pany and the train hands. All the latter who survived will be held to strict accountability under the Mexican law, although, as a matter of fact, they were in no way responsible for the disaster.

The most terrible Mexican railroad accident was the one that occurred on the night of June 24, 1881, when a train on the San Morelos railway was precipitated by the fall of a bridge into the river near Cuartla. About 200 lives were lost in that accident.

BURIED IN BRICK AND MORTAR.

Two Buildings in New York City Fall Down on the Workmen.

New York, March 1.--Two buildings, one in course of construction and one in course of demolition, collapsed in this city today and killed five men and fatally injured or maimed or bruised nineteen others. The first accident occurred about 9:30 a.m.

A house at the corner of Forty-third street and Tenth avenue which was being torn down by some forty laborers, fell with a crash, carrying several workmen to the basement three floors below and they were most completely covered with tons of bricks, dry mortar and iron beams. The dead are:

HUGH CULLEN.
ANGELO VICAR.
JOHN O'CONNOR.
JAMES MALLOY.

The injured are: Pat Curran, Thomas McCennon, Edward Meaney, M. E. Keeley, Louis Stein, Felix Moran, Charles Robson.

The building, which was an old one, had been used as a malt house by M. & A. E. Schwenfurth for the past thirty years, but it has not been occupied for more than two years.

It was eight stories high and ran back about sixty feet on West Forty-third street. Men were tearing down the old structure under the direction of Contractors O'Keefe and Keegan. The work had gone on successfully until this morning, when the men had got down as far as the rear of the third floor, known as "the old kiln house."

RUMBLING NOISE HEARD.

There were about eighteen men on this floor at the hour mentioned when suddenly there was a rumbling noise and the building rocked as if shaken by an earthquake. In another moment the floor gave way and fell with its human freight to the basement, carrying the other floors with it. In an instant every person in the neighborhood which is filled with tenement houses felt that something awful had occurred and men, women and children ran distractedly in all directions.

Some of the cooler heads turned in the fire alarm and ambulance calls, which were quickly responded to. Assisted by some laborers who had fortunately escaped, and many willing citizens, the firemen began the work of rescue. It was a hard and very dangerous task as the walls were tottering and the remaining flooring and beams overhead threatened to topple down every moment. Besides, the rescuers had to be very cautious, fearing that the slightest carelessness on their part might end the lives of some of the injured, whose groans and cries for help came from all directions underneath the stones and debris, from which heads, arms and legs protruded.

At 9 o'clock John Connor was brought out but he died in the ambulance on the way to Roosevelt hospital. Half an hour later the dead bodies of Culen and Vicor were extricated. The rescuers worked desperately and by 12 o'clock everyone of the laborers had been accounted for. Contractors George W. O'Keefe and Patrick Keegan were arrested, but were later admitted to bail by the coroner.

SECOND ACCIDENT.

The second accident occurred about 2:25 o'clock this afternoon. Without the slightest warning to the fifty men that worked near it, the central wall of the four double tenement houses being erected at 151 and 157 Orchard street, crumbled and fell. With the wall went portions of four floors, leaving a great rent fifty feet long and thirty feet wide in the center of the buildings. It was like a pit at the bottom of which was a mass of tangled iron and broken wood that covered many men. From that heap in an hour had been taken out one man dead and twelve injured. The dead man is John Wilson. The injured are: William Wilkinson, back broken; Frank Thornton, badly injured; — — Gloria, both legs broken; John Thornton, bodily injuries; Thomas Wilson, head injured; G. J. Gamble, both legs broken; Joseph Barbarar left leg broken Frank Barbara, back injured; Joseph Mezire, head injured; Patrick Flaherty, leg injured; Pat Malloy, back injured; William Malloy, arms bruised.

Abraham Levy, with three or four other men, got into the building and dragged out three men who were only lightly held down by bits of wood. The second man carried out was John Wilson. It could be seen at once that he was badly hurt. After that the fireman came, soon to be followed by the reserves from the Eldridge street police station. There were fifty men working in the four buildings.

ON THE FOURTH FLOOR.

Most of the men were on the fourth floor of the house, No. 155. Between the front and rear of the house was a big party wall that crumbled. In a heap the men went down with the falling floor. One of the brick layers, Michael Luscales, was near a window toward the front of the house. He had just time as the floor sank beneath him to clutch at a window sash and was left clinging to the frail support, four stories above the ground. He managed to crawl up so as to sit on the window sill, from which position he was afterwards rescued by the firemen.

The cries of the imprisoned men could be heard on every side when the firemen came. Alarms were sent at once for additional firemen to begin removing the timbers. Ten of the twelve men who were rescued early were gotten out with little trouble.

The contractors are John Coomes of Astoria and Peter G. Cleves. The owner is William F. Lannon. All were arrested.

