Warren Sheaf

JOHN P. MATTSON, Editor and Prop

WARREN, - - MINN.

SUPERINTENDENT JENKINS, of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, has completed twenty years of service with this society as its executive officer.

A FRENCH watchmaker in Geneva has substituted for the sounding mechanism in clocks and watches a phonographic system which speaks the hour of the day or night.

NEWFOUNDLAND seems to be inclined to regard with favor annexation to the United States. They all want to be gathered under the eagle's wings. It's a mighty comfortable place.

EASTERN people seem to believe in anti-toxine for the cure of diphtheria. New York has appropriated $30,000, Pittsburgh $18,500 and Newark $5,000 for the manufacture of the remedy.

FRANCE is not ashamed of her emigrants, it seems, for she has conceded to the United States officials at her ports the right to examine the sanitary conditions of all intending emigrants.

THE American Philological association has voted that three years' preparation in Greek instead of two should be made the requirement for entrance to college. But it will probably not be heeded, for colleges have yielded to the spirit of the times and have become "fact-factories."

THE Sault Ste. Marie canal is one of the great waterways of the world. According to the official figures submitted by Secretary of War Lamont the total tonnage passing through it in 1894 was valued at $143,000,000. As it is closed by ice on an average of at least five months in a year, its traffic compares favorably with that of the Suez canal.

IN perforating postage stamps a die-plate is placed before the needles of a machine carrying 300 needles. As about 180,000,000 holes are punched per day, the wear on the die-plate is excessive; brass plates wear out in a day, and even steel plates are rapidly destroyed. The use of aluminum bronze has caused the die-plates to last for months without renewal.

IN London Oscar Wilde's new play "A Model Husband," has gone to pieces. The critics say it was much worse than either of the plays by him which have been successful from a "talky-talky" standpoint. At the same time a play by Henry James scored a failure even more brilliant. Writing plays seems to be as precarious a way of making a living as praying for rain.

THE submarine indicator used in searching for wrecks on the sea bottom has a metallic sinker which is trailed along near the bottom. When it approaches a mass of metal, such as that of the Russian monitor recently lost in the Gulf of Finland, the indicator on the searching ship is electrically disarranged and a bell is rung. The Hughes induction balance suggested the plan of the apparatus.

NORTH CAROLINA's strange people of the swamps have counterparts in the mysterious race of so-called Indians in southern Delaware. They are a swarthy people, with some strong traits of the redmen, though there are contradictory stories as to their origin. They are fully civilized, however, and follow the ordinary occupations of the region to which they are native, though they mingle little with the whites and refuse to associate with negroes.

IN certain Boston and Philadelphia shools are served what are called authorized hot lunches. These cost from five to ten cents. In Boston the five-cent luncheon may include hot milk and a bun, chocolate and chowder or soup. The theory on which these are authorized is that much of the ill health of children results from non-nutritious food, bought during the school day. The movement is very popular and seems to be spreading in all of the large cities.

RECENTLY a New York hat factory found it necessary to decrease its force. Nine bachelors were chosen as the first victims and the circumstances of their discharge were published in the press reports. As a result of this the young men have been flooded with offers of marriage from women who believe that their sex has the right to propose. Most of the offers come from the free and easy west. Among the number are a few widows with property who tenderly condescend to take in the discharged employes.

IN Chicago last year twelve divorced couples took out new licenses and were remarried. This is one of the hopeful signs of the times. In the same city the hard times seems to have no effect upon the matrimonial market, the record of licenses taken out being fully up to that of 1893, which was a favorable year on account of the world's fair. The Chicago record of 15,500 licenses shows June to have been the banner month, although October had held the supremacy for twelve years previous. The tendency of the younger couples is toward June and the older couples toward October.

IT is not clear that letter carriers were regularly employed before 1753, when tradition tells us that Benjamin Franklin, the new postmaster general, employed them in Philadelphia. The earliest evidence is of 1762, when the Philadelphia postmaster advertised that his "boy" had run away, and that patrons must call for their letters at the post office. The Postal Journal of Hugh Finlay, a storehouse of sound information, tells us that Boston had no letter carrier in 1773. Of New York, he says that "soon after the arrival of a mail the letters are quickly delivered by a runner," viz., letter carrier.

FREDERIC VILLERS, the war artist, who has left the frozen fields of Corea and Manchooria for a winter tour of lectures in the United States, says he thinks the war has but begun, and that they feel in the east when war is resumed in the spring that Russia will have a hand in the muss. In the controversy between the correspondents of the New York World and New York Herald over the barbarity practiced by the Japanese at Port Arthur, Villers sides with Creelman, of the World, denouncing the latter's rival in terms that in earlier years would have precipitated a duel in about three minutes.

THE recent Armenian massacre is the third perpetrated by the Turks on Christians since 1860, when, in Damascus and Lebanon, 12,000 followers of Christ were foully murdered. The well known Bulgarian atrocities occurred seventeen years later. The sultan has decorated the officers mainly responsible for these butcheries. As a reward for the late Armenian massacres he has given four new flags to the Kurdish regiments concerned in them, and bestowed a decoration on the commander of their corps. These massacres, flung as an insult into the face of the Christian world, remain unavenged.

The News of the Week.

BY TELEGRAPH AND MAIL.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Proceedings of the Second Session.

