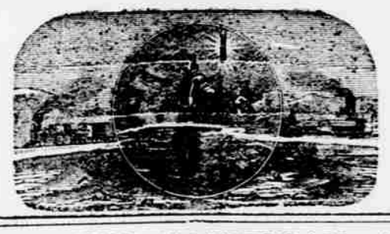
FAIR  PLAY.

VOLUME XX. STE. GENEVIEVE, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1892. NUMBER 35.

THE Cologne Gazette declares that typhus fever is raging in the famine-stricken districts of Russia.

THE bishop of Chichester, England, has ordered the clergy of his diocese to offer special prayers for the abatement of the prevailing epidemic of influenza.

UNITED STATES MINISTER TO ENGLAND LINCOLN was obliged to take to his bed, on the 11th, suffering from influenza, but the attack is said to be of a mild nature.

IN the New York senate, on the 13th, Mr. Canter introduced a bill appropriating $390,000 for the preliminary work of the state exhibit at the Columbian exhibition.

GEN. SCHOFIELD received a telegram from Gen. Merritt, on the 12th, in which he stated that affairs at Tongue River agency, Mont., were assuming a more peaceable aspect.

IT is expected that four different committees of the house of representatives will soon be put to work investigating the effect of the McKinley tariff law upon trade and commerce.

THE county court of Shelby county, Tenn., has ordered an appropriation of $20,000 for the representation of that county at the Chicago World's fair, provided the state raises $100,000.

CARDINAL MANNING, who for some time past had been ill with influenza, was reported, on the 13th, to be in a critical condition. His physicians gave but little hope of his recovery.

ADVICES from Peking are to the effect that the returns for 1891 show an increase in the foreign trade greater than for any year since Chinese ports were opened to foreign commerce.

THE Prussian court will go into mourning for ten days as a mark of sympathy for the loss sustained by the royal family of England in the death of the duke of Clarence and Avondale.

IN the Ohio legislature, in joint session on the 13th, Lieut.-Gov. Harris, presiding, declared John Sherman duly elected United States senator for the term of six years beginning March 4, 1893.

UP to date fifteen disconsolate grass widows have put in claims to wifehood to John Anderson, who is held in Cleveland, O., under charges of bigamy and the robbery of his latest matrimonial victim.

HENRY EDWARD MANNING, cardinal priest of the Roman Catholic church and archbishop of Westminster, died in London on the 14th. He was born at Totteridge, Herefordshire, England, July 15, 1808.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS AIKEN, professor of philosophy and science in its relation to the Christian religion, and of oriental and Old Testament literature in Princeton (N. J.) college, died, on the 14th, of the grip.

A DECREASE of 23,500,000 roubles in the revenues and an increase of 3,500,000 roubles in expenditures, is exhibited by the Russian budget for 1892. It is expected that the deficit will amount to 7,450,000 roubles.

LOUIS CLOVIS BONAPARTE, a son of the late Prince Lucien Bonaparte, was charged upon a warrant at the west London police court, on the 12th, with conspiring with Mr. Wm. Alexander Thomson to defraud Rosalie Clovis Bonaparte out of a diamond necklace and other jewels valued at $100,000.

THE court-martial held in New York, which had been trying Maj. Charles Throckmorton, Second artillery, United States army, for issuing fraudulent vouchers and checks, met in secret session on the 11th. A verdict was found and forwarded to Washington. The penalty for several of the specifications made against the major is dismissal from the army.

THE business failures occurring throughout the country during the seven days ended on the 15th number, for the United States, 287, and for Canada 43, or a total of 330; as compared with 435 the previous week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 411, representing 360 failures in the United States, and 51 in the Dominion of Canada.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND left St. Paul, Minn., on the 14th, for New York, en route for Liege, Belgium, where he will attend the international Catholic conference. He will be abroad four months and will visit Rome. The archbishop's visit is also rumored to be in connection with the vacant cardinalate, and his appointment thereto is among the probabilities.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR CHRISTIAN EDWARD, duke of Clarence and Avondale, eldest son of the prince of Wales and heir presumptive to the British throne, whose happy betrothal to Princess Mary Victoria of Teck was so recently announced, died at Sandringham, a little after 9 o'clock on the morning of the 14th. He was born at Frogmere lodge, near Windsor, on January 8, 1864.

