

## LOOKING BACKWARD

### Review of the Year That Is Past.

### AT HOME AND ABROAD

### Epitome of the General News of the World.

Chronological Recital of All the Important Events in Legislative, Judicial and Commercial Circles—Starting Deeds of Crime—Stirring Incidents in Military Matters—Record of Disasters on Land and Sea—Devastation by Fire and Pestilence—The Year of '94 Made History Rapidly.

Below will be found a concise recital of all the events at home and abroad which go to make up the history of 1894. In America, as in Europe, there has been experienced a period of severe financial depression. The year was marked by the most stupendous disturbance of labor circles in the history of the country, necessitating the employment of government forces for its suppression. Political contests have been nearly as stirring as a national election. The world has been thrilled by tales of horror from devastating forest fires, and death has claimed many illustrious men. The year will be long remembered as one of the most notable of the century. Abroad, the theater of news has been principally in the Orient. There is at present raging the war between Japan and China, and to the astonishment of all civilized nations the island kingdom has worsted its mighty foe in every contest of note. Fort after fort has fallen before Japan's forces, and three separate armies are marching upon the capital of the Flowery Kingdom. The Chinese empire, if not fallen, is humbled, and has already taken initiatory steps to sue for peace. Continental Europe has been at peace, and Russia mourns the death of her Czar.

**JANUARY.**  
1—Opening of Panama Canal. Eng. ship canal.  
2—Globe Theater, Boston, burns; \$1,000,000.  
3—Six killed in Rock Island wreck at Lincoln, Kan. Riot at Dayton, Ia.; one killed, troops summoned.  
4—\$1,800,000 fire at Dayton; \$250,000 at Detroit. Franklin Grove, Ill., bank robbed of \$20,000.  
5—\$1,200,000 fire at World's Fair grounds.  
6—Gov. McKinley inaugurated at Columbus, Ohio.  
7—Two Senators claim existence in New Jersey. John L. Sullivan's wife sues him with an Italian club.  
8—Jackson inaugurated Governor at Des Moines, Ia. Sherman Wagner, wife murderer, lynched near Mitchell, Ind.  
9—Nine killed in collision at bridge at Brooklyn. Six drowned in Baltimore harbor.  
10—Three men lynched at Russell, Kan. for murder. Soldier beats wife at billiards for one point.  
11—Six sailors from Dutch steamer Amsterdamian perish in value attempt to rescue crew of wrecked fishing schooner Maggie E. Wells, in the Atlantic Ocean.  
12—Nine killed on the Lackawanna near Hoboken, near end of collision. Gear nominated for Senator in Iowa. Hornblower's nomination for Supreme bench rejected by the Senate.  
13—John Buchner, colored, lynched at Valley Park, Mo., for assault.  
14—R. C. St. J. & C. R. train held up at Roy's Branch, Mo.; big loot secured.  
15—Secretary Carlisle calls for bids at 177.22 for \$50,000,000 5 per cent. bonds.  
16—Ernest Louderman, at Joliet, Ill.; Baumberger hanged at Cando, N. D.  
17—Severe cold and storms in northwest.  
18—Banker Koetting convicted at Milwaukee. Boone County, Ia., insane asylum burns, eight perish.  
19—Severest cold of the season general.  
20—Corbett defeats Mitchell in the prize ring at Jacksonville, Fla. in three rounds.  
21—George H. Palmer hanged at Chicago for murder of Alice Martin; rope broke, double hanging necessary. Public reconciliation of Kaiser and Bismarck; Germans wild with joy.  
22—San Francisco Mid-winter Fair opened.  
23—Rosina Vokes, actress, dies in England.  
24—Admiral Benham crows the rebels at Rio.  
25—Rioting Pittsburgh miners forced to eat dogs.