MONDAY, Jan. 14.—Senator Sherman introduced a bill in the senate providing for carrying into effect the international arbitration resolution adopted by congress in 1890. Speeches of Senator Gorman, of Maryland, and Senator Hill, of New York, on various phases of the tariff and financial situation at times were full of keen personal criticism and satire directed at each other. In the house the resignation of John C. Black as representative-at-large from Illinois was tendered. The oleomargarine bill was discussed and a bill to provide for the enlargement of the judicial system of Indian territory was passed.

TUESDAY, Jan. 15.—The senate occupied the time in further speeches in which the income tax served as a text for a wide range of discussion on the tariff, the currency and the populist platform. The day in the house was devoted to the Indian appropriation bill ($649,820), but no progress was made before adjournment.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16.—By an almost unanimous vote the senate passed the urgent deficiency bill, including the income-tax provisions. During the debate in the house on the Indian appropriation bill Messrs. Walker, Warner and Reed engaged in a discussion of the currency question. The sundry civil appropriation bill ($38,540,021) was reported.

THURSDAY, Jan. 17.—In the senate Senator Sherman presented an emergency currency bill and Senator Pugh offered a measure in the same line. The pension bill, appropriating $141,000,000, was passed with two amendments, one making $6 the lowest rate for pension disability and another repealing the present law cutting off the pensions of non-residents. The army bill, appropriating $23,350,000, was discussed. In the house the senate amendments to the urgent deficiency bill were disagreed to and the bill was sent to conference. A bill devised by Attorney General Olney was introduced by Mr. McGann for arbitrating labor troubles. It makes the interstate commerce commission and the commissioner of labor the permanent body to hear disputes, one member of the deciding body to be named by each side.

FRIDAY, Jan. 18.—The senate passed the army appropriation bill, carrying $23,000,000, and the bill which in effect advances Gen. Schofield, in command of the army, to the rank of lieutenant general. Aside from this the day was given to debate on the Nicaraguan canal bill. In the house the Indian appropriation bill occupied the time during the day. At the evening session private pension bills were considered and hot speeches were made because two bills were blocked by the obstruction of Mr. Jones, of Virginia.

FROM WASHINGTON.

IN the United States the visible supply of grain on the 14th was: Wheat, 86,165,000 bushels; corn, 41,083,000 bushels; oats, 5,663,000 bushels; rye, 475,000 bushels; barley, 2,264,000 bushels.

THE president appointed F. W. Toplin as postmaster at Elizabethtown, Ky., to succeed Mrs. Benjamin Helm, a sister of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.

IT was found that the printing bill, which has been passed by both houses of congress and signed by the president, revives the franking privilege.

EUGENE V. DEBS, of the American Railway union, and his fellow-prisoners were denied a writ of error by the United States supreme court and the last Monday in this month was assigned for a hearing on the habeas corpus proceeding.

BECAUSE of illness Speaker Crisp was ordered south for the balance of the session by his physician.

AT the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 18th aggregated $977,802,646, against $1,039,136,951 the previous week. The increase, compared with the corresponding week in 1894, was 6.7.

IN the United States there were 373 business failures in the seven days ended on the 18th, against 420 the week previous and 407 in the corresponding time in 1894.

THE EAST.

WHEN it was discovered that he was a defaulter Isaac F. Abbott, cashier of the Dover (N. H.) national bank, killed himself. The bank closed its doors.

AT the old soldiers' home at Kearney, N. J., Henry Mueller died at the age of 100 years and 7 months.

THE five-cent savings bank of Dover N. H., went into the hands of a receiver.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER and George F. Hoar were elected to the senate by the legislatures of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, respectively.

AT Harrisburg, Pa., Gov. Hastings was inaugurated, a parade and display of fireworks following the ceremony.

W. T. BIRCH, of the Green Run life station, Charles W. Baker and Charles Hudson were drowned near Lewes, Del.

G. S. MORRISON, of Chicago, was elected president at the forty-second annual meeting in New York of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

THE well-known advocate of greenbackism, George O. Jones, died at his son's home in New York, aged 70.

AFTER a brief illness Miss Elizabeth Bray Downing, the sweetheart of Poet Whittier, died at West Newbury, Mass., aged 85 years.

THREE boys ran away from St. Vincent's industrial school at Utica, N. Y., and two were found frozen to death.

A BRIGADE of the New York national guard was called out to suppress the rioting street railway strikers in Brooklyn.

WEST AND SOUTH.

SEVENTY-FIVE persons were killed and probably twice that number were seriously injured as the result of a terrible explosion of giant powder in a warehouse at Butte, Mont. The property loss was $1,000,000.

IN joint session the Michigan legislature elected McMillan and Burrows as United States senators.

THE legislature of Nebraska ratified the republican caucus agreement by electing John M. Thurston senator.

BEFORE the Oregon legislature Gov. Pennoyer read his final message, after which Gov. Lord took the oath of office.

THE death of Joseph Shorett, a half-breed, who was born two years before the United States constitution was adopted, occurred at Fond du Lac, Wis., aged 110 years. He leaves two sons, one aged 81 and the other 54 years.

UNITED STATES senators were elected as follows: Montana, Lee Mantle (rep.) for the short term, and T. H. Carter (rep.) for the long term; Nebraska, John M. Thurston (rep.); Colorado, Edward O. Wolcott (rep.).

TRUSTEES of Beloit (Wis.) college elected unanimously to admit women to the present courses of study.

WOOL growers in convention at Columbus, O., declared the new tariff law to be a "colossal political crime."

SPEAKER RUSSELL introduced a bill to make train robbery a capital crime in the Missouri house.