FURTHER particulars from Columbia, Mo., show the loss by the university fire to have been greater than at first reported. The geological cabinet, valued at $15,000, and containing many rare specimens, was destroyed. The physical laboratory lost apparatus worth $4,000. The manual training school escaped comparatively unhurt. The military department lost $5,000. Ample accommodations for class-rooms have been secured, and the work of the university will proceed without further interruption.

SETH TAYLOR'S London flour mill, together with an immense quantity of valuable machinery and 280,000 bags of flour, were destroyed by fire on the 13th. Several firemen narrowly escaped death in their efforts to save the building.

CURRENT TOPICS.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

IN the senate, on the 11th, the vice-president presented a communication from the interior department asking an immediate deficiency appropriation of $150,000 for the support of the Sioux Indians. Mr. Perkins (Kas.) presented a communication from the United States minister to Mexico, Mr. Ryan, suggesting a return of the trophies of war captured from the sister republic during the Mexican war. Mr. Teller introduced a bill looking to the calling of a world's silver conference. ... In the house Mr. Breckinridge (Ky.) introduced a resolution for the repeal of the retaliatory duties clause of the McKinley law, and authorizing the President to open our ports free to those countries which admit our products free of duty. Objected to and withdrawn. A large number of measures were introduced, among them several relating to free coinage and amendment of the tariff law.

IN the senate, on the 12th, the vice-president laid several messages from the president, relating to Indian affairs, before the senate. Mr. Dolph, from the committee on fortifications, presented reports on two bills one of them to "provide for fortifications and other seacoast defences, which carries an appropriation of $100,000,000, to be expended during the next eleven years. The first bill passed was that for the relief of the heirs of James C. Booth, deceased, formerly melter and refiner in the Philadelphia mint. ... In the house Mr. S. B. Taylor reported from the committee on the judiciary a bill providing times and places for holding the circuit and district courts in several divisions of the northern district of Iowa, which was passed. Bills for the consolidation of customs collection districts and to encourage and develop silk culture in the United States were presented.

IN the senate, on the 13th, Mr. Paddock reported favorably from the committee on agriculture his pure food bill of the last congress. Mr. Dolph resigned from the chairmanship of the committee on coast defenses. A bill appropriating an additional $100,000 for a public building at Hoboken, N. J., was, after much discussion, passed. ... In the house Mr. Wise offered a resolution authorizing the commerce committee to sit either as a full or sub-committee, and to send for persons and papers, which was modified and adopted. January 16 was fixed for the consideration of the printing bill. Mr. Holman offered a resolution against bounties and subsidies, and in favor of general economy, on which the previous question was demanded and put: Yeas, 151; nays, 80, the alliance men voting No.

IN the senate on the 14th, Mr. Cullom introduced a bill "to promote the safety of employes and travelers by compelling common carriers to equip their cars with automatic couplers and continuous brakes and the locomotive driving-wheel brakes." Morning business was exhausted in less than twenty-five minutes, and the senate resumed the consideration of bills on the calendar. ... In the house a number of executive documents were submitted and referred. The Holman resolution was then taken up, and the remainder of the session was devoted to its discussion, at the end of which Mr. Holman announced that he would to-morrow move a reconsideration of the vote by which the previous question was ordered.

THE senate was not in session on the 15th. ... In the house Chaplain Milburn invoked Divine consolation for Queen Victoria and family, and prayed that the example of Cardinal Manning might arouse all men to higher Christian endeavor. Several bills were introduced putting salt, lumber, barbed wire and other staples on the free list. The Holman resolutions were then again taken up. Mr. Holman withdrew his motion to reconsider the vote ordering the previous question. The resolutions were then put separately and carried, and Mr. Holman made the usual motion to reconsider the vote and to lay that motion on the table. Adopted.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

VERY REV. HENRY GABRIELS, D. D., president of the St. Joseph seminary, Troy, N. Y., has been appointed to the vacant bishopric of Ogdensburg, N. Y.

JUDGE GEORGE V. HAWK, the distinguished jurist of New Albany, Ind., died, on the 13th, after a brief illness, from the grip, aged 68 years. He was twice elected to the supreme court.

THE trial of the guns and mounts of the double-turretted monitor Miantonomah has been made, eleven shots having been fired during the trial. In every respect the trial was a great success, the few delays and mishaps being only those which are always encountered in using new machinery for the first time.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER THOMSON, charged, in conjunction with Prince Louis Clovis Bonaparte, with conspiring to defraud Rosalie Clovis Bonaparte out of a diamond necklace and other jewels valued at over $100,000, surrendered himself into custody, on the 13th, at the West London police court.