**FEBRUARY.**  
1—Geo. W. Childs dies at Philadelphia. Big fire at Omaha.  
2—Vaillant, the Anarchist, is guillotined at Paris.  
3—Attempted lynching at Lebanon, Ind.  
4—Senate repeals Federal Vins law.  
5—Wreck of old corvette Kearsarge on Roncador reef; crew rescued.  
6—Blizzard over whole northwest.  
7—Terrorific blizzard in southwest; many die in Oklahoma.  
8—Chicago literally snow-buried by fiercest storm ever known; snows 34 miles per hour; storm winds spread. Lincoln's birthday. Another bomb thrown in a Paris cafe.  
9—Von Bulow, the pianist, dies at Cairo.  
10—Death Mrs. Myra Bradwell at Chicago.  
11—Murderer Stone, slayer of Wrattan family at Washington, hanged at Jeffersonville, Ind. Bands wreath and Southern Pacific train at Roscoe, Cal.; two men killed, and large booty secured from Wells-Fargo Express Co. Senate rejects Peckham's nomination to Supreme bench.  
12—Explosion on German warship Brandenburg at Kiel; 35 die.  
13—Senator White, of Louisiana, appointed and confirmed Associate Justice. Norton Bros. can factory, Chicago, burns; loss \$250,000. Death of Jos. Kessler, a Buck caricaturist. Moss McKenna sentenced to six years in Sing Sing. Gov. Rich, of Michigan, removes salary grabbers. Bands Evans and Worrel captured in California.  
14—Washington's birthday. Guatemala suspends payment.  
15—Four Michigan State officials indicted by grand jury for fraudulent salary grabbing.  
16—Steel Mackay, dramatist, dies on a Santa Fe train. Terrible snow storm in the West.  
17—Interstate commerce law decided void.  
18—Fierce storms in the East.  
19—Double lynching at Mountain Home, Ark. Boy lynched for murder of a sheriff upon his mother's orders at Sherman, Ala.  
20—News of drowning of 18 Cape Ann, Mass. Isherman, Jan. 12. Murder and burglary in Exeter Township, Monroe County, Mich. Miners' riot at Eagle, W. Va.; troops summoned.

**MARCH.**  
1—Bland's bill to coin the seigniorage passed.  
2—Gladstone recommends Roscher for Premier. General Jubal A. Early dies at Lynchburg.  
3—Gladstone formally retires from the British Premiership.  
4—Death of Ed Williamson, the famous base-ball player.  
5—Sixty Senators 15 points on New York Exchange; Senators charged with speculation in the stocks.  
6—Serious illness of Gladstone announced.  
7—Daniel Coughlin acquitted at Chicago of Dr. Cronin's murder.  
8—DaGama, Brazilian rebel commander, a refugee on a Portuguese vessel.  
9—Brazilian insurgents surrender.  
10—House of Commons votes to abolish Lords.  
11—Denver in possession of troops because of quarrel between Gov. Waite and police board.  
12—Mule and local option bills defeated in Iowa. Exceeding mild weather.  
13—Death of Louis Kossuth, Hungarian Patriot.  
14—Judge Chetlain, of Chicago, stays execution of Prendergast pending trial for insanity; his act excited widest criticism and consternation. "Buff" Higgins hanged at Chicago.  
15—Temperature in Central Northern States drops to near zero.  
16—Extreme cold kills fruit in Northern

States; mercury marked zero. Coxey's army marches from Massillon, O., toward Washington, D. C., strong. Death of Senator Colquitt, of Georgia.  
17—Death of Major Nevins, famous bandmaster at Chicago. Furious snow storm in Northwest.  
18—Gov. Northern appoints Speaker Crisp to succeed Senator Colquitt of Georgia. Cleveland votes Hand seigniorage bill.  
19—Four killed, many hurt, in liquor law riot at Danville, S. C. Speaker Crisp declines a Senatorship. Peoria, Ill., water tower bursts; one killed, many hurt. Big fire at Barry, Ill., and Harry, Ill.  
20—Four killed, many hurt by natural gas explosion at Alexandria, Ind. Borden, Ind., swept by fire.

**APRIL.**  
1—Connellsville, Pa., coke workers strike and riot.  
2—Catholic and A. P. A. riot at Kansas City election; four killed.  
3—Prendergast gets another stay of execution to July 2. 9 killed in riots in coke region. Seigniorage bill defeated.  
4—Eleven killed by fireworks explosion at Pensacola, Fla. Four killed by boiler explosion near Bourbon, Ind.  
5—Nine firemen killed at Davidson Theater fire, Milwaukee. Six sailors lost off Massachusetts coast. Seven men killed on logging train at New Era, Mich.  
6—Thirty inches snow at Buffalo; fear of blizzard throughout the east; many lives lost and vessels wrecked on the coast.  
7—\$1,000,000 fire in Buffalo; 13 perish.  
8—Five negroes lynched for murder in Mississippi. Death of Jesse Seligman, New York banker.  
9—Congressmen of Coxey's "Commonwealth Army" are marching all over the country, especially in the West; trains captured and cities closely guarded. Federal troops repulse a train from Hogan's army in Montana; one man killed. Great loss of life on Ireland's coast.  
10—Chicagoan killed at Chicago and Galena of Grant's birthday.  
11—Charles Hotel, New Orleans, burns; four lives lost. Missouri Valley, Ia., marshal killed by burglars.  
12—Coxey's army reaches Washington; no demonstration at Chicago.  
13—Death of Senator Stockbridge, of Michigan, at Chicago, and Editor Frank Hutton at Washington. Murderer of Missouri Valley's marshal lynched near Council Bluffs.