FARMERS from Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, South Carolina and Pennsylvania met in Chicago and organized the National Farmers' Federation of the United States, with J. B. Furrow, of Iowa, as president. The object is to command a more general recognition of the farmers in state and nation, as well as to promote the intelligence and moral welfare of those engaged in agriculture.

IN Chicago "Jack" Gerry, for twelve years an engineer on the Illinois Central, killed himself because he had been suspended for an accident.

THE Historical society of Nebraska decided that natives of the state should be called tree-planters instead of bug-eaters.

THIEVES set fire to the barn of John Indoe, at Granger, O., destroying it, twenty-five head of horses and cattle and a large quantity of grain.

AT the Southern hotel in St. Louis Horace W. Hibbard, general freight agent of the Vandalia line, dropped dead of heart disease.

MASKED men boarded a Rock Island train near Wichita, Kan., and forced a passenger to hand over $60.

WHILE skating on the Blue river four girls were drowned at Winkler's mills, near Blue Rapids, Kan.

GEN. I. N. STILES, a former brilliant attorney of Chicago and widely known, died of general debility, aged 62 years.

THE death of Henry McCauley, said to be the oldest man in Michigan, occurred at Battle Creek, aged 103 years.

AT the age of 70 years Patrick Hamill, a member of the Forty-first congress, died at his home in Oakland, Md.

IN a fire that destroyed Scudder's livery barn at Indianapolis twenty horses were cremated.

RATHER than see his family starve, John Kristine, a farmer, committed suicide near Eton, O.

ON the first ballot Shelby M. Cullom, of Springfield, was nominated to succeed himself as United States senator from Illinois, the vote being: Cullom, 103; Willets, 21.

A BOILER in a sawmill near Alto, Tex., exploded, killing Tobe Richards, Lewis Alexander, William Lewis and Abner Lee.

DRIVEN to desperation by office-seekers, Sheriff Williams, elected by populists at Prague, Wash., resigned the office.

MARY STEVENSON, eldest daughter of the vice president, died of pneumonia at Asheville, N. C., after protracted illness, aged 22 years.

IN a quarrel George Morgan, of Freeport, Cal., shot and killed his brother Harvey and then killed himself.

FLAMES destroyed property worth more than $500,000 in Macon, Ga.

DOMESTIC trouble caused Samuel Hotelling, a young farmer of Rolling Green, Minn., to kill his wife and her parents and he was slain by pursuers.

JUST before death Mrs. Coates, a widow at Mifflin, Ind., confessed to the murder of Jacob Wintermyer twelve years ago.

AN appeal was issued by the National Farmers' alliance for aid for destitute farmers in Nebraska and South Dakota.

THE oldest editor and printer in Wisconsin, Marcellus Strong, died at Oshkosh after a brief illness, aged 79 years.

IN the Massillon (O.) district starving miners issued an appeal for aid.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE minister of marine in the Dupuy cabinet, M. Felix Faure, was elected president of France to succeed Casimir-Perier.

ADVICES from Peking state that Gen. Wei was beheaded for cowardice in recent battles.

ABOUT 10 miles from Kaslo, B. C., a snowslide killed three miners named Moore, McMillan and Charles Mitchell, owners of the Eureka mine.

FOR the murder of his uncle, Louis Victor, an Indian policeman, was hanged at New Westminster, B. C.

A MANIFESTO issued by the emperor of China says he prefers death to the disgrace of defeat.

DISPATCHES from the Fiji islands say that a terrible hurricane destroyed much shipping and killed a number of people.

IN Hawaii revolutionists started a battle in which several men were killed. The rebels were under complete control.

IN the canton of Ticino, Switzerland, avalanches caused great destruction of property and loss of life.

THE German officials struck another blow at America by forbidding the importation of her cattle through Great Britain.

M. FAURE'S election as president of France is well received. He is the first Protestant ruler the country has had.

CLERGY of St. Johns, N. F., issued an appeal for help to prevent widespread starvation.

LATER NEWS.

B. E. L. WILLIAMS died in a cheap boarding house in Paris, Ky., the 21st. After death a search of his effects proved that he was a millionaire, owning a vast estate in Australia.

A CYCLONE struck Covington, Tenn., the 21st, blowing off the tower of the court house and wrecking several stores and residences. Damage about $50,000. Nobody killed.

HIGH wind in Chicago the 21st blew down a flag staff from Kinsley's restaurant to the pavement below, breaking the skull of Edward Harper, an expressman.

THE trial of Harry Hayward for the murder of Catherine Ging was called before Judge Smith, in Minneapolis, the 21st. John Day Smith and W. W. Erwin appeared for the defendant. Two jurors were secured.

THE first brigade of the New York state militia, 4,000 men, were ordered to Brooklyn the 21st on account of the street car strike in that city.

VIOLENCE was the record of the Brooklyn street car strike the 21st. The Seventh New York regiment was attacked, stones were thrown and shots fired by crowds on the pavement and persons in the windows. Several times the troops charged the crowds with fixed bayonets. Three militiamen were sent to the hospital with broken heads and a score or more of policemen are suffering from injuries.

IN Chicago the 21st a heavy plate glass window in the Hartford building, at Dearborn and Madison streets, was blown in. James Henson, who was standing in front of the window, was struck by a large falling section of the glass and cut almost in two. He died shortly after the accident. Several pedestrians were badly cut by flying glass, one man fainting from loss of blood while awaiting a physician.

THE supreme court of the United States the 21st ordered that Eugene V. Debs and his associates in jail in Illinois be admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000 each. The hearing to show cause is to be had on the 25th of March.

THE president has approved the act for the relief of homestead settlers in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan.

