

their possession of the valleys of the Hudson and the Mohawk, held the gates of the continent, and by subsequent addition of the conquered Tuscarora, became the Six Nations known to our history, and which represented the highest type of the American Indian, members of which powerful races in the unbroken line of descent abide in the state of New York today.

ABOUT THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The Question of the Government's Action.

Some of the Features of the Bill Now Before the Senate.

It is Proposed to Give the Control of the Canal to the Federal Government—Some Estimates of the Probable Business.

The following statement has been prepared by the press committee appointed by the recent national convention in New Orleans, which unanimously demanded the prompt construction and government control of the Nicaragua canal; this committee has for chairman J. M. Eddy of Eureka, Cal., and J. W. Faulks of Cedar Rapids, Ia., is secretary:

It is conceded on all sides that the Nicaragua canal is a commercial necessity to the people of the United States, and that its construction and operation will do more to enhance the commercial importance and increase the collective wealth of the states of the union than any measure now thought of.

Upon the question whether the United States government should have any direct relation to its construction, there is not entire unanimity. When, however, all the facts are known, objection to such participation is, we think, unfounded. These facts show that the New Orleans convention the sentiment favorable to some sort of government intervention had taken but imperfect form, and that this convention, composed of representative men from the various states, formulated the suggestion which has since been expressed in the amended bill recently reported to the senate by the committee on foreign relations.

The new bill strips the present owners of the canal of all but less than one-eighth of the ownership, and gives over the control to the federal government. The men to whose efforts was due the rendered powerless and we high voices. In return for a guarantee of \$100,000,000 or less of bonds, the United States takes \$80,000,000, or 80 per cent, of the canal company's stock, fully paid, and the government appoints 10 of the 15 directors. These 10 directors are to be non-partisan. As a consequence this arrangement gives the government four-fifths of the canal company's entire assets.

It is not properly understood that the citizens of the United States, and especially those of the south and west, whose proximity makes them peculiarly interested, and not the canal company are pressing the matter of government control. The latter occupies, so far as we are able to judge, an independent position. It has at no time directly or indirectly asked government aid. It is doubtful indeed whether the terms of the amended bill are of any advantage to it, since if it were inclined to do so it could do so in the money market, or by Europe's capital ready and willing to invest in an undertaking which is surer of substantial returns than was the Suez canal at its inception.

CALIFORNIA BIRDS AND BOYS.

Dr. Channing Discourses About Them in a Boston Periodical.

The Popular Science News (Boston) for February contains a letter from our townsman, Dr. William F. Channing, on Birds and Boys of California, says the Pasadena Star. The letter was sent to call attention to a communication recently published in the Star from the pen of young Joe Grinnell, son of Dr. and Mrs. Fordyce Grinnell, on Audubon's Warbler. The Popular Science News publishes the communication verbatim, as well as Dr. Channing's interesting letter, which contains some valuable reflections concerning the birds, fruits and seasons of Southern California. The doctor concludes his letter as follows:

"I must say a word about what perhaps is our best product, the rising generation of boys and girls, who I think are the finest physical specimens of childhood and youth I have ever seen. This is due largely to the outdoor life which we lead all the year round. Our schools also are nearly equal in physical training, as well as in other respects, to those of New England."

ors both in time and distance where it is now at a disadvantage. (The United States, suffering as it does by palpable disadvantages of time and distance over its European competitors, no measure is devised which will bring it to the benefit of this canal.) The coastwise trade of the United States passing through the canal is estimated at not less than 9,000,000 tons annually. At \$1 per ton, which is about half the toll of the Suez canal, the revenue of the Nicaragua canal would be \$9,000,000 from this source alone. The interest on the bonds is \$3,000,000, and the cost of maintenance and operation is estimated at \$1,000,000 annually. This leaves \$5,000,000 annually for a sinking fund with which to pay off the bonds before they come due. It is not likely that there will be necessity for the issue of all of the \$100,000,000 of bonds. The progress in applied mechanics has so cheapened the cost of borings, dredging and excavations of late years that while engineers unsuspected of bias have definitely fixed the cost of the canal at not to exceed \$87,000,000, there is very good ground for believing that under economical management, coupled with the low rates of interest secured by federal indorsement, the cost would be nearer \$50,000,000.