**MAY.**  
1—Riot at Cleveland, O. Coxey and Browne arrested while attempting to speak from the capitol steps at Washington. Great Northern strike ends in favor of employers.  
2—Five negroes lynched for murder in Pennsylvania coke regions.  
3—Coxey, Browne and Jones are found guilty at Washington of disorderly conduct. Coal strike raises price of soft coal 100 per cent.  
4—Health officer declares Chicago sweatshops full of small-pox.  
5—Meeks family four people, murdered at Little Rock, Ark.  
6—Talmage's Tabernacle at Brooklyn burns for the third time; loss \$2,000,000. Thirty people burned badly at Bradford, Pa., by exploding tank car.  
7—Half million loss, 180 dwellings burned and 3,000 people homeless by fire in Boston.  
8—A. R. encampment at Rockford, Ill. Tremendous storms and cloudbursts in Northwest.  
9—Hottest day in May, in Chicago, since 1874.  
10—Five killed by cyclone at Kunkle, O. Temperature drops from 85 to 35 degrees within four hours at Chicago.  
11—Snow in Chicago. Schooner Cummings and crew of nine lost at Milwaukee.  
12—Nine killed in collision at Chicago. Schooner Shupe and six lives lost at Port Huron. Storm most furious known in years. Heavy snow in Northern Michigan.  
13—Seven killed in a tunnel collision near Princeton, Ky. Frost damages crops in section of Indiana. In value attempt to rescue crew of wrecked fishing schooner Maggie E. Wells, in the Atlantic Ocean.  
14—Nine killed on the Lackawanna near Hoboken, near end of collision. Gear nominated for Senator in Iowa. Hornblower's nomination for Supreme bench rejected by the Senate.  
15—John Buchner, colored, lynched at Valley Park, Mo., for assault.  
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24—San Francisco Mid-winter Fair opened.  
25—Rosina Vokes, actress, dies in England.  
26—Admiral Benham crows the rebels at Rio.  
27—Rioting Pittsburgh miners forced to eat dogs.

**JUNE.**  
1—\$225,000 fire at Ottumwa, Ia.  
2—Four rioting miners killed by Indiana troops; troubles continue in Indiana, Iowa and Mo. Fulmore strikers sore at need of aid. One million dollar failure in St. Joseph, Mo.  
3—Anarchy and riot at McKeesport, Pa.  
4—Roseberry's cold leads wins the English Derby and 50,000.  
5—Coxey's army reaches Washington. Activity of troops of Illinois, Colorado and Ohio. Battle at Cripple Creek, Col.  
6—Apparently authentic report of the death of Outlaw Bill Dalton.  
7—Illinois troops called to Panama. \$475,000 loss at Delmar, Ia.  
8—Four strikers shot by deputies at Leont, Pa.  
9—Columbus conference ends the coal strike. News of death of Muley Hassan, Sultan of Morocco, and succession of his son.  
10—Death of Lord Chief Justice Coleridge at London.  
11—200 miners killed in Austrian Silesia. Erastus Winsan found guilty of forgery at New York and recommended to the mercy of the court.  
12—Death of William Walter Phelps, diplomat at England, N. Y.  
13—Troops quell riots at Mount Olive, Ill.; 100 arrests made. Hottest June day ever known in New York; many people prostrated and suicides because of the heat; mercury 91 degrees.  
14—Great damage by wind at Chadron, Neb. Descriptive Voids in Pennsylvania, Pa., Prussia and Austria. Forty-five excursionists drowned in Samara. Erastus Winsan sentenced to 5 years imprisonment. Wind severe touches \$64,703,947, low east point in its history. Severe windstorms in Northwest.  
15—Santa Anita wins American Derby at Chicago.  
16—President Carnot, of France, assassinated by an Italian. The Italian is thrown down on a capsizez off New York harbor.  
17—Tremendous excitement and anger at Italians in France; cafes and shops looted.  
18—U. S. boycott on Pullman cars ties up Illinois Central.  
19—Minnesota and South Dakota storm-swept. Railroad strike spreads rapidly.