THE Republicans of the Kansas legislature the 21st nominated Lucien Baker to succeed John Martin, Democrat, in the U. S. senate.

A BILL appropriating $4,000,000 for a new public building at Chicago passed the lower house of congress the 21st.

A CYCLONE near Pigott, Ark., the 21st killed two persons.

THE BUTTE DISASTER.

Scores Are Mowed Down by a Dynamite Explosion.

Fifty-Three Lives Are Known to Have Been Thus Lost—Many Others Are Missing — Details of the Horrible Affair.

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 19.—Hour after hour the disaster of Tuesday has been putting on more distressing proportions, and it looks now as if the real weight and extent of the terrible calamity would never be known. The list of known dead has swelled to fifty-three, and there are at least four in the hospitals who cannot recover.

Others are also believed to be fatally injured. To the list of missing the name of Charles Hoffbauer has been added. A few hours before the explosion he purchased a pair of shoes, and on his way home he evidently stopped at the fire. One shoe, badly torn, of the new ones he had under his arm has been found a quarter of a mile from the scene of the catastrophe, but not a fragment of Hoffbauer has been discovered. He was about twenty-eight years of age and unmarried.

Included in the list of dead are the four missing firemen—Dave Moses, Sam Ash, P. J. Norling and Ed Sloan—but not Hoffbauer nor any other of the missing. In the minds of those who visited the scene after the explosion there is no doubt that many were blown to atoms and never will be heard of.

Terrible Devastation.

When the smoke had cleared away the terrified survivors were sickened at the sight of the ground for a block around the scene of the explosion strewn with the quivering and dismembered flesh of men and horses, pinned down by fragments of the fire engines and burning brands from the demolished warehouse.

Upon the site of the warehouse there was a ghastly hole filled with debris, blazing in hundreds of places, with here and there the fragment of an unfortunate fireman.

The noise of the explosion broke all the glass in the city and caused the houses to rock so violently that the residents were stricken with fear. They did not know from what quarter the disaster had come, and as the explosion had almost destroyed the burning warehouse there was little to mark the scene of terrible destruction.

Second and Third Explosions.

After the first explosion hundreds of people hastened to the scene, and this accounts for the great loss of life. While they were endeavoring to render assistance to the injured the second explosion occurred, mowing down the crowds of men, women and children as with a sickle of death. The survivors were hastening from the scene when a third explosion occurred, adding to the list of victims, as many of the terror-stricken people, fleeing from the scene of destruction, were mowed down by the flying debris.

Three Firemen Survive.

Only three firemen present at the scene of the fire escaped being killed. Chief Cameron was blown to atoms, and the only thing found of him was his belt attached to a charred portion of his body. The firemen who escaped were Dave Moses, Dave McGee and J. H. Flannery.

Awful Force of Explosion.

From all that can be learned the total amount of explosives that went up in the three explosions was nearly thirty tons—enough to wipe out the state of Rhode Island. There were twenty tons of giant powder alone that went up in one blast.

STREET CAR MEN STRIKE.

Five Thousand Employes on Brooklyn Trolley Lines Are Out.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 16.—At 5 o'clock Friday morning all the trolley cars in Brooklyn were tied up, the employes refusing to take out the cars. Over 5,000 men quit work. This includes motormen, conductors, electricians, switchmen and others employed at the various power-houses. All but one of the surface roads, and that a comparatively minor concern, are affected.

The men's grievances and demands are thus stated: The state law provides that a day's work of street railway employes shall be ten hours, within twelve consecutive hours. It is alleged that the corporations have required the men to work eleven hours, and even, latterly, twelve hours, with no interval longer than ten minutes for lunch, and even depriving them of that brief time in most instances. The wage rate agreed upon a year ago was two dollars for the statutory day's work; the companies, it is alleged, have made no allowance for overtime. The men demand adherence to the law regulating hours in a day's work, or $2.25 for a day of twelve hours.

An address issued by the executive committee of District Assembly No. 75, alleges that the trouble was precipitated by the Brooklyn Heights company in excluding their electric workers from work. The statement goes on to say that the flagrant violation of the ten-hour law has mentally and physically incapacitated the men for their work. All the companies run their trippers so that the men can make only from forty to sixty cents a day.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 21.—The failure of the state board of mediation and arbitration to secure a settlement, and the fact that the officials and employes of the trolley roads have been unable to come to an agreement after numerous attempts to reach satisfactory conclusions, have not helped to allay public apprehension of impending labor troubles of the first magnitude. Mayor Schieren's requisition for military adds to the feeling.

THE CASE REOPENED.

Judge Ricks Given a Chance to Appear Before the Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The judiciary committee of the house held a long session Friday over the Ricks case. Representative Bailey, of Texas, presented the majority report, drawn by himself, and Representative Broderick the minority report. The friends of Judge Ricks endeavored to reverse the decision of the previous meeting.

Finally the committee decided by a vote of 7 to 5 to reopen the case by extending an invitation to Judge Ricks to appear before it, if he so desired, with his witnesses, and to give a like invitation to the other side.

Representative Bailey's report was discussed at length and several amendments offered and voted upon.

A Tennessean Takes His Brother's Life in Self-Defense.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 18.—J. N. Williamson shot and killed his brother William near Fayetteville Wednesday. The brothers have been on bad terms for some time and William Williamson returned from Alabama a few days ago with the avowed intention of killing his brother. He called at the home of the latter and induced him to come out of the house. He attempted to draw a pistol, but the weapon caught in his pocket, and before he could draw his revolver his brother sent a bullet through his heart. The perpetrator of the deed gave himself up.

