sale by L. C. Garrett of St. Louis, for \$75,500.

CHICAGO, April 10.—All the big world's fair buildings were sold at private sale by the south park commissioners Friday. L. C. Garrett, a St. Louis contractor, bought the lot for \$75,500. This purchase includes the great Manufacturer's building, Machinery hall and the buildings of Administration, Electricity, Mines, Agriculture, Fisheries and Transportation. The only structure not named in the purchase are the Art building, now the property of the Field Columbian museum, the Convent La Rabida, the two service buildings, into which the exposition company has gathered its effects, and the Forestry building.

TILLMAN'S CRUSADE.

It Has Cost the State About \$25,000—Will Continue the Fight.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 10.—Gov. Tillman's crusade against Darlington and his use of the militia cost the state \$25,000. The governor says he is personally responsible for Constables McLendon and Cain, who are under arrest, and will not ask for a change of venue for their trial. If they are convicted Tillman has promised not to interfere by pardon. He says the dispensaries at Florence and Darlington will reopen and that his spies will continue to search private houses for illicit liquor. Within two weeks, the governor says, 25,000 men will be organized to uphold the dispensary law.

Made Too Much Flour.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—Two of the largest flouring mills in this city closed down a few days ago, ostensibly for the purpose of making repairs to machinery. Now it is reported that nearly every flouring mill in this district will close down for an indefinite period. It is claimed that there has been an overproduction of flour. This, in addition to the low price of flour, makes it almost necessary for the mills to close down.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

"Now you may tell the court the circumstances of your husband's disappearance," said the attorney to Mrs. Persimmons. "Well, sir," replied the good lady, "he went out one morning, and it wasn't more than half an hour till he never came back."—Harper's Bazar.

COUGHS, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, etc., quickly relieved by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TABLETS. Sold only in boxes. Price, 25 cts.

"Your cost is inside out," remarked the absolute idiot. "Thank you," rejoined the towering genius, as he hastily rectified the error. "Don't speak of it," said the idiot; "I am troubled with absence of mind myself."—Waif.

It is always the other fellow who brings politics into the discussion of a public question. On our side we never sink below the level of statesmanship.—Boston Transcript.

LEGAL FILIBUSTERING.

Voice of the People Against the Slow Administration of Justice.

The general public and all parties concerned, excepting, of course, the lawyers, have long since become worn out with exasperation at the delays in trials in which large sums and important interests are involved.

When it comes to cases in which crime is to be punished and justice should be dealt out, this slow dragging along becomes even more trying, and it is not strange if now and then some one questions whether or no law and lawyers are not seriously at fault in so conducting these affairs that they appear interminable, and as though the counsel themselves were striving to keep them along, as doctors sometimes do their patients, in order to make more out of them. Certain it is that intelligent laymen all over the land are complaining of such action on the part of the members of the legal fraternity, and some day these same grumblers may rise in their wrath and demand a reconstruction of the methods of the law, in order that existence may not become a burden through needless waiting and justice long delayed.

It is a curious fact that many of the transactions of daily life, that might easily be attended to by any person of ordinary good sense, are handicapped by the necessity for legal assistance. Because they must have this, important interests are neglected, and of this neglect some one is prompt to take advantage. Then there is a necessity for legal interference, and if the victim is unable to employ counsel he fares badly. If he is able to do so, it is but justice to say that he sometimes fares worse, for once in the clutches of the law there is never any telling where one may bring up. Charles Dickens rendered an invaluable service to the world when he wrote his wonderful story of "Bleak House." "Jarndyce and Jarndyce" stand the world over for the law's delay and that interminable, intolerable waiting that ended only when the entire substance of the estate was consumed, and it was duly announced to the gentlemen on the bench that the case was concluded simply because there was nothing left to litigate about.

It is this sort of delay that is the incentive to violent measures. If one could feel certain that misdemeanor of all sorts would be promptly punished, there would be far less temptation to take the law into one's own hands. But when, after long years of injustice, waiting, hoping and fearing, the feeling comes that one is not getting, or even likely to get, his just dues, exasperation turns to desperation, and it is scarcely to be wondered at if the victim makes an effort, at least, to gain for himself that which the law, under cover of looking after his interests, has wholly deprived him of. Human nature is impatient and long-suffering; but when, through tactics of bushwhacking, filibustering, beating around the bush, indulging in technicalities, pleading nonsensical excuses and putting matters off on pretexts absolutely transparent, patience ceases to be a virtue, and worn threadbare by such unjust and unrighteous practices, mankind rebels and the unjustly dealt with seeks to take matters into his own hands.

The majesty of the law is never vindicated in this way, and as many cases are at present conducted, its dignity, strength and symmetry are destroyed and distorted, and instead of being honorable and honored among men, it has come to mean to many ears merely a series of trickeries by which one man may gain without suffering penalties that which by rights belongs to another.—N. Y. Ledger.

Farms for the Million.