THE American Sugar Refineries Co. of Jersey City, N. J., at a stockholders' meeting, on the 13th, voted to increase the capital stock of the company by $25,000,000.

THE American and French squadrons in Chinese waters have been instructed to winter on the Yangtsze-Kiang.

JOHN G. WHITTIER, the poet, has the grip.

CRAZED by the grip, Frank Rutherford, of Cincinnati, stabbed his wife, on the 13th, with a pair of shears, killing her almost instantly.

THE friends of Dr. Graves are indefatigable in their efforts to secure new evidence in his behalf.

PRINCESS MARY VICTORIA OF TECK, prostrated with grief at the death of her betrothed, the duke of Clarence and Avondale, by whose bedside she watched until the last, immediately took to her bed, herself quite ill.

HON. ROBERT J. CHESTER, the oldest Mason in the world, died at Jackson, Tenn., on the 14th, aged 99 years.

A TRAIN-LOAD of St. Paul boomers has gone to Washington to urge the claims of St. Paul for the democratic national convention.

THE machine shop of Rose Polytechnic institute at Terre Haute, Ind., was damaged by fire, on the 14th, to the extent of $15,000. The fire is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion in an exhaust chute used for removing dust from the carpenter shop. The costly machinery with which the machine shop is equipped was not damaged to a very great extent; loss covered by insurance. The shop will be rebuilt at once.

THERE is extraordinary activity in the Watervliet (N. Y.) arsenal government gun foundry. Instructions have been received to rush all orders for big guns, and waste no time in final polish or fancy finishing touches. Thirteen 8-inch guns are now being finished with the utmost speed, and a large number of Gatling guns are under way.

GEORGE S. KNIGHT, the actor, died at the home of his mother, Mrs. Rebecca Sloane, in Philadelphia, on the 14th. Mr. Knight was stricken with paralysis four years ago in California, and had not been on the stage since that time.

THE steamship Falda arrived at Genoa, Italy, on the 14th, after a tempestuous voyage full of sad incidents. A stoker jumped overboard and was drowned; a sailor died of influenza; a steerage passenger died of apoplexy and was buried at sea; Mrs. Harold Courtney, of New York, a saloon passenger, while suffering mental aberration, made two attempts on the life of her husband. During the last three days of the voyage she was confined in the cabin under a guard of sailors.

THE frame of the battleship Oregon, under construction at the Union iron-works in San Francisco, having been completed, the work of putting on her outward plate has been begun. The Oregon will have a displacement of 10,500 tons, and is the first battleship to be built on the Pacific coast.

CARDINAL SIMEONI, prefect general of the propaganda, died in Rome, on the 14th, as the result of an attack of the prevailing epidemic, influenza. He was in his seventy-sixth year. Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli will succeed him as head of the propaganda.

THE works of the Waterbury (Conn.) Brass Co. were burned on the 14th. The loss will reach $250,000; well insured. Two hundred and fifty hands are thrown out of employment.

A CABINET officer is quoted as saying that the president was growing very indignant about the Chilian outrages. "It looks," said he, "much as if we will have to give her a good licking."

THE injunction which Martin A. Frank, of New York, obtained in his action against the Edison Electric Light Co. and the Edison General Electrical Co., restraining the Edison Electric Light Co. from declaring a dividend on an issue of debenture bonds, has been vacated by Judge Barrett of the New York supreme court.

ANARCHISTS made an attack upon the town of Bornos, in Andalusia, Spain, on the 15th, and were only repulsed after considerable fighting and repeated cavalry charges. Numerous arrests have been made. The region is greatly excited by the incident, coming as it does so soon after the Xeres incident.

Two young children of William Allen, Jr., of Millbrook, Mich., were horribly burned on the night of the 14th, and died in a few minutes. Their clothing became saturated with oil from an overturned lamp and caught fire from an open stove.

THE agitation among the coal and iron and other workmen of Fifeshire, Scotland, is becoming so intense that it threatens to culminate in a strike of 12,000 men.

RANDOLPH ROGERS, the distinguished American sculptor, died in Rome, on the 15th, of pneumonia.

MING HOW, a Chinaman, was hanged at Canyon City, Ore., on the 15th, for the murder of a countryman. The drop failed to break How's neck, and he died in convulsions after twelve minutes of terrible suffering.

GEORGE DIXON, living on a farm near Pierre, S. D., is one of a family of eight who have fallen heir to an estate in England said to be worth $15,000,000. Dixon is a quiet sort of fellow, and don't have much to say about his good fortune. He expects to leave for England shortly to take possession.