**JULY.**  
1—Funeral of Carnot at Paris. Troops called to quell strikers in Illinois and Colorado.  
2—Tremendous activity shown by strikers; no bloodshed yet.  
3—Tariff bill passes the Senate. Every road in Chicago helpless from the strike. 100 arrests made. Hottest June day ever known in New York; many people prostrated and suicides because of the heat; mercury 91 degrees.  
4—\$1,000,000 fire loss at Hudson, Mass.  
5—Seven buildings at World's Fair grounds burned. U. S. in railroad yards at Chicago.  
6—Mayor Hopkins issues a proclamation. Gov. Altgeld protests against Federal troops in Illinois. Nacht Valkyrie sunk in collision in a race.  
7—Three rioters and two deputy sheriffs killed at Chicago; over 1,000 freight cars burned. Regiment of State troops reinforce the regulars. Strikers completely rule the Pacific coast.  
8—Riot at Chicago. Miners' mobs loot stores at Spring Valley and Ladd, Ill.  
9—Riot continues at Chicago; three killed, 25 hurt by troops and deputies.  
10—Two women and one man killed by wild firing of militia at Grape Creek, Ill. Strike extends to Toledo.  
11—Debs indicted for conspiracy.  
12—Thousands join the sympathetic strike in California. Four soldiers killed in a wreck in California.  
13—Reports of over a hundred killed in earthquake in Turkey. President Cleveland decides to appoint arbitrators for strikers.  
14—Big strike declared off. A. R. U. defeated. Prendergast hanged at Chicago.  
15—Chicago rioters riot. O. Sacramento, Va., pension swindler, convicted at Chicago; six months imprisonment.  
16—Four soldiers killed, many people hurt, by exploding caisson at Chicago. Race war in Alabama results in killing 7.  
17—Eight miners killed by dynamite at Stockton, Pa. Debs and his associates sent to jail for contempt.  
18—\$500,000 fire at Minneapolis; \$250,000 at El Paso, N. M. Tariff conference committees disagree.  
19—Three killed on the Big Four and 7 on the Texas Pacific by wrecks.  
20—Car burns at Washington; \$500,000 loss, three firemen killed.  
21—War declared between China and Japan.

**AUGUST.**  
1—\$250,000 fire in Chicago lumber district; three lives lost. Death of Judge Holt, famous jurist and Buchanan's Secretary of War, at Washington.  
2—Two fires in Chicago do \$357,000 damage.  
3—Japs defeat Chinese with 2,000 slaughtered. Carnot's assassin sentenced to death at Paris.  
4—Ex-Gov. Blair, of Michigan, dies. Railroad strike declared off in Chicago.  
5—Police on Chicago Board of Trade caused by drought; corn reaches 60 cents, overselling wheat. Centennial of Wayne's victory at battle of the Clouds.  
6—Fourteen lives lost in wreck on Rock Island near Lincoln, Neb. Vaccination riot at Milwaukee. Corn crop outlook growing darker.  
7—House adopts Senate's tariff schedule.  
8—Corn still shows remarkable firmness in market; cotton growing prospects improved by rain.  
9—Santo executed at Lyons, France.  
10—News of battle from the Orient; Chinese defeated, 2,000 slain. Crop prospects improved by rain.  
11—\$400,000 fire in Cincinnati. Sixty-six houses burned in Beville, Tex. Eight houses and a school burned at St. Johns, N. B. Gov. Altgeld asks public aid for starving Pullmanites.  
12—Twenty-seven miners killed near Frankfort, Mo.; two at Ashland, Pa.; four at Creede, Colo.  
13—Chase and capture of Gordon and Lake, Chicago train robbers and murderers. 1,000 people perish in cyclone on east shore of Sea of Azov.  
14—John New, president L. S. & M. S. Ry., dies at Youngstown, O. Lake navigation greatly hindered by smoke from Michigan forest fires.  
15—New tariff becomes a law without President Cleveland's signature. Many lake vessels stranded because of smoke from Michigan forest fires.  
16—Congress adjourns; universal rejoicing.  
17—Enormous customs receipts throughout the country, because of lower tariffs.  
18—Thirty houses and a school burned in a fire at Hong Kong. Many people killed at Uvalde, Texas, by cloudburst and earthquake.

**SEPTEMBER.**  
1—Over 700 people perished, six towns destroyed, in Minnesota, by forest fires; property loss several millions. Eight negroes lynched in Tennessee for burning school house.  
2—Rains check forest fires. Tremendous rain fall in Chicago. Labor day generally observed.  
3—Fire renewed in northern pine woods. St. Paul raises \$100,000, Duluth \$50,000 and other cities various smaller amounts for relief of sufferers from the late fire of England, cables \$500 for same purpose.  
4—Robert J. peaces a mile at Indianapolis in 2:03.44, the best time ever made by a record-breaker.  
5—Maine gives 37,000 Republican majority.  
6—G. A. R. encampment at Pittsburg.  
7—Owens defeats Breckinridge in Ashland, Ky., district.  
8—John D. Rockefeller's success in decisive battle at Ping Yang, Korea. Destructive cyclone in Oklahoma.  
9—Abolitive attempt to rob Santa Fe train at Corbin, Mo.; one robber fatally hurt, one captured. New York Republicans nominate Theodore Roosevelt for Governor.  
10—Chinese and Japs sink three ships.  
11—Alta trots in 2:03.44 at Galesburg.  
12—Over 80 lives lost in a cyclone in Iowa and Minnesota. Madame Fursch-Mahd, a French noblewoman, dies at Warsaw, aged 82.  
13—\$1,500,000 fire in Portland, O.  
14—Steamer Ohio and schooner Ironton collide off Cape Cod. Steamer Wagon, 45 lives lost. Five sailors drowned by sinking of schooner Wm. Home off Manhattan. New York Democrats nominate David B. Hill.