The marvelous development of the States of Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska and Wyoming, within the last few years has attracted attention in all parts of the world. It is not necessary, however, to search far for the causes of this wonderful growth, for this entire region, which is penetrated by The North-Western Line, teems with golden opportunities for enterprising farmers, mechanics and laborers who desire to better their condition. Here are lands which combine all varieties of soil, climate and physical feature that render them most desirable for agriculture or commerce. Rich rolling prairies, capable of raising the finest quality of farm products in luxurious abundance, can still be secured at low prices and upon most liberal terms, and in many cases good productive farms can be purchased for scarcely more than the yearly rental many eastern farmers are compelled to pay. Reaching the principal cities and towns and the richest and most productive farming districts of this favored region The North-Western Line (Chicago & North-Western R'y) offers its patrons the advantages of ready markets, unexcelled train service, perfect equipment and all the comforts and conveniences known to strictly first-class railway travel. Maps, time tables and general information can be obtained of ticket agents of connecting lines, or by addressing W. A. Thrall, General Passenger and Ticket Agent Chicago & North-Western R'y, Chicago, Ill.

MAMMA—"Robbie, why is it that you always quarrel with the little girl next door?" Robbie—"Cause she won't ever hit a fellow like boys do."—Inter Ocean.

Deafness Cannot be Cured by local applications, as they cannot 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 cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills, 25 cents.

"Bronson is an awful glutton." "He is making up for lost time. He nearly starved to death while he was a clerk."—Harper's Bazar.

Breathing Poison. You can't draw a breath without inhaling poison, if you sojourn in a malarious locality during the unhealthy seasons. The demizens of malaria stricken regions testify that the only certain safeguard against the poisonous vapor and its products, chills and fever, remittent fever, ague cake and dumb ague, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which remedies, also, constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia and rheumatism.

The strawberry box makes a very pleasant impression even though we know how very shallow it is.—Inter Ocean.

Which Will You Be A farm renter or a farm owner? It rests with yourself. Stay where you are and you will be a renter all your life. Move to Nebraska where good land is cheap and cheap land is good, and you can easily become an owner. Write to J. Francis, G. P. & T. A., Burlington Route, Omaha, Neb., for descriptive pamphlet. It's free and a postal will bring it to you.

DRIZZLE—"How long did that new play of yours run?" Fizzle—"Till it got in the next town."—Life.

McVicker's Theater. Beginning Monday, April 9, the great Romantic Russian Drama, "Darkest Russia," by H. Grattan Donnelly. "The play has all the requisites of success." Seats by mail.

First Dear Girl—"What are you reading, dear?" Second Dear Girl—"Oh, your diary."—Philadelphia Record.

LIKE OIL Upon Troubled Waters is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar upon a cold. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

The Skill and Knowledge

Essential to the production of the most perfect and popular laxative remedy known, have enabled the California Fig Syrup Co. to achieve a great success in the reputation of its remedy, Syrup of Figs, as it is conceded to be the universal laxative. For sale by all druggists.



DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT THE GREAT KIDNEY LIVER AND BLADDER CURE.

Rheumatism, Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflammation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of the bladder.

Disordered Liver, Biliousness, headache, indigestion or gout. SWAMP-ROOT invigorates, cures kidney difficulties, Bright's disease, urinary troubles.

Impure Blood, Scrofula, malaria, general weakness or debility. SWAMP-ROOT builds up quickly a run down constitution and makes the weak strong.

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid. At Druggists, 50c. Size, \$1.00 Size. "Invalids' Guide to Health" free. Consultation free. DR. KILMER & Co., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

From Factory To Farm. ANTI-TRUST Silver Binder Twine. No Jobbers, Retailers or Middlemen. Quality Guaranteed in every respect. Lowest Prices Ever Made. Write for Quotation. PLANET MILLS, 17 W. Lake St., Chicago. ANNUAL CAPACITY, 10,000,000 LBS.

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM. Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. TRY THE CURE. HAY-FEVER. A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 30 cents at Druggists, or by mail, ELY BROTHERS, 53 Warren St., New York.

W. L. DOUGLAS'S SHOE. equals custom work, costing from \$4 to \$6, best value for the money in the world. Name and price stamped on the bottom. Every pair warranted. Take no substitute. See local papers for full description of our complete lines for ladies and gentlemen or send for Illustrated Catalogue giving instructions how to order by mail. Postage free. You can get the best bargains of 2-centers who push our shoes.

ST. JACOBS OIL. CURES PAIN, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, SPRAINS, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, BURNS.

Columbus Discovered America, We Keep it Clean With Santa Claus Soap. Sold everywhere made by THE N.K. FAIRBANK COMPANY Chicago.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED SAPOLIO. GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS. SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.



The subject of the above portrait is a prominent and much respected citizen, Mr. Robert Manson, of West Rye, N. H. Where Mr. Manson is known "his word is as good as his bond." In a recent letter to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., Mr. Manson says: "Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the best pills I ever took for the liver. All my friends say they do them the most good." This opinion is shared by every one who once tries these tiny, little, sugar-coated pills, which are to be found in all medicine stores. The U. S. Inspector of Immigration at Buffalo, N. Y., writes of them as follows: "From early childhood I have suffered from a sluggish liver, with all the disorders accompanying such a condition. Doctors' prescriptions and patent medicines I have used in abundance; they only afforded temporary relief. I was recommended to try Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. I did so, taking two at night and one after dinner every day for two weeks. I have reduced the dose to one 'Pellet' every day for two months. I have in six months increased in solid flesh twenty-two pounds. I am in better health than I have been since childhood. Drowsiness and unpleasant feelings after meals have completely disappeared."