MR. FURNESS, liberal member of parliament for Hartlepool, is asking for donations from Englishmen with which to defray the expenses of transporting to Russia grain contributed by America for the relief of famine sufferers in the former country. He estimates the cost of such transportation at $10,000. Mr. Furness himself donates $250 to the proposed fund.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

THE British board of agriculture has had brought under its notice a proposal to arrange an international convention on the subject of the adulteration of food. The project, which is being promoted by the Netherlands chamber of commerce, has been approved by the committee of the Royal Agricultural society of England. It originated in a resolution passed recently at the International agricultural congress at The Hague.

MRS. BRIDGET SCULLEN, the oldest woman in Nebraska, died on her homestead near Wallace, on the 16th, from the grip. She was 119 year old. She retained her hearing and eyesight and was conscious to the last. For the past few years she had lived alone and done her own work.

JUDGE LINDSEY, of Kentucky, whose nomination as a member of the interstate commerce commission had been sent to the senate, called on the president, on the 16th, and stated that he he had decided to decline to accept the nomination.

THE friends of Mr. Charles Villiers, the "Father of the House of Commons," gave the venerable member of parliament a banquet, on the 16th, the anniversary of his birthday, when Mr. Villiers completed his 90th year.

THE New York Jewelers' association met, on the 16th, and indorsed the bill pending in the state legislature for an appropriation of $1,000,000 for the New York exhibit at the World's fair at Chicago.

THE attempt to establish a zollverein between Russia and Finland has failed. Exports from the latter to the former county will therefore be subject to the increased Russian duties.

GOV. ROUETT of Colorado will grant a reprieve in the Graves case if it becomes apparent that the supreme court cannot pass on the case before the time set for the execution.

COMMISSIONER SIMONDS holds the label law, so-called, to be a valid part of the copyright law, and that labels having suitable artistic excellence are entitled to registry.

AT the close of business on the 16th, the treasury department had redeemed $22,899,950 four-and-a-half per cent. bonds, leaving outstanding $2,604,750.

THE commissioner of pensions has made a requisition on the treasury department for $12,600,000 to pay pensions for the next three months.

HON. CHARLES H ALDRICH, of Chicago, has been selected to succeed Mr. Taft as solicitor-general of the United States.

MISSOURI STATE NEWS.

Will Call an Extra Session.

The Globe-Democrat, in a special from Jefferson City, dated January 15, stated that Gov. Francis would call an extra session of the legislature, and gave the following synopsis of what the call would embrace:

Redistricting of the state into congressional districts and into state representative districts, and, perhaps, to reform the judicial circuits and fix the salaries of the judges thereof. I shall also call the attention of the legislature to the destruction of the state university buildings, and urge prompt provision for rebuilding them. It is possible the legislature will be asked to cede jurisdiction of Jefferson barracks to the federal government, as I am under promise to the secretary of war to so recommend, provided he would agree to the alterations in the original bill sent me by the war department during the last session of our general assembly, with request that I recommend its passage. I declined to do so, as the bill did not meet with my approval. My objections were given to him in full, and after repeated correspondence my suggestions were complied with. In order to secure for Jefferson barracks the $50,000 appropriated by the Fifty-first congress and the $75,000 in the estimate of the war department for appropriations for the Fifty-second congress, for the construction of a military post at Jefferson barracks, the federal government requires that Missouri should cede to it jurisdiction over the Jefferson barracks reservation. The first bill submitted contemplated the cession of jurisdiction over the Platte county reservation of 1,200 acres also, and the national cemeteries in Jefferson City and Springfield. It did not reserve to the state the right to tax and regulate railroads running through these reservations. The conditions of cession of jurisdiction over Jefferson barracks have, however, been agreed to, and I think the bill in its present form will meet with no opposition. The $50,000 appropriated by the Fifty-first congress will revert to the Federal treasury if not used before June 30, 1892. Jurisdiction over the Platte county reservation and the cemeteries is not asked for in the present bill.

Removal Talk.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat of the 16th contained the following specials:

APPLETON CITY, Mo., Jan. 15.—Hon. Ava E. Page, master of the state grange, went around in this city to-day with a subscription paper to raise money to be paid on the condition that the university be moved to Appleton City. In less than two hours he had $50,000 pledged. The people here are in favor of rebuilding the university, but not in Columbia. Mr. Page said that every one he has approached on the subject expressed himself opposed to Columbia, and some are in favor of moving it even if the state must lose all the property that was not destroyed by the fire.