Captain Cartwright said he had made a careful examination of the building and said it was a surprise to him that the house had stood as long as it did. The mortar, he said, had been examined by an expert and pronounced worthless. It was of the weakest sort. It was also said that the bricks were of poor quality; that the beams were not properly supported and that the iron girders were not on stone in the walls as they should be. At the station bail for the arrested men was refused. The police tried to find Building Inspector Timothy J. Ormsby to learn from him why he had not reported the flimsy character of the building. They were not able to find him.

TO AVOID A MONOPOLY.

Amendments Offered to a Bill Relating to Public Utilities.

Topeka, March 1.—A matter of importance in the senate today was the passage of a house bill enabling cities of the first class to compete with corporations in the building of bridges and viaducts. Senator Taylor amended the bill to avoid the possibility of corporate monopoly, also to Senator Baldwin's bill to enable cities of the second class to purchase or construct light own waterworks, gas and electric light plants.

CLEANED OUT THE TOWN.

Dickinson County Criminals Who Can Turn Their Hands to Anything.

Kansas City, March 1.—A special from Abilene, Kan., says: At Banner City, this county ,the store of H. M. Raugh was burglarized last night Several hundred dollars in negotiable paper was taken and $50 dollars cash also secured. The Missouri Pacific depot was also broken open and $50 and tickets taken. The house of Gibson Hunter was burned; nothing saved. The vandals are still at large.

FOUGHT TO A DRAW

JOE WALCOTT AND BILLY SMITH PUT UP GOOD FIGHTING.

Four Thousand Interested Spectators Witness Their Plucky Struggle for the Welter Weight Championship of the United States--Walcott is Clever but Smith is Game--Punishment Versus Aggressiveness--Decision Satisfactory Only the Crowd Wanted to See a Finish --General Sporting News.

Boston, March 1.—In the presence of 4,000 people at Murray's hall tonight Joe Wolcott and Billy Smith fought fifteen rounds for the welterweight championship of this country and Referee Aaron decided at the close of the fifteenth round that the fight was a draw in the midst of wild excitement and applause and hisses. At the close of the fifteenth round Wolcott insisted on fighting to a finish. Smith shook hands pleasantly with Walcott and the big crowd thought a finish fight would ensue but it was decided that the fight was over.

Smith, although the severest punished for a dozen rounds, came up smilingly and fresh in the thirteenth and from that to the finish was looked upon as the winner, but the closing two rounds were even honors and the decision was accepted as a just one, although the audience longed for a few more rounds.

Walcott was the favorite and was the cleverest leading and landing throughout. Smith was game and put up a good fight. During the fight Smith showed up best in the seventh and thirteenth rounds and recovered so well that his faults were overlooked in the other rounds. Walcott was the punisher and Smith the aggressor during the fight. In the sixth round Smith floored the colored boy and punched him to the ropes. Smith, however, was terribly punished and pluckily held his own. The fight was a series of rushes and punches on the heart, face and head, and at these times the spectators waited for the finish punch to close the fight.

George Dixon was behind Walcott and Howie Hodgkins piloted Billy Smith. Barney Aarons of New York was the referee and Dan Murphy time keeper.

San Francisco Races.

San Francisco, March 1.—The fine weather of the past few weeks has been the means of bringing about good results:

First race—Six furlongs, selling, maidens and non-winners: McFarlane, 2½ to 1, won; Esperance, 3 to 1, second; J. O. C., 9 to 1, third. Time 1:15¾.

Second—Six furlongs, handicap, three year olds and upward: Ferrier, 3 to 1, won; Jim Flood, 12 to 1, second; Quirt, 4 to 1, third. Time 1:14.

Third—One mile, selling: Whitestone, 2 to 1, won; Hydy, 3 to 1, second; Rico, 2 to 1, third. Time 1:42½.

Forth—Hurdle, selling, short course, about a mile and a half, selling, maidens Mestor, even, won; Mero, 5 to 1, second; Wyanshot, 3½ to 1, third. Time 3:26.

Fifth—Six furlongs, selling, three olds and upward: Tim Murphay, 2 to 5, won; Don Fulano, 6 to 1, second; Sir Richard, 4 to 1, third. Time 1:16½.

New Orleans Races.

New Oreans, March 1.—Seventy-first day of the Crescent City Jockey club's winter meeting. Weather rainy; track heavy. Summaries:

First race—Six furlongs: Merritt, 2 to 1, won; Readina, 6 to 1, second; Ben Wilson, 10 to 1, third. Time 1:19.

Second—Five and a half furlongs: Hi Henry, 10 to 3, won; G. B. Cox, 7 to 2, second; Gee Whiz, 20 to 1, third. Time 1:12.