**OCTOBER.**  
1—Little Rock, Ark., by a cyclone. Special meeting of British Cabinet called.  
2—Death of Prof. David Swing of Chicago.  
3—Flurry of snuff in a first at Detroit.  
4—Death of Oliver Wendell Holmes, of Massachusetts, and Ex-Gov. A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania.  
5—Terrorific storm on the Atlantic coast; over 200 lives lost. Nine killed by falling building in New York.  
6—Four robbers in California and Virginia get \$100,000.  
7—Two killed, ten wounded by militia repelling a mob at lynching at Washington Courthouse, Ohio.  
8—Death of Historian James Anthony Froude at London.  
9—Eighteen counties swept by fire; many lives lost and thousands of cattle perish.  
10—CHIRON.  
11—Sixteen perish in a boarding-house fire at Seattle, Wash.  
12—\$500,000 loss in freight-house fire at East St. Louis. Three killed by dynamite in a boarding-house at Laurel Run, Pa.  
13—Three killed at Lima, O., and three at Corydon, Pa., by wrecks. Steamer Walrapp and 112 lives lost off New Zealand.  
14—Seven perish by fire at New York.

**NOVEMBER.**  
1—Czar of Russia dies.  
2—Earthquake destroys New Hebrides towns.  
3—Something dropped in political circles.  
4—Six killed in a B. & O. wreck.  
5—Death of Mike Kelly, famous ball player.  
6—Tremendous storms on lakes and in Eastern States.  
7—Death of Rufus Ramsey, Treasurer of Illinois.  
8—\$500,000 fire at New Orleans. Riot at St. Louis. Another alleged murderer, at St. Louis.  
9—Issue of \$50,000,000 U. S. bonds ordered. Gen. Cassin M. Clay, aged 84, marries. Death of Charles E. Strong, general manager Chicago Newspaper Union.  
10—News of slaughter of 10,000 Armenians by Turks.  
11—Death of Dr. Jas. McCosh, ex-President of Princeton University. Robt. C. Winthrop dies in Boston.  
12—Lives defeat Schaefer at billiards. President Carnot's 24th birthday. Strikers in their religious war. Earthquake in Italy kills scores.  
13—Seven killed by explosion in a West Virginia mine. Death of Rubenstein, the composer, at London. \$1,000,000 bank failure at Portland, Ore.  
14—Japan makes overtures of peace to the United States. Gen. Booth, of Salvation Army, received by 4,000 people at New York. U. S. banks take all of the \$50,000,000 bond issue.  
15—Discovery of robbery of Shoe and Leather Bank, New York; amount, \$350,000.  
16—Czar Nicholas and Princess Alix married at St. Petersburg. Suez canal pays 117,077 for entire issue of bonds.  
17—\$500,000 fire at Toledo, O. \$100,000 loss by burning of coal shaft at Springfield, Ill. Tremendous excitement in China, caused by petition to impeach Li Hung Chang.  
18—John Arbor wins at football from Chicago University.

**DECEMBER.**  
1—Congress reconvenes. Kolb has himself sworn in as Governor of Alabama; no disturbance.  
2—\$275,000 loss in New York, \$175,000 in Omaha.  
3—Bands secure \$100,000 in a Texas Pacific hold-up.  
4—Death of murder of Alfred D. Barnes in Chicago. Death of De Lesseps at Paris.  
5—Elopement of Rev. Haney and Mrs. Brandt, of Chicago.  
6—Death of Robt. Louis Stevenson in Samoa.  
7—Capture in Chicago of Seeler, the New York bank embezzler. Two killed, 20 hurt in a Chicago street railway tunnel wreck. Henry Spragg, a farmer near Hamilton, Mo., kills his wife, three children and himself while insane.  
8—Death of Sir John Thompson, Canadian Prime Minister. Death of John Worth, Chicago capitalist.  
9—E. V. Debs, A. R. U. strike leader, convicted of contempt of court at Chicago; six months imprisonment. Van Leuven, pension swindler, convicted at Dubuque. Alleged lynchings acquitted at Memphis.  
10—Three men killed by dynamite wounds two detectives and kills himself.  
11—Bell Telephone Co. defeated by Gov. Altgeld in a bill in boiler explosion at St. Louis, Mo.  
12—Jones County, Ia., calf case settled after 16 years of litigation.  
13—Chief Southworth, of the New York police makes full confession before Lexow committee, implicating many high in authority.