John A. O'Berry

Assist nature a little now and then with a gentle laxative, or, if need be, with a more searching and cleansing cathartic, thereby removing offending matter from the stomach and bowels, and toning up and invigorating the liver and quickening its tardy action, and you thereby remove the cause of a multitude of distressing diseases, such as headaches, indigestion, biliousness, skin diseases, boils, carbuncles, piles, fevers and maladies too numerous to mention.

If people would pay more attention to properly regulating the action of their bowels, they would have less frequent occasion to call for their doctors' services to subdue attacks of dangerous diseases.

"Do you feel perfectly safe about having your wife drive this horse?" "Great Scott, yes; that horse has too good sense to allow any woman to drive him into a dangerous place."—Inter Ocean.

REBUKE—"Hold," roared the tragedian, as the audience laughed heartily at his death scene, "do you suppose I'm doing this for fun?"—Truth.

Hicks (in the graveyard, reading a tombstone)—"Sacred to the memory of Thomas Slendermind." Wicks—"Yes; isn't it ridiculous? Slendermind was the most forgetful fellow that ever lived."—Boston Transcript.

NOT MAD—He tore his hair and plucked out his beard. Presently he paused. "Sea-foam?" he queried.—Truth.

Your Heart's Blood. Is the most important part of your organism. Three-fourths of the complaints to which the system is subject are due to impurities in the blood. You can therefore realize how vital it is to Keep It Pure. For which nothing equals S. S. S. It effectually removes all impurities, cleanses the blood thoroughly and builds up the general health. Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases. Mailed Free to any address. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE ACRES of THE FINEST 1,000,000 ACRES FARMING LANDS. Along the lines of the Great Northern Railway in Minnesota, Low Price and Easy Terms of Payment. For full particulars and maps address LAND COMMISSIONER, Great Northern Railway, ST. PAUL, MINN. EXAMINE THIS PAPER every time you read.

THE MARKETS.	
New York, April 9.	
LIVE STOCK—Cattle.....	\$3 50 @ 4 50
Sheep.....	3 50 @ 5 00
Hogs.....	5 00 @ 5 45
FLOUR—Winter Patents.....	3 25 @ 3 45
Minnesota Patents.....	3 50 @ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	67 @ 67 1/2
Ungraded Red.....	60 @ 65
CORN—No. 2.....	46 @ 47
Ungraded Mixed.....	46 @ 47
OATS—Track Mixed Western.....	37 @ 38
RYE—Western.....	50 @ 57 1/2
PORK—Mess, New.....	13 50 @ 14 00
LARD—Western.....	7 50 @ 7 65
BUTTER—Western Creamery.....	18 @ 23 1/2
Western Dairy.....	11 @ 15
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Shipping Steers.....	\$3 05 @ 4 75
Cows.....	1 50 @ 3 10
Stockers.....	2 80 @ 3 10
Feeders.....	3 10 @ 3 65
Butchers' Steers.....	2 00 @ 3 50
Bulls.....	2 00 @ 3 50
HOGS.....	4 65 @ 5 10
SHEEP.....	2 75 @ 5 30
BUTTER—Creamery.....	11 @ 22
Dairy.....	15 @ 20
EGGS—Fresh.....	9 @ 9 1/2
BROOM CORN.	
Western (per ton).....	30 00 @ 55 00
Western Dwarf.....	50 00 @ 70 00
Illinois Good to Choice.....	45 00 @ 70 00
POTATOES—Mixed.....	46 @ 70
POPKA—Meal.....	11 85 @ 12 07 1/2
LARD—Steam.....	7 10 @ 7 15
FLOUR—Spring Patents.....	3 20 @ 3 60
Spring Straights.....	2 80 @ 2 60
Winter Patents.....	3 80 @ 3 15
Winter Straights.....	2 80 @ 3 70
GRAIN—Wheat, Cash.	
Corn, No. 2.....	38 @ 38 1/2
Oats, No. 2.....	31 1/2 @ 31 1/2
Rye, No. 2.....	49 1/2 @ 49 1/2
Barley, Good to Choice.....	41 @ 58
LUMBER.	
Siding.....	16 00 @ 23 50
Flooring.....	38 00 @ 37 00
Common Boards.....	14 50 @ 14 60
Fencing.....	13 00 @ 16 00
Lath, Dry.....	2 @ 2 50
Shingles.....	2 40 @ 3 15
KANSAS CITY.	
CATTLE—Shipping Steers.....	\$2 85 @ 4 25
Stockers and Feeders.....	2 75 @ 3 50
HOGS.....	4 00 @ 4 75
SHEEP.....	3 50 @ 5 08
OMAHA.	
CATTLE—Steers.....	\$3 25 @ 4 25
Feeders.....	2 30 @ 3 40
HOGS.....	4 70 @ 4 82 1/2
SHEEP.....	3 00 @ 4 40