Third—One mile: Flornece P. 10 to 1, won; Zaldivar, 6 to 5, second; Tarrock, 15 to 1, third. Time 1:48.

Fourth—Six furlongs: Moloch, 4 to 1, won; Miss Lilly, 6 to 5, second; Hibernia Queen, 8 to 1, third. Time 1:20.

Fifth—Five furlongs: Julia Arthur, 7 to 5, won; Hollywood, 9 to 2, second; Dr. Reed, 8 to 1, third. Time 1:06½.

PLEADS HIS OWN CASE.

McKee Rankin, Actor, Defends Himself on a Charge of Dead Beating.

Kansas City, March 1.—McKee Rankin, the ctor, today entered a new role that of lawyer and made a hit. It was in the case of the proprietor of the Centropolis hotel, who Wednesday night last had Rankin and four members of his company arrested charged with evading payment of a board bill. In Justice Krueger's court today Rankin appeared as his own lawyer and successfully combatted Prosecuting Attorney Lathy on every point presented. His argument was short but convincing and when he concluded, no evidence of intended fraud having been shown, the case was promptly dismissed and the costs ordered assessed against the complainant.

THIRTY DAYS IN JAIL.

More Rioters are Sentenced in Savannah and Slastery Still in Town.

Savannah, Ga., March 1.—Eight more rioters were sentenced to thirty days in jail by the recorder this morning. Their friends gave bonds and all cases go to the tate courts. Slattery remains here awaiting arrival of an A. P. A. organizer, who it is understood will lecture on the objects of that organization Feeling is quieting down but the arrival of the organizer is expected to rouse it again to come extent

HE LOVES HIS COUNTRY.

Nevertheless Mr. James Favors a Pacific Republic.

San Francisco, March 1.—David B. James has posted the following proclamation in front of his shop on Market street, the placard having conspicious red letter heading:

"Citizens--Read this. Eastern manufacturers are starving your industrial classes and bankrupting our business men. The crisis cannot be kept up much longer. Our only relief is a Pacific republic. We tax certain foreign goods, why not protect ourselves against the east." (Signed.)

DAVID B. JAMES.

James says he loves his country, believes in peaceful secession of the west and the establishment of a republic with its own cabinet and president. He is a California pioneer. He says:

"We have no chance here without we establish a separate republic and tax the east. It can be done without the firing of a gun and it will mean prosperity to the masses. We can produce everything we need right here and states west of the Rocky mountains ought to be centered into one empire. We do not want the east to interfere with us or legislate for us because our interests are widely different. They do not understand our Chinese or Japanese problems, nor do they understand many other questions peculiar to us. We take out $15,000,000 of bullion annually, we produce everything needed in the entire range of human consumption and if we can only escape from eastern importations which are favored by railroads, we will have prosperous times and work for all our idle people as well as for those unborn..

"Our only connection with the east need only be in case of war. We would have offensive and defensive treatise and there would never be any trouble between the two sections. It would still be America and freedom."

WILL HELP THE FARMERS.

Business Men of St. Louis to Send Corn into Nebraska.

St. Louis, March 1,—At a joint meeting of the members of the Merchants Exchange and Mercantile club, action in regard to appeals of the farmers in the drouth stricken districts of Nebraska, Kansas, Western Iowa and South Dakota has been taken. It was agreed that St. Louis in common with other cities should extend to the suffering farmers in those states such assistance as will enable them to put in their crops and thus be able to provide for themselves during the coming year. It is proposed to raise a fund with which to purchase enough feed for the stock, the same to be distributed by local committees, duly organized and authorized in the various counties the amounts given to each farmer to be paid by his note which will be a first lien on his crop. Committees will be appointed to take charge of the matter.

SAME THING OVER AGAIN.

Nothing Accomplished at the Conference of Western and Trunk Lines.

Chicago, March 1.—The conference between the Western lines and those of the Trunk lines association lasted all of today but nothing whatever was accomplished and the meeting will be resumed tomorrow. The first question to come up was that of commissions on the emigrant traffic. It was passed after a short discussion and the matter of the orders of the western lines in the territory of the trunk lines came up. This was also passed after a short discussion and then the trunk lines asked that the western lines withdraw their emigrant clearing house from New York and allow them to handle all the business. The western roads announced that they were not disposed to take the action demanded by the trunk lines but the advisory committee agreed to take the matter under consideration and will report later.

The Canadian Pacific differentials were under discussion when the meeting adjourned. No approach to definite action was taken on any of the matters which came up. It is hardly expected that the meeting will accomplish anything definite tomorrow.

The statement of the earnings of the Budlington road for January shows a large falling off in all departments save one, despite a decrease in the operating expenses, of $195,767. The only department which showed an increase was that of mail and miscellaneous earnings, where there was an increase of $31,952. The gross earnings for January were $2,354,526, a decrease of $382,454; operating expenses were $1,544,769, a decrease of $195,767; net earnings were $709,737, a decrease of $186,687; the deficit for the month was $195,263 against a surplus of $99,177 for the same month of last year.