## BOUNTY TO FARMERS.

### SCHEME FOR CORRECTING PROTECTION'S INEQUALITIES.

All Persons Can't Grow Richer by Taxing Each Other—Senators Should Be Forced on Record—Tremendous Expenditures in Patriotism's Name.

#### Justice Is Demanded.

Mr. D. Lubin, of Sacramento, Cal., appeared before the Maryland State Grange at its meeting in Baltimore, and explained a plan he has evolved by which he hopes the inequalities now existing between the prices of manufactured goods and farm staples may be corrected. This plan, Mr. Lubin says, was laid before the National Grange at its recent meeting in Cincinnati and received the endorsement of that organization, and he is now visiting the State granges all over the country, explaining his theory and seeking their indorsement of it.

The Maryland Grange received him warmly and heard his address, but took no action on his plan, although it was regarded favorably by a number of the members.

Mr. Lubin contends that the inequality between agricultural and manufactured products can only be secured by protecting each alike. He proposes that the duty collected on imported products shall be made sufficiently large to pay a bounty to farmers for exporting agricultural products. This, he says, will prevent Liverpool from fixing the price of American wheat and other products sent abroad.

Mr. Lubin and Mr. A. J. Wedderburn, of Virginia, will appear before the Committee on Agriculture of the United States House of Representatives to urge it to report to Congress a law embodying his project.

Supposing that Mr. Lubin's scheme, if made law, would correct inequalities and protect farmers as well as manufacturers, what then? Would it be just to all? Would it be the easiest, simplest and best way to correct the inequalities of protection, which taxes farmers, laborers and all consumers to enrich a few, mainly manufacturers and mine-owners? Where would the millions of common laborers and professional men, not employed in protected mills or on protected farms, come in? There are others to be considered besides the farmers who, under the Lubin scheme, are to get back in bounties what they pay out in taxes to the protected mill-owners. Why not extend the bounty system to all who are taxed by the tariff system? If it is impracticable to protect the common laborer by an export premium on products exported, then let the government, which taxes him 40 per cent. on woolen goods, refund this by paying about 30 per cent. of the cost of woolen goods when the laborer makes such purchases.

But supposing all tariff duties could be returned by bounties to those who now pay them, and that all were then protected alike, what would be the benefits of such a system? Can all persons grow richer by taxing each other? If each of 1,000 persons put \$1 in a pool and each draws out \$1, is any one or all richer? Of course manufacturers are glad to see farmers and laborers contribute to the present protection pool, because the whole contents are emptied into the laps of the manufacturers. It is these pools which have drained the farmers and have produced 5,000 millionaires and multi-millionaires during the past thirty years. Now that the farmers are discovering that they get nothing out of the protection pool they should take the simplest method of equalizing protection taxes—abolish the pool and put manufacturers on an equal footing with all other producers. This will do justice to all and save the trouble and expense of cumbersome machinery with which to run the pool.

#### Manufactures of Wool.

In reviewing the dry goods market for the week, the Wool and Cotton Reporter says:

"Some agents for mills making men's wear report that they have received re-orders on spring stuff from the clothing trade during the past week, although of course the inquiry is not very pronounced as yet. Most of the mills find that they have got all that they can attend to for some time to come in getting forward their goods which were sold on initial orders. There is the same complaint over the delay in getting goods and the same hurrying and nerve-straining exertion on the part of manufacturers' agents to make good their contracts. It is remarkable, at first thought, that there have not been more cancellations. Many manufacturers have been positively unable to live up to their contracts. They cannot make the goods and deliver them when wanted, for the reason that they cannot get his goods, knows that he is himself to blame in not ordering earlier, and he realizes that if he cancels his orders, he stands no better show of having them filled elsewhere more expeditiously. He has to wait. Cancellations, therefore, have been very few and are likely to continue so."

Reports don't read like this one during the dark days of McKinleyism. Will any Republican dare advocate taxed wool in 1897? Only those who now think that hides and raw silk should be taxed.

#### Try Again.

The Democrats of the Senate are in favor of repealing the odious sugar tax should not be discouraged by their failure to bring the bill up. They should persist until they get every Senator on record.