THE NEW FRENCH PRESIDENT.

M. Francois Felix Faure Chosen, Vice Casimir-Perier Resigned — The Republic's Crisis.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 19.—M. Francois Felix Faure was chosen president of France by the national assembly on the second ballot.

The result of the second ballot as between the two leading candidates was:

M. Felix Faure....435

M. Henri Brisson....363

Socialist deputies made violent protests when the result was announced.

There were only three candidates for the presidency whose chances of election were seriously discussed, namely: M. Waldeck-Rousseau, M. Henri Brisson and M. Felix Faure. There was no choice on the first ballot for president taken in the national assembly, and before the second ballot was ordered M. Waldeck-Rousseau withdrew in favor of M. Felix Faure.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Casimir-Perier has resigned the office of president of France. He announced his resignation Tuesday evening at a specially summoned meeting of the cabinet, having previously informed M. Challemel-Lacour, the president of the senate, of his inability to solve the problem presented by the resignation of Premier Dupuy.

The news of the president's resignation spread like wildfire throughout Paris, and was received everywhere with consternation amounting almost to paralysis. In the newspaper offices the first report was considered absurd, but was soon confirmed, almost simultaneously crowds began gathering in front of the newspaper offices and in the public places, inquiring for further particulars and discussing the situation.

M. Casimir-Perier has submitted to the ministry a sketch of his message to be read to the chambers to-day. He refers to the patriotic spirit in which he assumed the post of honor and danger to which he was called without having sought it, and says:

"I had the single-minded wish to be, not a man of party, but a man of all France; to defend order, seeking inspiration from the example of the lamented Carnot. But to my deep sorrow I found that I pleased no party. I was attacked on every side. The attacks varied in form, but all showed a personal ill will."

The question which led to the resignation of the ministry and finally to that of President Casimir-Perier is a wide one. It is really a question of whether the chamber of deputies is superior to the courts of France and whether the chamber is able to set aside the constitution at will. In 1883 the government made a contract with the Orleans and Midi railways, under the terms of which, in return for certain facilities for the transportation of war material, the government guaranteed the interest on the bonds of the railways. The government held that the guaranty expired in 1914, but the directors of the companies took a different view and construed the agreement to mean that the government guaranteed the interest in perpetuity. Suits were brought in the courts to settle the question. In June last Mr. Barthou ordered the directors to indorse their bonds to the effect that the guaranty expired in 1914. The directors refused to do so and the case was then taken to the council of state, which, in such matters, is the final court of appeal. The council on Wednesday last decided that the guaranty was perpetual. This decision, which a majority in the chamber of deputies Monday claimed the right to reverse, was a complete negation of the contention of the cabinet.

There have been five presidents of the third French republic: M. Thiers, elected August 13, 1871; resigned May 24, 1873; died September 3, 1877. Marshal MacMahon, elected May 24, 1873; resigned January 30, 1879; died October 17, 1893. Jules Grevy, elected January 30, 1879; reelected December 28, 1885; resigned December 2, 1887; died September 9, 1890. M. Carnot, elected December 3, 1887; assassinated at Lyons June 24, 1894. M. Casimir-Perier, elected June 27, 1894; resigned January 15, 1895.

[M. Francois Felix Faure, member of the chamber of deputies for Seine-Inferieure, who has been elected president of the republic of France, to succeed M. Casimir-Perier, was born in Paris January 30, 1841. He was under secretary of state for the colonies in the ministries of Gambetta, Ferry, Brisson and Tirard, and was one of the vice presidents of the chamber of deputies preceding the present one. He has been a republican deputy for about fourteen years and has served on several of the most important committees of the chamber. M. Faure has made a legislative specialty of business questions, particularly those concerning the French merchant marine and foreign commerce. He served in the Franco-Prussian war as chief of a battalion of the Garde Mobile, and was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor on May 31, 1871.]

REMEDIES SUGGESTED.

Senators Pugh and Sherman Each Introduce a Currency Measure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Senator Pugh (dem., Ala.) introduced a bill Thursday to meet deficiencies in the revenue in the treasury of the United States, by an immediate issue of $100,000,000 of legal tender notes; to regulate the redemption of treasury and coin notes of the United States; to restore silver to coinage; to amend the national banking and currency laws, and for other purposes.

The bill was read and referred to the finance committee. Soon afterwards Senator Sherman (rep., O.) introduced a bill "To provide for a temporary deficiency of revenue." It authorizes the issue from time to time of 3 per cent. bonds to provide for the redemption of United States treasury notes and to pay current expenditures; also to issue 3 per cent. certificates to be sold at public depositories and post offices; and also allowing the national bank circulation to the par value of the bonds deposited therefor. This bill was also read and referred to the finance committee.

HAWAIIAN REBELS.

They Have Made an Unsuccessful Attempt to Capture Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—The steamer Alameda arrived from Auckland and Sydney via Honolulu Friday afternoon and brings news of revolution and bloodshed at Honolulu. Charles L. Carter, who was one of the annexation commissioners, was killed and other government supporters were wounded. There has been much fighting and at least twelve natives have been killed. Nearly 200 revolutionists are under arrest. Robert Wilcox is the leader of the rebels. The fighting was still in progress when the Alameda left Honolulu on January 11, but the government forces had practically overcome the revolutionists. The Associated Press has the following correspondence:

A Sudden Call.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 19.—Mrs. Caroline Dorwin, sister of Mrs. Shelby M. Cullom, died very suddenly Friday night about 6:30. She was seized with heart failure while on her way to the Cullom house, was found by friends and taken to her home, where she expired in a few minutes. She was 71 years of age.