A rumor was current today that John Egan, last summer president of the General Managers association, had been appointed general manager of "a western line."

The general opinion was that the road was the Colorado Midland. At the office of the Atchison, however, nothing was known of the appointmen. President Robinson is in California and Receiver Walker is in New York and nobody at the traffic office of the road here had any information on the subject.

Chairman Caldwell, of the Western Trunk Line association, received a telegram from General Passenger Agent Townsend of the Missouri Pacific that either Mr. Townsend or some other representative of the Missouri will be here in the morning to meet with the members of th committee regarding the membership of the Missouri Pacific. Chairman Caldwell at once issued a call for a general meeting of the committee, believing when he did so that the conference with the lines would be terminated today. It is probable, however, that the trunk lines will have ended their meeting with the western lines in time to permit the latter to hold their own meeting.

NO TWO SAW ALIKE.

Attempt to Draw Up a Freight Rate Schedule Collapses Suddenly.

Omaha, Neb., March 1.—The conference of the western railroad officials in the niterest of a new freight rate schedule collapsed tonight and the members left for their homes. When the representatives of the traffic department of the several railroads represented met this morning it was for the purpose of lining coal rates in Kansas, an agreement having been reached Thursday night just previous to adjournment. But when the details came to be worked out it was ascertained that no two representatives saw the agrement through the same spectacles. They had twelve hours to figure the matter over. The meeting terminated suddenly. There is much speculation as to just what will be the result but probably a further cut in rates.

THEY ASK FOR HELP.

Indian Viceroy Memoralized on the Currency Question.

London March 1.—A dispatch from Calcutta to the Times, which will be published tomorrow, says the trades associations has sent a memorial to the viceroy, Lord Elgin, on the currency question, drawing attention to the serious loss imposed upon the retail trade of the country by the continual fluctuation and the falling in the rate of exchange. The signers of the memorial urge that immediate steps be taken to remedy the existing troubles and they suggest the absolute prohibition of the import of silver on private account as a necessary preliminary.

WHEREVER there is love there will be trust.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

TAKING THE NAMES

SILVER DEMOCRATS ARE SIGNING THE DECLARATION.

Sets Forth the Free Silver Man's Confession of Faith and Proposes to Restore Silver to Free and Unlimited Coinage Along With Gold as it Was Prior to 1873--Representative Members of Congress From Fifteen States in It--Paramount Importance of the Money Question in the Campaign of 1896.

Washington, March 1.—The Democratic silver manifesto which has been the chief topic of talk on that side of the house for a few days, was made public today. While it has been generally circulated for the consideration of members, there was no attempt to secure signatures until a late hour because the prime movers in the matter were undecided whether to call a caucus for discussion of the matter, or to secure signatures, or to issue directly to the public. In consideration of the short time left and the pressure of business it was determinied not to have a conference. Representative members from fifteen states signed the declaration today at the instance of Mr. Bryan, but the canvass is so far very incomplete and the list of signers will not be made public until it is complete. The paper follows:

"To the Democrats of the United States—We, the undersigned Democrats present for your consideration the following statement: We believe that the establishment of gold as the only monetary standard, and the elimination of silver as a full legal tender money will increase the purchasing power of each dollar, add to the burden of all debts, decrease the market value or all other forms of property, continue and intensify business depression and finally reduce the majority of the people to financial bondage.

"We believe that no party can hope for enduring success in the United States so long as it advocates a single gold standard, and that the advocacy of such a financial policy would be especially unfortunate to a party which, like the Democratic party, derives its voting strength from those who may without reproach be called the common people; and we point to the overwhelming defeat of the party in 1894, to the opposition aroused by the veto of the seigniorage bill and to the still more unanimous protest against the issue of gold bonds as proof that the Democratic party cannot be brought to the support of the gold standard policy.

"We believe that the money question will be the paramount issue in 1896, and will so remain untill it is settled by the intelligence and patriotism of the American voter.

"We believe a large majority of the Democrats of the United States favor bimetallism and realize it can only be secured by the restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present ratio, and we assert that the majority has and should exert the right to control the policy of the party and retain the party name.

"We believe it is the duty of the majority and within their power to take charge of the party organization and make the Democratic party an effective instrument in the accomplishment of needed reforms.

"It is not necessary that Democrats should surrender their convictions on other questions in order to take an active part in the settlement of the question, which at this time, surpasses all others in importance.

"We believe that the rank and file of the party should at once assert themselves in the Democratic party and place itself on record in favor of the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, as such coinage existed prior to 1873, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation, such gold and silver coin to be full legal tender for all debts public and private.