The Democrats, having a majority, are responsible for the action of the Senate. But this does not relieve the Republicans of their accountability to the people. After having denounced the Democrats throughout the late campaign for yielding to the sugar ring they voted solidly, so far as they

were willing to go on record, against even taking up the bill to repeal this tax. They seek to excuse their action on the ground that they are "opposed to reopening the tariff debate." But the general tariff question is not involved in a motion to strike out the sugar duty that was forced into the bill by a corrupt and scandalous combination of legislative strikers and trust stock-jobbers representing both parties. It is a question of national honor—of the Senate's good name. In refusing to help wipe out this stain the Republican Senators leave themselves open to the charge of hypocrisy in regard to the sugar tax, and of really desiring to save to the trust some portion of the enormous bonus which the McKinley law gave to it.

If the Republicans can afford to take this attitude the Democrats certainly cannot afford to stand with them.—New York World.

#### The Great Pension Burden.

At the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1894, the number of persons upon the pension rolls of the United States was almost 1,000,000. The precise figures are 969,544. This makes a pensioner of nearly one of every seventy inhabitants of the United States. The number of pensioners added to the roll during this year was 39,085, the number dropped 37,951, showing that almost thirty years after the close of the war the industry of pensions making, notwithstanding all the casualties that have occurred in that long period, is so great that the number of pensioners created is greater than the number that in the ordinary course of events disappears.

No country on the face of the globe ever saw or suffered such tremendous expenditures in the name of patriotism. The estimate for the fiscal year ending in 1896 on disbursement of pensions is \$140,000,000.

When expenditures for pensions had reached \$35,000,000, some twenty years ago, it was thought that the very utmost that could be attained in this regard had been reached and that thereafter the amount would be a diminishing one. Every deserver was then upon the roll, for abundant time had elapsed in which to place him there, but the roll is now crowded with underservers. Day after day there is added to that roll the names of soldiers' widows who were born long after the surrender at Appomattox, and who knew necessarily nothing by experience of the civil war. The situation has become such that practically a service pension is given, a marvelous departure from the original understanding, which was that pensions should be extended only because of the death in battle of a soldier, or of disabling wounds sustained by him in the line of duty.

There may or may not be an end of pension legislation, but if the roll is to be further increased it is difficult to see where the means of payment are to come from.—Chicago Times.

#### "Not Stuck on a High Tariff."

The Republican congressional campaign committee had a meeting, where in it appeared that Chairman Babcock was not the only member of it to declare a return to McKinleyism unwise and impossible. The general sentiment of the Western members was elegantly expressed by the gentleman from Oklahoma, who said that "the West is not stuck on a high tariff." This roused Congressman Boutelle, who "insisted" that the great victory of 1894 meant endorsement of Republican tariff legislation. Senator Powers asked the vociferous man from Maine what he knew about the West, and was informed that Boutelle had ventured as far into the Interior as Ohio. This provoked ribald laughter, and a Missouri Congressman remarked that what was going to kill off McKinley as a candidate was his extreme views on the tariff. Senator Carey of Wyoming advised moderation, and so did Mr. Wilson of Washington. The latter gentleman took the true view, and made everybody happy when he said that as soon as the Republican party was fully in power it would "solve this problem" with the same supernal wisdom with which it had solved all other problems in the past.—New York Post.

#### Monuments to Free Wool.

Free wool is building an immense storage house for wools in New York city with a stock exchange on one floor. New York merchants hope to make New York a wool center second only to London. This prospect is not viewed with equanimity by Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, three of our present great wool markets. Bostonians are coming to the conclusion that their State law which forbids the building of structures (except church spires) to a greater height than 125 feet nor more than two and one-half times the width of the adjoining street, is driving capital and business into other States. Philadelphia has not yet been able to explain her lack of enterprise in erecting a business monument to free wool, and Chicago has about concluded that it must have a wool warehouse. Other cities have not yet been heard from, but are probably as jealous of New York. Rivalry and competition are the life of trade.

The color of leaves is affected by light, but this does not hold true of flowers. Last winter a blue hya inth found itself under a flat stone six inches beneath the surface. As it could not reach the light, it developed leaves and flowers under the stone. The stalk of celery, but the flowers took on the natural deep blue. It is said the same results attend when the hyacinth blooms in a dark cellar.

If conversation be an art, like painting, sculpture, and literature, it owes its most powerful charm to Nature; and the least shade of formality or artificiality destroys the effect of the best collection of words.

## A NOBLE FIGHT.

### AN EMINENT SOUTHERN LAWYER'S LONG CONFLICT WITH DISEASE.

Twenty-five Years of Prosperity, Adversity and Suffering—The Great Victory Won by Science Over a Stubborn Disease.