CLINTON, Mo., Jan. 15.—A committee of ten of our most prominent citizens was appointed today to devise a plan for this vicinity to work by in order to secure the rebuilding of the State university in Clinton. Dr. G. Y. Salmon, John L. Woolfolk, A. P. Frowein, H. P. Farris, C. H. Watkins, R. C. McBeth, W. F. Carter, J. G. Darnon, John H. Britts and Joseph P. Landis compose this committee, and are for the university first and location second. They will look well to the interests of Clinton. The general public are of one opinion here, and that is that the new buildings should be built at the most accessible place, and where fire protection will be furnished. All of the alumni of this vicinity say move the university to a more accessible place, and leave what there is left at Columbia there as an agricultural college and manual training school.

The Governor Talks.

Gov. Francis is quoted as saying on his return from Columbia, where he was called by the burning of the state university:

The loss will aggregate $400,000 and that much destroyed can never be replaced. The apparatus of the manual training school was all saved and has been set up in a shop, and some thirty boys are attending the school. Of the 600 students attending the university, only two have left since the fire. The interest in the institution and its rehabilitation is manifested by all classes and sections of our people and the friends of the institution throughout the state feel greatly encouraged.

"Dr. Jesse," said the governor, "has gained golden opinions from the faculty and students and the people, and I confidently believe the university will open in September next with an attendance of nearly or quite 1,000. The Agricultural college has seventy-five pupils, as compared with nine or ten the previous year."

St. Louis Banks.

The St. Louis banks, at their last official report, had aggregate liabilities of $88,270,899, of which $13,356,051 was bank deposits, $37,707,622 demand deposits, $13,226,137 time deposits, $7,226,089 surplus, $16,350,000 capital and $405,000 circulation. The banks had $12,436,666 cash on hand; $11,021,314 cash, checks and exchange; $62,481,710 loans, discounts, bonds; $1,881,209 real estate, furniture and fixtures, and $450,000 bonds deposited to secure circulation—making the aggregate resources $88,270,899.

Henry County Circuit.

Circuit court began at Clinton the other day, with Judge James H. Lay on the bench. In his charge to the grand jury the judge paid Henry county a very high compliment on the good behavior of her citizens. He stated that there was but four criminal cases on the docket and they were misdemeanors. The civil docket is the smallest for many years. The grand jury will look into the defalcation of the late ex-Public Administrator Thomas A. Chaney.

A Mysterious Footpad.

There have been several mysterious "hold-ups" in Sedalia of late, and the police seem powerless to cope with the mysterious footpad, who is described as being over six feet in height, gaunt and fierce. Women and children have been numbered among his victims.

A Special Election.

Says a Jefferson City dispatch of January 5:

Gov. Francis has ordered the issuance of a writ to the sheriff of Newton county directing that official to call a special election on Saturday, February 6, for the purpose of electing a successor to Representative Fulkerson, who died last summer.

Their Golden Wedding.

Rev. W. E. Dockery and wife of Chillicothe, the parents of Congressman Dockery, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary a few days ago.

House and Children Burned.

David Buckner and wife, of Smithton, Pettis county, left their two children, aged 5 and 7 years, alone. The house and children were consumed by fire.

Fire at Webb City.

Fire broke out in the main business portion of Webb City and four frame buildings and the stocks of goods therein were burned; loss, $10,000.

The New Chancellor.

Winfield Scott Chaplin, fourth chancellor of Washington university, St. Louis, was installed the other night with appropriate ceremonies.

MISSOURI CROPS.

An Interesting Article on the Crops Grown in Missouri in 1891—The Aggregate Value Many Millions More than in 1890—Yield of Crops in Various Sections of the State.

The following shows acreage of staple crops grown in Missouri during 1891, yield per acre in bushels, tons, gallons and pounds, and prices, with total valuation; also comparative number and price per head of live stock:

Articles.	Acres.	Yield per acre.	Total yield.	Price per bu. lb. or ton.	Total value 1891.	Total value 1890.
Corn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hay	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flax	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes (Irish)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sweet potatoes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand total	[illegible]				[illegible]	[illegible]

The foregoing table shows that the farmers of Missouri produced in 1891, in the seven crops named, products having a market value of $19,700,000 more than the same crops of the previous season were worth, and $37,490,000 more than the crops of 1889, an increase of over $100 on an average to each one of the 300,000 farmers of the state, for the crop of 1891, compared with that of 1889. These figures do not include the fruit crop, which Secretary L. A. Goodman of the State Horticultural society says brought into the state in 1890, $10,000,000, and much more than that the last season, nor do they include the figures for the special crops like watermelons, of which at least $300,000 worth were grown this season in two or three counties in southeast Missouri, the cotton crop of about twelve counties in south Missouri, the castor bean crop of southwest Missouri, broom corn that is grown quite extensively in many counties, sorghum, vegetables and other crops the figures of which it is impossible to obtain. The figures indicate that the financial condition of our Missouri farmers has materrially improved during the last two years.