"We urge all Democrats who favor the financial policy above set forth to associate themselves together and impress their views upon the party organization; we urge all newspapers in harmony with the above financial policy to place it at the head of the editorial column and assist in the immediate restoration of bimetallism."

Icicles

Glistening in the rays of the noonday sun are beautiful exceedingly, but if one of them were thrust down your back how you would shudder. This is precisely what you do when the premonitory chill of fever and ague comes on. Then is the time to take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a "knocker out" of every form of malaria; also of dyspepsia, billiousness, constipation, rheumatism and kidney trouble.

THE WEATHER.

Wichita, March 1.

Forecast for Wichita and vicinity—Fair; warmer Saturday afternoon and Sunday.

For the past twenty-four hours the highest temperature has been 40 degrees, the lowest 30 degrees, and the mean 35 degrees, with a few flakes of snow at 7:15 a. m. followed by clearing weather, high to fresh north wind and high barometer.

Total rainfall for February 1.19 inches. Average temperature for February 27 degrees, which is six degrees below the normal.

Thus far this month the average temperature has been 35 degrees.

For the past six years the average temperature for the month of March has been 44 degrees, and for the 1st day 36 degrees.

FRED L. JOHNSON,
Observer.

Washington, March 1.—Following is the forecast up to 8 p. m. Saturday:

For Kansas—Fair; warmer; winds shifting to westerly.

For Oklahoma and the Indian Territory—Fair; winds shifting to west; slightly warmer Saturday evening.

For Colorado—Fair; warmer; winds shifting to southerly.

FEBRUARY BROKE THE RECORD.

Was the Coldest Ever Recorded at the Weather Station Here.

Wichita, Kan., Feb. 28, 1895.

February, this year, has broken the records of this station both as to extreme cold (13 degrees below zero on the 7th) and as to continued cold, the average temperature being but 270, i.e., an average of 5 below freezing for every hour—day and night—of the whole month. The average temperature of the last six Februaries here is 31 degrees.

The total rainfall (including melted snow) for the month was 1.1 inches. This is .18 inch less than the normal. There were six days with rain and eight other days with a few drops, which in each case was less than .01 inch, so they are not classed as days with rain.

The chief of the weather bureau directs the publication of the following data, compiled from the record of observations for the month of March, taken at this station for a period of six years.

It is believed that the facts thus set forth will prove of interest to the public as well as to the special student, showing, as they do, the average and extreme conditions of the more important meterological elements and the range within which such variations may be expected to keep during any corresponding month.

TEMPERATURE.

Mean or normal temperature, 44; the warmest March was that of 1894, with an average of 49; the coldest March was that of 1891, with an average of 38. The highest temperature during any March was 85, on 31, 1892. The lowest temperature during any March was 3, on 18, 1892. Average date on which last "killing" frost occurred (in spring), April 15.

PRECIPITATION.

(Rain and melted snow)

Average for the month, 1.96 inches.

Average for number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 8.

The greatest monthly precipitation was 4.03 inches in 1892.

The least monthly precipitation was .14 inches in 1890.

The greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any twenty-four consecutive hours was 1.16 inches on March, 4 and 5, 1892.

COUDS AND WEATHER.

Average number of cloudless days 12.

Average number of partly cloudy days 11.

Average number of cloudy days, 8.

WIND.

The prevailing winds have been from the north.

The highest velocity of the wind during any March was from the northwest, 54 miles on March 27, 1890.

FRED L. JOHNSON,
Observer, Weather Bureau.

LATE NEWS BY WIRE.

Items of General Interest From All Over the Universe.

New York, March 1.—The total deposit of gold in the sub-treasury today was $1,148,221, of which $500,000 was on account of the bond syndicate.

New York, March 1.—Richard O'Gorman, the eminent Irish nationalist, scholar and orator, died last evening at his home in this city, aged 75.

Washington, March 1.—The president has nominated, George H. Small of Missouri, to be assistant treasurer of the United States at St. Louis, Mo.

Frankfort, Ky., March 1.—George Magee was hanged here at 6:30 this morning. He came to the scaffold perfectly composed and met death without a murmur.

St. Paul, March 1.—Commander-in-chief Lawler of the Grand Army of the Republic, was given an informal reception today at a joint session of the legislature.

Bellaire, O., March 1.—Owen Mehen has been appointed receiver of the Pittsburg Coal company. The company was damaged by the flood of 1894, and never recovered.

Macon, Ga., March 1.—Waxelbaum & Son, wholesale dry goods merchants, whose establishment was recently burned out at a loss of $300,000, went into the hands of a receiver today.

Kansas City, March 1.—Martin Raming, a newsboy whose leg was cut off by a Metropolitan cable railway car, secured a verdict of $12,000 damages from the company at Warensburg, Mo. today.