Senator Tasse Dead.

MONTREAL, Can., Jan. 18.—Senator Sasse, Indian commissioner to the world's fair and an ex-member of parliament, died Thursday after a long illness.

OLNEY'S PLAN.

The Attorney General Offers a Bill Looking to Compulsory Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—A labor arbitration plan has been devised by Attorney General Olney and was introduced Thursday by Chairman McGann, of the house committee on labor.

In case of wage controversies the chairman of the interstate commerce commission and the commissioner of labor are to communicate with the parties endeavoring to effect an amicable settlement, and if this mediation fails the controversy may be submitted to a board of arbitration, of which the chairman of the interstate commerce commission shall be chairman, and which shall consist also of one commissioner chosen by the employer and one by the labor organization to which the employes directly interested belong, or if they belong to more than one, by that one which specially represents employes of the same grade and class and engaged in service of the same nature as the employes in the controversy.

Where two or more classes of employes are interested their organizations shall agree upon their representative. Other features are:

1. The parties shall stipulate in writing that pending arbitration the existing status shall not be changed.

2. That the award shall be final, unless set aside for error of law apparent on the record.

3. That the parties shall faithfully execute it, and it may be enforced in equity so far as the powers of a court of equity permit.

4. Employes dissatisfied with the award shall not quit work without three months' notice in writing.

5. The award shall be continued in force for two years, and during that period no new arbitration between the same parties on the same subject shall be had. After filing the award with the clerk of the United States circuit court of the district in which the controversy occurs thirty days shall be allowed for filing exceptions in matters of law, after which it shall go into effect if no exceptions are taken. If they are taken it goes into force ten days after their decision. If an agreement of arbitration shall be entered into by employes individually instead of by organizations the board shall not be created, unless the chairman is satisfied that they represent their associates.

During that time it would be unlawful for organizations or employes to order, aid or abet a strike or boycott, or to leave their employment without giving thirty days' notice in writing, nor can they be discharged without thirty days' notice except for causes mentioned. Violations of this provision are made a misdemeanor punishable by $1,000 fine or one year's imprisonment.

Membership in incorporated labor organizations, it is provided, shall be terminated by indulgence in lawlessness, violence, destruction of property, intimidation or threats by members during strikes, but they are not to be held individually liable for debts of the organization.

The employes of roads managed by receivers appointed by the federal courts shall have the right to be heard through the officers of their organizations or their representatives in the federal courts on questions affecting the terms of their employment.

Employers who make it a condition of employment that men shall not be members of any labor organization, or discharge or threaten to discharge men for such membership or discriminate against them because of it, or enter into contracts compelling the men to contribute to any fund for charitable, social or beneficial objects, or, after discharging men, conspire to prevent them from obtaining employment, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of from $100 to $1,000.

If disputes threatening to injuriously affect the interests of the people of any section are not submitted to arbitration the attorney general, the bill provides, shall be authorized to apply to the circuit court for receivers for the railroad to take possession of the property and run it in the interests of the public, and may make the employers and employes, and any persons or organizations aiding or abetting them, parties to the suit.

A WAITING CONDITION.

Hesitation Still Noted in the Business Situation.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—R. G. Dun & Co's. weekly review of trade says:

"There are some good signs, but they do not as yet extend to business generally, which hesitates much as it has for months. Gold continues to go abroad, $5,550,000 having gone this week, and the deficit of revenue is already over $9,550,000 for the month. This state of facts, with the failure of congress to make provision for borrowing or for increasing revenue, still operates to retard a wholesome recovery, and the volume of domestic trade represented by exchanges through clearing houses is again about 7 per cent. larger than last year, as it was in the first week of the month, but is 33.7 per cent. smaller than two years ago, a higher rate of decrease than for some time past. The industries are meeting a larger demand for some products since the new year began, but rather less for others, and no definite improvement appears in prices of manufactured products or in wages. In the main, it is a waiting condition, with much hope that positive improvement is not far off, but not very satisfactory evidence of it as yet.

"Prices of stocks have grown slightly stronger for railroads, 6 cents per share, with a decrease for trusts of 1⅓ cents per share. A reduction in freight rates has started a better movement of grain eastbound, and the tonnage of live stock and dressed meats is also larger than a year ago, but the westbound traffic has become unusually light.

"Speculation has not been exceptionally active nor generally encouraging. Wheat has sagged off one cent again, with western receipts only about half last year's. Corn has declined 1⅜c, in spite of the very low government estimate of yield, receipts being low and larger than of wheat. Cotton has remained steady at 5⅜ cents, with a fairly large movement, but efforts of southern planters to contract the acreage this year receive some attention. Petroleum has touched $1 again in nominal price, but without activity.

"There is somewhat more doing in the iron and steel business, enough to cause a shade of lifting in prices for Bessemer iron and billets at Philadelphia, where there is also improved demand for finished products, but at Pittsburgh, all prices are downward.

"Embarrassment in boots and shoes does not lessen, and many manufacturers are going on with but few orders, while the disposition to restrict orders at the advanced prices demanded seem to be growing more general. Shipments are nevertheless larger than in any previous year to date—163,913 cases, against 158,639 two years ago.

"Exports from New York for two weeks of January have fallen but slightly behind last year's, while imports are about $1,700,000 larger owing mainly to the increase in dry goods.