If the committee were asked from what source the greatest opposition to the construction of the Nicaragua canal proceeds, it would be obliged in truth to see in it a competition which will depress the cost of transcontinental shipments and impair the size of their dividends. No stronger illustration of the urgent necessity for the canal can be found than in the fact that the charges of the transcontinental railroads are so excessive that a Council Bluffs, Iowa, shipper found it cheaper to ship goods destined for San Francisco, New York and thence by clipper to round Cape Horn, 17,000 miles to the Golden Gate, rather than directly from Council Bluffs to San Francisco by the Pacific railroad.

The fact that the railroads are said to have a well-organized lobby at Washington, to fight the canal bill, gains added significance from this state of things, which ought to arouse the dormant energies of the commercial spirit of the United States.

The failure of the Panama canal and its effects on the Nicaragua project are viewed variously, but in our opinion the most reasonable view is that which sees in the collapse an opportunity to be wisdom to embrace. To draw comparison between the French scandal and the Nicaragua undertaking, is to lose sight of the difference between the French and American national character, if it does not insult the integrity of the press of this country, as members of which we would be among the first to resent. The French government gave no aid to the Panama canal, except that it authorized lotteries, and it is alleged to have suppressed an unfavorable report upon the work made by one of its engineers. Had it taken the precautions which the United States congress outline in the case of the Nicaragua canal, France would have saved its present disgrace.

From the first the Panama scheme was corrupt and its principal victims being peasants of verminous lands, who have raised the not unreasonable presumption that some, if not all, of its promoters knew of its fraudulent character. Certainly they were aware that skillful engineers of America, England and Germany pronounced the project utterly impracticable for a less expenditure than a thousand million dollars. That the failure of the Panama canal, in the light of the use of enormous sums of bribery and corruption. If it had no other result than to incite the United States government to extreme caution in dealing with the Nicaragua canal, the Panama lesson would not be lost on us.

The Panama route being now out of the question, the Nicaragua canal, several hundred miles north of it, and hence more desirable from this nation's view, is demanded with an earnestness that cannot be ignored. It is the only feasible way of obviating the long and expensive journey around Cape Horn, and will remove the great obstacle now in the way of domination by the United States of the trade of this hemisphere. It will open the ports of India, China and Japan to commercial interchange with this country, which must result in immense pecuniary advantage to the citizens of the United States. It will stimulate inter-state exchange of products between the Atlantic and Pacific coast states, and will in every way tend to put this country on an equal footing with England, which nobody doubts would like nothing better than to herself own and control the Nicaragua canal, if that were possible.

(Signed) PRESS COMMITTEE, New Orleans Nicaragua Canal Convention.

J. M. EDDY, Chairman, Eureka, California. I. W. FAULKES, Secretary, Cedar Rapids, Ia.



Winter sport has now begun. Snowball battles are the fun of the day. Both sides for the victory try. The besieged in snowy strife Battle fiercely for dear life. 'Tis a most good natured fray. Friend and foe are but in play. When at last the battle's done, What's the odds which side has won?—Christian at Work.

THE GREATEST THE WORLD HAS KNOWN.—To many a man, stricken on the field of battle, but ever more grateful to an individual is a restorative sense that by the use of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine he has achieved a victory over nervous affliction, such as prostration, sick headache, poor memory, dizziness, sleeplessness, neuralgia, hysteria, etc. Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is sold by C. H. Hance, a popular druggist, 177 N. Spring street, on a guarantee. Ask for a book, free.

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"And what did the doctor say was really the matter with you?" "Well, miss, his very words was, 'You're a sufferin from a guttar in the stomach, with a great want of tone.'—Judy.

ADVICE ABOUT LEMON CULTURE.

Up-to-Date Points About the Way to Succeed.

How to Gather, Cure and Pack the Fruit.

The Curing Process—Variety Not So Important as the Manner of Handling.

[BY I. B. THREKELD.]