Atlanta, Ga., March 1.—Joe Dean, a coal black negro, who murdered J. B. Leigh, a well-to-do farmer of Campbell, for his money, and afterwards confessed to the crime, was hanged in Fairburn today.

Washington, March 1.—The following appointments were confirmed by the senate today: Major Theo. Schwan, assistant adjutant general, to be adjutant general with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Chicago, March 1.—Grayham Welser, who said he had but recently come from Hot Springs, Ark., was taken to the smallpox hospital last night. The city physician said he had the disease in a virulent form.

Portland, Ore., March 1.--The Portland Cold Storage company's warehouse burned today and the loss is estimated at $75,000. L. B. Prescott had stored in the building fifteen car loads of frozen fish. Loss $20,000.

Norfolk, Neb. March 1.—Fire at an early hour this morning completely wrecked the Reno hotel, the finest in the city, and also destroyed the cigar factory of Maupin & Bagnor. Loss $75,000. Insurance one-half.

Omaha, March 1.—The Nebraska legislature has decided to revive the beet sugar bounty by paying the producer $5.00 per ton for all beets produced. The last legislature suspended this law. The house had a great fight over the affair.

Sacramento, Cal., March 1.—The state senate by a vote of 22 to 9 refused today to concur in a joint resolution from the assembly memorializing congress for the annexation of the Hawaiian islands. The senate is composed of twenty-five Republicans and fifteen Democrats.

Holdredge, Neb., March 1.—The Holdredge National bank failed to open its doors this morning, and the comptroller of the currency has been notified to take charge. The bank has a capital stock of $50,000. No statement of the assets and liabilities has been issued.

Plattsmouth, Neb., March 1.—Harry Hill, the murderer of Matthew Akesson, a Cass county farmer, was hanged this morning at 9:06 o'clock. His neck was broken by the fall. The crime was committed Nov. 1, 1893, and was a most brutal one. It was the outgrowth of an attempt at robbery.

Washington, March 1.—Various phases of moral reform were advocated and discussed at the National Council of Women today. There were two sessions during the day and the need of organization and co-operation of women in accomplishing improvements in government was generally urged.

Welch, W. Va., March 1.—At Dixie's saloon in Kimball, a station on the Norfolk and Western railroad, last night a gang of drunken men and women got into a fight and 100 shots were fired. Four persons were wounded and Frank Marlin killed. The saloon was practically demolished.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 1.—The St. Joseph Milling company, which has been in business here for a number of years, went into the hands of a receiver tonight. R. L. Spencer assumes charge. The liabilities are estimated at $30,000, with assets of $35,000. The financial stringency caused the failure.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 1.—Representatives of all the railroads interested in the St. Joseph union station which burned three weeks ago, met here today. The annual election of officers and directors resulted in W. C. Brown being chosen president and Ed. C. Browne secretary and treasurer. The plans for a new station were inspected and that of E. J. Eckel, which calls for a structure to cost $15,000, was accepted.

Plain truth is good enough for Hood's Sarsaparilla. No need of sensationalism. Hood's cures.

The Clove as a Preventive of Nausea.

The funny men in the alleged funny papers, says Dr. E. B. Sangree in the Philadelphia Times and Register, have so long made merry over the man with the cloven breath that I am rather timid about advocating this odoriferous spice. Yet my experience has been that the clove is a good antinauseant. Persons who get "qualms" when riding in the cars or on boats can almost certainly quiet them by slowly chewing a clove or two. Indigestion, accompanied by formation of gas, nausea and dizziness, will often yield to the same simple measure. There are other and better means of accomplishing these results, but the value of the clove is that it occupies so little room, is so easily carried about and can be so readily got when wanted.

He Struck the Right Chord.

"No, I can never marry you. I do not love you, nor do I like your habits."

"Well—er—why not marry me and reform me afterward?"

Cards have been issued.—New York Recorder.

Health Com'r Brennan, St. Louis:

The City Chemist reports that Royal Baking Powder is the purest and greatest in leavening strength.

THE best investment in real estate is to keep buildings well painted. Paint protects the house and saves repairs. You sometimes want to sell—many a good house has remained unsold for want of paint. The rule should be, though, "the best paint or none." That means

Strictly Pure White Lead

You cannot afford to use *cheap paints*. To be sure of getting Strictly Pure White Lead, look at the brand; any of these are safe:

"Southern," "Red Seal," "Collier."

FOR COLORS.—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors.

These colors are sold in one-pound cans, each can being sufficient to tint 25 pounds of Strictly Pure White Lead the desired shade; they are in no sense ready-mixed paints, but a combination of perfectly pure colors in the handiest form to tint Strictly Pure White Lead.