YIELD OF VARIOUS CROPS.

The following shows the yields of various crops in the several sections into which the state is divided:

Articles.		State.	Northeast.	Northwest.	Southeast.	Southwest.	Central.
Corn	Yield per acre	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Quality	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Price	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat	Yield per acre	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Quality	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Price	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats	Yield per acre	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Quality	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Price	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hay	Yield per acre	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Quality	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Price	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flax	Yield per acre	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Quality	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Price	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobacco	Yield per acre	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Quality	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Price	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton	Yield per acre	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Quality	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Price	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sorghum	Yield per acre	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Quality	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Price	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irish potatoes	Yield per acre	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Quality	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Price	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sweet potatoes	Yield per acre	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Quality	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Price	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

A WOMAN'S IDEA.

Mrs. George E. Dugan, of Lafayette County, Tells the Men a Thing or Two About "Farm Management From a Woman's Standpoint."

At the recent farmers' institute held at Odessa, Lafayette county, Mrs. Geo. E. Dugan, of Sedalia, read a paper on "Farm Management from a Woman's Standpoint." "I was raised on a farm," said Mrs. Dugan, "and love every part of the country home; have gone through all departments of country life.

"'Man's work is from sun to sun,
But woman's work is never done.'

"The kitchen should be built first and the other part of the house built to it. The men should be ashamed of themselves to buy every newly-invented piece of machinery for farm work and build fine barns, and coop the poor women up in 8x10 kitchens with barely enough vessels to cook a meal. Home should be the brightest place on earth," and, following up this line of thought with occasional humorous sketches, she captivated the audience. The chairman requested every one indorsing the paper to rise to their feet, and about every one in the crowded hall was up in an instant. Mrs. Dugan gracefully acknowledged the compliment.

Mr. D. J. Rumbaugh spoke on "Miscellaneous Farming." He said:

I did not expect to speak when I first heard of the institute. I thought the speakers would all be imported. I like farming because it was the first industry—raising Cain. Miscellaneous farming is farming in various ways. I don't like the old adage, "Raise a little of everything and you'll have something for market." Plant only what you can cultivate. Theory is one thing, facts another. Theorists tell us we farm too much. We ought to plant more grass and raise more stock. There are more farmers in the old ruts than in any other industry. Too many farmers own too much land; own less land and keep what you have in good condition. Some farmers let their machinery stay out doors all winter, and by this means more machinery is ruined than is worn out from use. I expect to live and die in Missouri; the soil is so rich I believe it will produce the first fruits of the resurrection.

WRECKED AND BURNED.

A Special on the Northern Pacific, Carrying Andrews' Opera Company to Meet an Engagement, Wrecked at Jonesville, Minn, and the Sleeper Petrel Burned—Mrs. Andrews and Her Maid Cremated in Their Berths—The Rest of the Company Variously Injured.

BRAINERD, Minn., Jan. 16.—A horrible accident occurred on the Northern Pacific railway at Jonesville, the first station east of here, at 3:50 a. m. A special train consisting of the sleeping car "Petrel" and a baggage car was running as the second section of No. 9, the regular train from Superior. The special left South Superior at 11:35 Thursday evening, having on board the Andrews opera company, going from Duluth to Grand Forks. The train was running at the usual rate of speed, when it struck a broken rail and the sleeper left the track, going down an embankment and landing bottom side up. Flames broke out from all parts of the car immediately and burned so rapidly that the crew could do nothing but extricate the passengers from the wreck. When all had been rescued, as was thought, a search revealed the fact that Mrs. Ed Andrews, wife of the proprietor of the troupe, and her maid, Mrs. Lilly Wallace, were missing. By this time the flames were burning so fiercely that it was impossible to get near the car. When the flames were finally subdued the remains were recovered so badly burned that it was impossible to identify one from the other. Mrs. Andrews and Mrs. Wallace had occupied an upper berth at the forward end of the car, and were wrapped in the bed clothes. There was no outcry from this berth while the work of rescuing the injured was progressing, and it was supposed that both occupants were killed instantly. The rapidity with which the flames caught hold and spread through the car caused no little surprise. It is not known whether they caught from the lamps or the stove, but it is supposed, from the rapidity with which they spread, they caught from the lamps.