(From the Atlanta, Ga., Constitution.)

Foremost among the best known lawyers and farmers of North Carolina stands Col. Isaac A. Sugg, of Greenville. Mr. Sugg has resided in Greenville 22 years. While nearly everyone in Pitt Co. knows Mr. Sugg's history, perhaps all do not know of his return to business again after an illness of 15 years. No man has gone through more than he, and lived. It was a case of the entire breaking down of the nervous system, attended by excruciating, agonizing, unendurable pain. Opium and stimulants only quieted temporarily, and all treatments failed him. Only his love of family and friends prevented suicide. He told a reporter the following interesting story:

"I kept at my work as long as I could, but nature gave way at last and I succumbed to the inevitable. My entire nervous system had been shattered by the stimulants and opiates I had taken, my blood had actually turned to water, my weight had dropped from 175 pounds to 123, and it seemed to everybody that the end was in sight. Why I could not bear the gentle hand of my wife to bathe my limbs with tepid water. I was simply living from hour to hour. I had made my will, settled my business and waited for the last strand of life to snap.

"It was at this time that a somewhat similar case as my own was brought to my notice. This man had suffered very much as I had, his life had been despaired of as mine had, and yet he had been cured. Think what that little word meant to me! CURED. The report stated that the work had been accomplished by a medicine known as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I investigated the report thoroughly and found that it was true in detail. I bought some of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and began taking them and began to get better. I began to sleep like a healthy child, sound, calm, and peaceful. My appetite came back, and my nerves were soothed and restored to their normal condition. I felt like a new man. But the greatest blessing was the mental improvement. I began to read and digest, to formulate new plans, to take interest in my law practice, which began to come back to me as soon as my clients realized that I was again myself. After a lapse of ten years I rode horseback every day without fatigue.

"That Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life is beyond doubt, and I am spreading their praise far and wide."

Inquiry about the town of Greenville substantiated the above facts of Col. Sugg's case, and that many others are being benefited by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for 50c. per box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

#### Cold Weather and Wires.

At this season of the year accidents to electric wires must be anticipated, as they occur more frequently than at any other time. The explanation is very simple. The cold causes the wires to contract and many weak wires break; hence, just after the first cold snap, the linemen have as much as they can attend to. The broken wires fall upon and across other wires, and are frequently the cause of considerable damage. But the weak wires go first, and after the first cold snap they are repaired and generally cause no more trouble during the winter.

#### The Fitten Lake of Trinidad.

One of the most remarkable lakes on the earth's surface is situated at Tar-point on the Island of Trinidad, and bears the suggestive name of Pitch Lake. At first view the surface of this "lake which is not a lake," gives one the impression that it is a large body of water, but a closer examination proves it to be a vast plain covered with hard and hardening pitch. Winter, or rather in the winter months, the surface of this lake is perfectly smooth and of a consistency sufficient to bear any weight.—Philadelphia Press.

#### Health Is Economy.

A well man can do as much work as two men who are "under the weather," and do it better. A box of Ripans Tablets in the office will save clerk-hiring.

#### PHYSICAL STRENGTH.

cheerful spirits and the ability to fully enjoy life, come only with a healthy body and mind. The young man who suffers from nervous debility, impaired memory, low spirits, irritability, and the thousand and one derangements of mind and body that result from, unnatural, pernicious habits usually contracted in youth, through ignorance, is thereby incapacitated to thoroughly enjoy life. He feels tired, spiritless, and drowsy; his sleep is disturbed and does not refresh him as it should; the will power is weakened, morbid fears haunt him and may result in confirmed hypochondria, or melancholia, and, finally, in softening of the brain, epilepsy, ("fits"), paralysis, locomotor ataxia and even in dread insanity.

To reach, re-claim and restore such unfortunate to health and happiness is the aim of the publishers of a book of 136 pages, written in plain but chaste language, on the nature, symptoms and curability, by home-treatment, of such diseases. This book will be sent sealed, in plain envelope, on receipt of this notice with ten cents in stamps, for postage. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

For more than a quarter of a century physicians connected with this widely celebrated Institution have made the treatment of the diseases above hinted at their specialty. Thousands have consulted them by letter and received advice and medicines which have resulted in permanent cures.

Sufferers from premature old age, or loss of power, will find much of interest in the book above mentioned.

#### PATENTS. TRADE-MARKS.

Examination and Advice as to Patentability of Inventions. Send for Inventors' Guide, or How to Get a Patent. PATRICK O'FARRELL, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Traveling Salesman for Liquor Trade. C. R. HITCHCOCK & CO., Evansville, Ind.