A good many thousand dollars have been saved players-owners by having our book on painting and color-card. Send us a postal card and get both free.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.
St. Louis Branch,
Clark Avenue and Tenth Street, St. Louis.

HATS SPRING, '95. HATS

We Know That Everybody is Waiting for Our Announcement.

HERE WE ARE,

AS USUAL FIRST IN THE FIELD

HATS FOR EVERYBODY, OLD AND YOUNG, RICH OR POOR

Styles such as Dunlap, Knox or Youman.

FEDORAS, Black, Brown and Tan. Silk Lined, at - - $1.48
DERBYS, in all the latest shades, at - - - - - - $1.48
DERBYS, worth $3.50, at - - - - - - - - - $2.00
DERBYS, worth $5.00, at - - - - - - - - - $3.00

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GOLDEN EAGLE,

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HE WAS WELL POSTED.

The Stranger Had Quite an Acquaintance With the Smooth Box.

A young man walking along Dearborn street with his coat collar turned up was tapped on the back and heard a voice: "Say, that tip you gave me on Bessie Bisland was a good thing, I don't think Where've you been?"

The young man turned around and said: "You must be mistaken. I don't believe I ever saw you before."

"Get out! Ain't you a race horse man that was out at Harlem?"

"No."

"Well, you're a dead ringer for him. Come and have a drink. Come on and be a good fellow."

The young man was led around into a place fronting on an alley, and as soon as they went in the bartender recognized the sport, and it leaked out in the conversation that a few evenings before they had been shaking dice and that the bartender had lost.

He demanded satisfaction, but the man who had lost on Bessie Bisland was cautious. He said he would go in for a quarter a corner. The victim who had been hauled in from the street was invited into the game.

He put in his quarter, and when the box came to him he said: "Gentlemen, I want to show you a little trick with this box. You see that on my first shake I have two sixes. The ace is always on the other end from the six, so I put in the three remaining dice, with the ace spot on each against the side of the box, and they slide down without changing position. This is a smooth bore box, lined with patent leather. The dice do not tumble around. They slide over the smooth surface, and so I know that when I let these dice slip out they"—

"Look here," demanded the bartender, "do you think there's any cheating going on?"

"Oh, I'm next to you," replied the visitor.

"That's right, Bill," said the roper in. "We're wasting time and talent on him. He's all right too. If a man's on, he ought to say so."

Thereupon the visitor departed with the best of feeling all around.—Chicago Record.

OTHER PEOPLE'S MISERIES.

The Man of Letters Needs Them More Than Does the Orthodox Religionist.

It is quite extraordinary how callous even the most religious persons in the past have often been to the miseries of their fellow creatures, both in this world and the next. They have indeed expressed their gratitude for being safe and sound themselves, but not without a feeling of complacency that others are not so fortunate. It is this callousness, writes James Payn, in the Cornhill Magazine, which has rendered the man of letters—impulsive and sensitive, soft hearted, yet easily moved to indignation and charitable even toward the sins he is not inclined to—unorthodox and something more. There may be in him a want of submissiveness to the divine will and certainly of that unquestioning faith which is the comfort of so many souls, but there is no lack of human love and sympathy, and the man who loves his fellows, we are told, is very near to loving his Creator.

At all events the feeling I have described seems to me to have more or less pervaded the minds of almost all men of letters with whom I have conversed upon spiritual things. Because literary men are not, as a rule, churchgoers they are often considered irreligious or as complete Gallios in the matter, but this is not at all my experience of them, and I have lived in their midst for nearly half a century.

A very distinguished member of the clergy used to say, with those half shut eyes that always showed when his vein of humor was touched and which caused it to be said of him that he "never saw a happy moment," "What strikes one as so queer is that belief in their particular dogma is made the essential point of all sects, all of which, save one—and perhaps even that—must be wrong."

Who damns every creed but his own
Must look for a limited heaven
And is like a man laying long odds
When the long odds to him should be given.

It never seems to strike a theologian that his calculation is contrary to the doctrine of chances.

An Applied Epigram.

The diplomat was talking to a young woman in Washington, and, contrary to the usual order of procedure in such cases, the young woman was not giving her most reverent and soulful attention to the remarks of the gentleman whom all Washington women delight to honor. It is true she was hearing what he was saying, but a very remarkable specimen of the Washington dude was engaging a great deal of her attention. He was posing on the other side of the room, and there was about him such an air of blase hauteur and such an astonishing revelation of clothes that to save her she could not help looking at him as the diplomat talked.

"Talleyrand once remarked," the diplomat was saying, to illustrate a profound point in diplomacy he was seeking to bring out, "that everything which is exaggerated is insignificant."

"My!" she exclaimed, with a start. "I didn't know things like that over there lived in Talleyrand's time."—Detroit Free Press.