Twenty persons, all more or less seriously injured, were taken from the wreck. Physicians were taken from Brainard on a special train. The injured were brought back to this city and taken to the Northern Pacific hospital as soon as possible. Here they were given the best of care and medical attention. The hospital is one of the best in the United states, and the injured will not suffer from want of care. Mrs. Andrews' stage name was Nannie Wilkinson.

The list of injured is as follows:

Florence Joy, chorus girl; severely burned on back and head; will probably die.

May Douglass, chorus girl; burned on head and arms; will probably recover.

Miss Letitia Fritch, prima donna; burned on hands and arms.

Mrs. L. F. Barker, her sister; shoulder dislocated.

Miss Marie Roe, soprano; slightly burned and bruised.

George Andrews, baritone; burned on arms.

Miss Ella Harris, chorus girl; burned on neck and arm.

Jay A. Taylor, tenor; cut and bruised.

H. Allen, chorus; burned on neck.

Fred Allen, chorus; bruised.

Miss Shearer, chorus girl; slightly burned.

L. F. Barker, son of Mrs. Barker; burned on hands and arms.

Conductor Ball, who was in charge of the train, says the sight was the most appalling of any he had ever witnessed. The shrieks and moans of the women could be heard half a mile away. Miss Douglass, when she was brought from the car was literally enveloped in flames. Many of the women were nude, but were wrapped up as they were taken out. Mr. Andrews rescued his little baby and supposed his wife was safe. He is wild with grief.

RANDOLPH ROGERS.

Death of the Eminent American Sculptor in Rome—A Victim of the Epidemic—Some of the Notable Works He Produced.

ROME, Jan. 16.—Randolph Rogers, the distinguished American sculptor, died of pneumonia.

[Randolph Rogers was born in the state of New York in 1825. The earlier portion of his life was passed in mercantile pursuits, but he eventually came to this country and became a sculptor. After a few years of study and work here he returned to New York with the statues of "Nydia," "A Boy and Dog," and others. In 1854 Mr. Rogers designed and modeled the bronze doors, representing scenes in the life of Columbus, for the eastern entrance to the capitol at Washington. Later he worked several years in finishing the designs for the Washington monument at Richmond, Va., including statues of Mason, Nelson and the two Marshalls, and he also executed a statue of John Adams now in Mount Auburn cemetery. Among the late Mr. Rogers' other notable works are "The Angel of the Resurrection," for Col. Colt's monument at Hartford, Conn. A colossal soldiers' memorial monument for the state of Rhode Island, erected at Providence in 1871, and one still larger for the state of Michigan, which was erected at Detroit in 1874. He also executed the colossal bronze statue of Lincoln which was unveiled in Philadelphia in 1871. Since 1876 Mr. Rogers has resided almost continually in Rome.]

Overtaken by Fate.

PUEBLO, Col., Jan. 16.—The body of E. E. Schafer, the station agent at Granecos, whose failure to deliever orders caused the terrible collision on the Rio Grande the afternoon of December 31, was found by a ranchman, yesterday, on the plains about 6 miles from the station. Schafer decamped as soon as he discovered his error, and was frozen to death in trying to make his escape.

A Brace of Wrecks on the Baltimore & Ohio.

MCKEESPORT, Pa., Jan. 15.—The west-bound Baltimore & Ohio limited ran into a coke train that was switching to a siding at Port Royal, Pa., at 4:30 a. m. The coke train and the engine of the limited were badly smashed up and the engineer, Nicholsen, and Fireman Irwin badly injured, the latter perhaps fatally, by jumping. The limited did not leave the track, and no passengers were hurt. Traffic has been further delayed by a freight collision at Voders, in which Fireman Wyland was badly hurt.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

The General Condition of Business Throughout the Country as Shown by R. G. Dun & Co's Weekly Review—Heavy Exports of Breadstuffs the Feature—Business in the South Still Contracted by the Low Price of Cotton—Business Failures, Etc.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—R. G. Dun & Co's weekly review of trade says:

The exports in December were probably the largest ever known, and overshadow all other features in the commercial situation. They insure large supplies of money if ever needed, but at present the markets are everywhere well supplied except at southern points, and better supplied than a week ago. The treasury disbursements have been large and there is no reason to expect a lack in the supply of money. Another fact of large importance is that the iron output was not diminished in December as is usual owing to the stoppage of furnaces during the holidays, but was 188,086 tons weekly against 188,135 December 1, and 167,369 a year ago. The market is fairly active, though the enormous output gives buyers an advantage, and Alabama and Virginia iron are offered at low prices. There is fair inquiry for rails, and good business in plates, while structural mills are well employed, though with comparatively new orders. Copper is dull, and in tin there is little change, but lead is weak at 4.20 cents, and the market for coal very dull on account of the extraordinary output. The wool production last year is estimated as considerably larger than that of the year before, but the stocks on hand are somewhat larger, indicating that the consumption in 1891 has been about the same as in 1890. The market shows no important changes. Bad weather checks business at Boston, and dry goods are quiet. Wool sales amount to 3,695,000 pounds, and boot and shoe manufacturers are fairly busy. The trade in leather is moderate, in hides dull, and in lumber the movement is steady. At Hartford wool is less active, the grocery trade fair, and trade in dry goods and hardware quiet. At Philadelphia no change appears in the important branches of trade. At Baltimore exports of breadstuffs for the last six months of 1891 were in value $73,890,193, a gain of more than $30,000,000 over last year. Pittsburgh reports no change in the iron market, though prices for finished iron are growing stronger. At Cincinnati tobacco is in active demand, and free orders are noticed for boots and shoes. At Cleveland trade is larger than a year ago, though in some lines inactive, and the tide seems to have turned in pig iron and ore. At Chicago sales of dry goods, clothing and shoes are larger than a year ago. Some increase is seen in barley; 25 per cent. in cattle; a third in flour, corn, oats and hides, while receipts of wheat and dressed beef are double last year's; but decrease appears in cured meats, lard and cheese, and in wool receipts are only half as large as a year ago. Trade at St. Louis is helped by colder weather, and also at Milwaukee and St. Paul; at Minneapolis the flour output is 178,000 barrels for the week, against 110,000 a year ago, and at Duluth sales in 1891 amounted to $20,000,000. At Nashville trade is quiet and money easier, and at Little Rock and Montgomery trade is dull, while at New Orleans cotton shows no improvement and sugar is steady, with money in more active demand. Depression of business at the south on account of the low prices of cotton still continues. Cotton fell to 7.37 cents during the week, the lowest price for 43 years, but has since recovered to 7.56 cents, though receipts and stocks are remarkably large. The depression at the south is not relieved by talk at the cotton convention, and probably cannot be in any way except by free sales of cotton, which is now held for higher prices.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days, number for the United States, 287, and for Canada 43, or a total of 330; as compared with 435 last week (eight days), and 329 the week previous to the last. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 411, representing 360 failures in the United States, and 51 in the Dominion of Canada.

PENSION REFORM.

The Society of Loyal Volunteers Will Attack the Present Pension System from the Standpoint of Loyalty and Patriotism—The Society's Creed—Men Who Are Able to Earn a Living Should Not be the Recipients of the Nation's Bounty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—An attack is to be made in the present congress upon the pension laws with the hope of reducing the annual expenditures in this direction from $123,000,000 to $33,000,000 or, at most $50,000,000. The movement will be inaugurated by the members of congress, but will be the work of an organized body of loyal soldiers who believe that reform is necessary and that millions are being expended annually for pensions to men who have no right to the money. The cardinal principal of this organization is a competency to those permanently disabled or unable to earn a living, and nothing to the men who can, either by their hands or their brains, support themselves and their families. The organization which proposes this resolution in pension matters had its inception in Washington, where it has been working for some time, quietly but effectively. It is known as the Society of Loyal Volunteers. The association believes in teaching and maintaining, among other things, these lessons:

"That the war was for the preservation of the union and not for conquest or revenge; that the volunteer armies were inspired by no hope of individual gain or glory; that many persons as loyal and brave as those who entered the service were prevented from doing so by circumstances that did not hinder their companions; that victories were gained by the loyalty, courage, endurance and loyal inspiration of the whole people; that armies were recruited from all classes and vocations; that the vast majority of the volunteers were men of good character, but some were bad, and that this class of men do not hesitate to live on the generous gratitude of the people through payments made on pensions obtained by fraud or at the expense of the poor; that men who had the intelligence, and persistent energy to win battles by virtue of these same qualities of character are able to compete successfully for the rewards of civil life with those who did not enter the service; that many who sustained severe wounds and almost all who retained their health, suff