"Failures this year to January 10 were in amount of liabilities $4,500,831, of which $1,133,428 were of manufacturing and $3,386,103 of trading concerns. Failures for the week have been 373, in the United States, against 497 last year, and 60 in Canada, against 46 last year.

DENIED.

Supreme Court Refuses a Writ of Error in the Debs Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—At the opening of the supreme court Thursday Justice Fuller announced that in the matter of the United States vs. Eugene V. Debs, et al., the court was unanimously of the opinion that a writ of error would not lie, and therefore that their petition for leave to file a motion for the issue of such a writ had been denied. The petition of the same parties for leave to file a motion for the issue of a writ of habeas corpus, the chief justice announced, would be granted, and a rule issued thereon returnable Monday, January 28.

Another Door Closed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The state department has been informed that the Hamburg authorities have forbidden the importation of cattle and swine from England and Ireland. Inasmuch as a large proportion of the American cattle entering Germany go through England, this will be another severe blow at our cattle interests and our trade with continental Europe.

Sad Situation in Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 16.—The destitution among the people is dreadful. The relief offices and soup kitchens are surrounded by hundreds of persons. The officials are not giving relief to able-bodied men, although they need it as much as others.

Canadian Senator Dead.

MONTREAL, Can., Jan. 18.—Hon. Joseph Tasse, member of the dominion senate for Montreal district and proprietor of La Minerve (newspaper) of this city, died at 5:30 o'clock Thursday morning after a long illness. He was 47 years old.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

Bankers Conference.

The conference of bankers from different parts of the state, held at the Ryan in St. Paul, was well attended, and a majority of the counties of the state were represented. Almost two hours were spent in a general discussion of financial matters on which it was considered necessary to ask for legislation. It was decided to ask to have the law changed in regard to the filing of chattel mortgages so as to have all such papers filed with the register of deeds of the county instead of with the town clerk, as is the present custom. This change is recommended because the register of deeds is generally supplied with a safe depository for valuable papers, while the town clerk is not, and as a consequence many valuable papers are lost by fire and otherwise.

It was also recommended that the three days of grace allowed by law be done away with, as has been done in many of the eastern states. Several papers on these subjects were read by gentlemen present.

State Fair.

The directors of the State Agricultural Society met at St. Paul and discussed matters concerning the next state fair.

The fair circuit has given Minnesota the last week in August, 1895, as the time for holding the next fair, favoring states to the south of Minnesota with later dates, to the disadvantage of the North Star state. The directors decided if the matter can be amicably arranged to suit a majority of the Minnesota people the date may stand, but if not, then the State Agricultural Society will select its own date independent of the fair circuit.

Action on the election of a secretary, to succeed Mr. Cross, was postponed until the next meeting, Feb. 19.

Forgers Arrested.

Deputy Sheriff Klippen came down from Virginia to Duluth with two men giving their names as Joseph Bust and Samuel Smith, who had been arrested there on charge of forgery. According to the county officials these two men had been making a tour of the towns on the range, working off large numbers of spurious checks for amounts ranging from $45 to $150, purporting to have been signed by various well known lumber firms and mining operators here. It is estimated that the men have taken in not far from a $1,000.

Sentenced.

Judge Nelson, of the U. S. court at St. Paul, sentenced Henry Schumaker, convicted of dealing in counterfeit half dollars to a term of six years in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $100. The convict remarked that he had rather be shot or hung. Schumaker was one of a gang of Minneapolis counterfeiters headed by a man named Nehring, and it was through his evidence that the gang was caught. He has a wife living at Corcoran, in Hennepin county, to whose support he has contributed nothing of late.

News in Brief.

John Moore, a 70-year-old resident of Brule, Wis., who came to Duluth with $500 on his person, has disappeared and it is thought he has been murdered. When last seen he was being followed by two men who had seen him flash his roll.

An attempt is being made by the management at the reform school to convert it into a military institution. It will depend greatly on the amount of appropriation allowed by the legislature.

An account of a fight in White's logging camp at Mountain Iron between Finns and others. Mark Haley was arrested for assault on Andrew Johnson with intent to kill. He struck Johnson with an ax, cutting his collarbone in two.

The glove contest which took place at Franklyn between John Blake and John Meehan for gate receipts, was won by the latter in two rounds.

Fire was discovered in S. D. Root's store at Kenyon. A kerosene tank had taken fire. Loss small.

Jens K. Grenvold, member of the legislature from Red Wing, has made a reputation by reforming all his railroad passes.

The brewery at Rush City was burned. Loss, $2,500.

George Humphrey, of Swan River, was arrested for bigamy. He married Miss Kalb last November and it is claimed he had a wife in Maine.

A man named Steel was seriously hurt near Hinckley, being struck by a falling tree.

The wife of the German M. E. pastor at Ada, died, the result of a fall from a chair on which she was standing while hanging up clothes.

George Brown, a jeweler of Winnipeg, on his way to Kansas City, suicided in St. Paul by taking eight ounces of nitric acid. He died in great agony.

A barn belonging to Henry Schneiler man, near Woodstock, was burned with contents, including 18 head of cattle and three horses.

The death of Col. John L. Merriam one of the pioneers of the state an father of ex-Gov. W. R. Merriam, occurred the 12th.

Princeton expects to secure a branch factory of the American Packing company.

During the past year improvements amounting to $74,000 were made at Princeton.

Judge Caldwell, of the United States circuit court of appeals, filed an order declaring employes of the Northern Pacific road in Minnesota exempt from garnishment proceedings.