As the acreage being set to lemons is steadily increasing a few general hints upon the subject of curing lemons may be of use to the amateur lemon grower. Gathering the fruit is the first step in the process of curing. Care should be taken to remove the fruit from the tree as soon as it is large enough without reference as to its greenness, or rather its ripeness. The fruit should be clipped—not pulled off—as it reaches proper size—about the size that will pass through a three-inch ring may be called the proper size. Care should be taken to clip the fruit at a uniform size and to handle it with caution to prevent bruising. After gathering, lemons should be placed in boxes, about the size of an ordinary apple box, and set in a cool dry place, there to remain say two or three days, when it should be carefully removed from the boxes and wrapped in tissue paper and carefully packed in lemon boxes (such as are used for shipping lemons and oranges). Care should be taken not to pack too closely or to pack the boxes too full. When they are carefully wrapped and packed in the cases they should be put away in a cool dry place, placing these carefully packed cases in tiers, about five cases high, and side by side—50, 60 or 100 boxes may be stacked together. When the cases are thus placed they should be covered with old sacks, horse blankets, or other ordinary covering, where they may be permitted to remain for say 15 or 20 days unmolested. It may be well to remark that dryness in curing lemons is quite as essential, if not more so, than coolness; for if the temperature is lowered in any manner lemons will rot before the chemical process of wilting, yellowing and absorption begins. The cases, after being packed, should be placed say half an inch apart, so as to admit of the circulation of pure air, not forgetting that a draft of air should be avoided. After the fruit has remained in the cases, piled and covered as indicated, for say 15 or 20 days, the grower in the meantime looking into some of the cases occasionally to ascertain what progress it is making in the way of curing, the fruit should then be unwrapped, unpacked and permitted to lie in the open air, carefully avoiding a draft, for an hour or two, when it should be carefully re-wrapped with new tissue paper and repacked into dry, clean cases and again piled and covered as before, and again permitted to remain in the cases for 20, 30, 60 or 90 days before being placed upon the market.

It may well be said that in the repacking and recasing if any of the lemons are found not to have any assimilation with the process of curing; if they show no signs of discoloration; are will be, worthless stock, and a few such in each box would condemn the whole lot. That uniformity in size is a very important factor in establishing the grade, and thereby the good name and market value of lemons grown and packed upon the market from Southern California, and growers should look well to that point.

Varieties are not so important as the clipping, assorting and handling. Some buyers prefer the Eureka, others the Lisbon and others again the Villa France; but all agree as to uniformity in size, great care in clipping and absolute caution in handling the fruit, both in removing it from the tree, in placing it in cases and with watchfulness in its curing.

If these suggestions are carried out we believe that California cured lemons will command in the market as good prices as foreign grown stock. Very many people in this part of the country have not undertaken the cultivation of lemons from the fact that they feared they would fail in curing them—unless they first provided themselves with double walled houses and cemented cellars, for the purpose and which they, many of them, were unable to do. We believe, from tests made, that while double walls and double roofs would be quite useful in the curing of lemons, curing can be done without these, care in clipping and handling being more important than anything else. It is true double walls and roofs would tend to reduce the temperature, but is not of so much importance as care in handling.

Sudden Death!

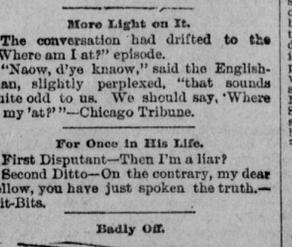
THAT STARTLING NEWS HEARING—the public is becoming accustomed to the sound, but nevertheless it always conveys a shock. Sudden death in a vast majority of cases results from heart disease, manifested by any one or several of the following symptoms: Short breath, palpitation, irregular pulse, wind in the stomach, pain in the chest, or aching in the left shoulder blade, between shoulders or in bowels, irregular or intermittent pulse, oppressed feeling in chest, choking sensation, weak or hungry spells, difficult breathing, swelling of feet or ankles, dropsy. Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure speedily cures all these. Sold by C. H. Hance, 177 N. Spring street, on a guarantee, who will give you his elegant book, free.

Mr. Hobart has cut away the lemon-producing branches, and now proposes to have an orange tree for a while.

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JOY'S Vegetable Sarsaparilla. As it is the only Sarsaparilla that purifies the blood without the ugly potash eruptions, insist on Joy's and don't be talked into taking another.



Boils according to Dr. King, are generally connected with derangements of the liver and stomach. While the older Sarsaparillas contain potash which aggravates eruptions, Joy's is peculiarly a stomach and bowel corrective, and is the only one that is so. Its regulating influences cause boils to arise and disappear almost immediately. A case in point. "I had boils break out on my neck. One had burst. I took Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla and in a few days the other boils had dried up. In the spring of 1890 I took one of the other Sarsaparillas and the result was a mass of pimples. Hearing that Joy's was later and acted differently I used it this year with the above satisfactory results." J. NEWMAN, Alameda, Cal. Formerly with the "Alta California," S. F. Robt. Walsh, with Wells Fargo & Co., and scores of other San Francisco reports the same experience. It avoids the use of the lancet.

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