Bread Baked 560 B. C.

The oldest bread on record is an Assyrian loaf which has been discovered by a French explorer, M. Monther. This loaf is supposed to have been leavened and baked about the year 560 B. C. It is round, not unlike the common bun in shape and in color of a delicate brown. It is, we understand, in perfect condition, having been found, along with the remnants of several similar loaves, wrapped in cloth, in a tightly sealed sarcophagus, the custom being quite common in Assyria, as in Egypt, to inclose food in the tombs of the illustrious dead. M. Monthon has offered this curiosity, we hear, to the British museum authorities.—Invention.

A BUNCH OF RECIPES.

Some All New and Some Introducing Novelties In Old Processes.

Tea Sandwiches.—A delicious and substantial sandwich which may be offered at luncheon or tea is made by cutting small diamonds of bread from which the crust has been removed. These are then buttered, and on the top of each is placed a slice of cucumber, cut very thin, which is in turn spread with a layer of potted meat or game. Ham or tongue is good for the purpose, or any potted meat may be used. Be careful that it is quite smooth, and place little stars cut out of hard boiled eggs round the edge and a little mound of grated yolk of egg in the middle. Serve on a napkin garnished with parsley.

Charlotte Russe.—Line a china mold with lady fingers, fitting them close together and cutting off the tops if they reach above the edge of the mold. Soak an ounce of gelatin in half a gill of very strong coffee, put this into a saucepan with three-quarters of a pint of milk and 2 ounces of powdered sugar. When the gelatin has melted, put aside to cool. Whip a quarter of a pint of cream, flavor it with a little vanilla, strain the milk and gelatin into the cream, whisk together for a few minutes, then pour it very carefully into the lined molds so as not to disarrange the lady fingers and set away till the following day.

Savory Oysters.—Stamp out with a round cutter—a sherry glass will answer the purpose—some thin pastry, and put in the middle of each round an oyster, which after being scalded has been masked with a little white sauce, and then scattered with grated Parmesan. Sprinkle with a dust of cayenne pepper and bake in a quick oven.

Adirondack Corn Bread.—Mrs. Rorer gives the recipe for this as follows: Separate 5 eggs. Beat the yolks and add a pint of milk. Mix one-half pint of cornmeal with a half pint of flour. Add to it gradually the eggs and the milk. Soften 2 ounces of butter and stir into the mixture. Let this stand for ten minutes, then stir in the whites, well beaten, add a tablespoonful each of salt and of sugar and 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder, mix carefully but quickly, turn into long baking pans, and bake 30 minutes. This bread, to be exactly right, should be in layers—the under part the meal, the next a layer of custard and on top a glossy brown crust.

Calf's Liver.—A chafing dish recipe to prepare this has a novel ingredient—that of coffee. The recipe reads: Cut the liver in neat, smooth slices and lay in salt and water to extract the blood. Mix together one-half cupful of flour, one-half cupful of cornmeal and a teaspoonful of salt. Roll the slices of liver in this mixture and fry in the chafing dish in hot butter until brown. Just before serving pour in a little coffee, cover tightly and let it stand a moment and serve with slices of crisply fried English breakfast bacon.

VICE PRESIDENT KING.

He Took the Oath of Office Abroad, but Did Not Live to Serve.

William Rufus King, born April 6, 1786, died April 18, 1853, was a vice president of the United States who never served in that capacity and one who took the oath of office on foreign soil, something which can be said of no other executive officer who has ever been elected by the people of this country. King was an invalid, but his friends urged him to take second place on the ticket with Pierce in 1852.

Both were elected, but Mr. King's health failed so rapidly that he was forced to go to Cuba some two months before inauguration day. Not having returned to the United States by March 4, congress passed a special act authorizing the United States consul at Matanzas, Cuba, to swear him in as vice president at about the hour when Pierce was taking the oath of office at Washington.

This arrangement was carried out to a dot, and on the day appointed, at a plantation on one of the highest hills in the vicinity of Matanzas, Mr. King was made vice president of the United States amid the solemn "Vaya usted con Dios" (God will be with you) of the creoles who had assembled to witness the unique spectacle. Vice President King returned to his home at Cahawba, Ala., arriving at that place April 17, 1853, and died the following day. His remains were laid to rest on his plantation, known as Pine Hills.—Chicago Times.

Burns and Scalds.

A remedy for scalds and burns that one woman has used successfully for years is compounded as follows: Mix thoroughly equal parts of raw linseed oil, limewater and laudanum. Keep this mixture tightly corked, label it "poison" and set it on the top shelf of the most out of the way closet, so that inquisitive children will not get hold of it. It makes an excellent dressing, affording speedy relief from pain. Keep a soft linen cloth saturated with the mixture closely over the burn, excluding the air. Shake before using.—Washington

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