Suit has been brought against Rochester for $10,000 by J. C. Isabell, on the ground of damages incurred by a fall into a waterpipe trench on the evening of Feb. 14, 1894. Complainant claims permanent injury to the spine. The city claims he was drunk at the time.

S. S. Chute, formerly surveyor of Stearns county, has been appointed special examiner under the surveyor general of Minnesota, with headquarters at Red Lake.

A report comes from Buckman that Mrs. Jessie Cole was attacked and nearly killed by Mr. and Mrs. Gus Olson, who held a grudge against the Cole woman. Mrs. Olson struck her with a revolver and Olson used his fists and feet. The woman was found senseless The Olsons were arrested.

The labor commission has decided to dispense with the service of one factory inspector, with a view of economy. After the first of the month Capt. Paul, of Duluth, will cease connection with the commission.

E. B. Engren has been appointed postmaster at Canosia.

Mrs. L. P. Hunt, of Mankato, has been appointed lady representative of this state at the Atlanta Cotton Exhibition, which commences Sept. 18, 1895.

While Alic Finley and his wife were crossing the railroad tracks at Alden, they were run down by a westbound freight. The wagon was overturned and demolished and Mr. and Mrs. Finley were thrown to the ground and quite badly hurt.

Congressman Kiefer received a petition for the removal of the postmaster at Spring Lake, Isanti county, on the ground of inefficiency and improper location of the office.

A WORD TO PARENTS.

Regarding Treatment of Children During Courtship.

If the parent has been the companion and friend, the comrade and confidante of the child all the way along from infancy to maturity, there will exist between the two a mode of communication which without words will keep up a perfect mutual understanding, so that both will feel just what is proper in every delicate exigency. But unfortunately this ideal equilibrium of sympathy is very rare and the cold, hard facts of life must be anticipated by the parent long precedent to the days of courtship, and set before the child without shrinking or prejudice. And here is where the most difficult part of duty lies.

The nearer we can come to regarding our children with the absolute vision of love the nearer we shall approach the ideal of understanding with regard to their natures, dispositions, tempers, needs. Here is the secret. What one young person would accept as proper and final would but arouse anger and obstinacy in another. In the sacred affair that we call courtship, and too often treat with light indifference or sentimental evasion, there should always be present the profoundest regard for character, and to this every appeal should be made. Lovers and sweethearts are, by what love implies, mature men and women; for marriage is not nowadays contemplated as possible between striplings and school girls, and as men and women our sons and daughters must be regarded during courtship. We can not say yes and no to them with a czar's or empress' air of supremacy: our influence must reach them through the fine, pure medium of that love which has, since infancy, been growing between us and them.

If we see with the practiced and practical vision of experience and act upon the unselfish principle of parental affection our children will be very apt to meet us half way in our efforts to direct them, even in their wrestlings with the blind god. Half the battle is fought, nay the victory is already won, if from their birth onward our children have been shown that we never take advantage of them because we are their parents.—Lucy Barnard Cope, in Chautauquan.

$300 FOR A NAME.

This is the sum we hear the Salzer Seed Co. offer for a suitable name for their wonderful new oats. The United States department of agriculture says Salzer's oats is the best of 300 varieties tested. A great many farmers report a test yield of 200 bushels per acre last year, and are sure this can be grown and even more during 1895. Another farmer writes us he cropped 112 bushels of Salzer's Marvel Spring wheat on two and one-half acres. At such yield wheat pays at 30c per bu. One thing we know and that is that Salzer is the largest Farm Seed grower in the world and sells potatoes at $2.50 per barrel. IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT with 10c postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., LaCrosse, Wis., you get free his mammoth catalogue and a package of above $300 PRIZE OATS. [K]

IRASCIBLE OLD GENT—"Waiter, this plate is quite cold!" Waiter—"Yes, sir, but the chop is 'ot, sir, which I think you'll find it'll warm up the plate nicely, sir."—Tit-Bits.

The Nicaragua Canal.

The project of the Nicaragua Canal has been debated in the U. S. Senate very vigorously. One thing should be remembered about that climate, it is death to almost every foreigner who goes there, and laborers especially succumb. It is said that the Panama Railroad cost a life for every tie. What an idea of pains and aches is in this sentence. It is mostly due to carelessness. Every laborer provided with St. Jacobs Oil would be armed against these troubles. Men's muscles there are cramped with rheumatic pain and they ache all over. That's just the condition where this sovereign remedy can do its best work. The fearful malady is very much like the break-bone fever in certain parts of America.

MOTHER—"You are at the foot of the spelling class again, are you!" Boy—"Yes'm." "How did that happen?" "I got too many z's in scissors."—Good News.

ONE OF BOSTON'S AMUSEMENTS.—"After a long spell of wearing rubbers, leaving them off is as enjoyable as a joke whispered to you in prayer time at church."—Transcript.

At Every Twinge

Of Rheumatism you should remember that relief is at hand in Hood's Sarsaparilla. Rheumatism is caused by lactic acid in the blood, which settles in the joints. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and removes this taint. Therefore Hood's Sarsaparilla cures rheumatism when all other remedies have failed. Give it a fair trial.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

"I suffered intensely with rheumatism, but Hood's Sarsaparilla has perfectly cured me." HARRY F. PITTARD, Winterville, Ga.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

CLOVER SEED

Largest growers of Grass and Clover Seeds in America. 300 acres. Our Grass Mixtures last a lifetime. Meadows sown in April will give a rousing crop in July. Prices dirt cheap. Mammoth farm seed catalogue and sample of Grass Mixture, free for 7c. postage. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

DEFECTIVE PAGE