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The Evening Item May 9, 1890

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THE EVENING ITEM.

Vol. I.

DAYTON, OHIO, FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1890.

No. 9.

WASHINGTON.

News from the National Capital.

AN ATTACK ON COLONEL HINTON'S APPOINTMENT.

The Practicability of Tunnelling Under the Detroit River --- Pacific Railroads Committee Disagrees---Argument in the Eaton-Phelan Case Closed---The President's Summer Vacation---Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—An evening paper makes a vigorous attack upon the appointment of Col. Richard Hinton to investigate the question of irrigation in the arid region, under the recent appropriations which gave \$20,000 for that purpose. It says: "He was one of the chief figures at the socialistic meetings at Union Square in New York, and defied society in the most approved style. Henry George being defeated, Colonel Hinton was compelled to cast about for a new means of livelihood. He has found it, but just how and through whose backing is something of a mystery. It is said that a certain thrifty western senator is the socialistic Colonel's influence, and that the senator's home friends have lively anticipations of fun in helping him disburse that \$20,000.

As a matter of fact, Colonel Hinton knows practically nothing of the investigation. True, he has been out west and seen an irrigating land in operation. But it is submitted that this slender equipment is hardly sufficient to constitute him a scientist. A western congressman, who is well posted in these matters, said concerning this surprising appointment of a socialist to so important a post under a republican administration: "It looks to me that this appointment is the first movement in a shrewd political plot to destroy the geological and irrigation surveys as they now exist and put them under the agricultural department, with the notorious Dick Hinton as the head. A certain senator has this very thing close to heart. I expect to see him fathering such a scheme before this congress expires unless the public revolts at putting a socialist at the head of so important public business. A man, too, who has not the slightest claim to be regarded as a scientist."

Pacific Railroads Committee.
WASHINGTON, May 9.—The house committee on Pacific railroads is having much trouble with the refunding bill. At the meeting last week it had virtually decided to report favorably the amended senate committee bill, but the whole subject has been reopened by the chairman's refusal at the meeting of the committee to report the bill to the house. He insisted that the two railroads—the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific—be put on even terms so far as the question of interest or debt is concerned. The majority of the committee had already declined to accept this view, and was indisposed to reverse its action, but it was not regarded as expedient to report the bill without the consent of Chairman Dalzell, so final action upon the measure was again postponed.

The Detroit River Tunnel.
WASHINGTON, May 9.—The secretary of war has sent to the House the report of the board which examined into the question of the practicability of tunneling, for railroad purposes, under the Detroit river. The report finds that the construction of a tunnel would be entirely practicable and be greatly preferable to a bridge or ferry system, which interferes with navigation, and says that the tunnel should be so constructed that it may be used by the cars of any line upon payment of tolls at such reasonable charges as may be fixed by the secretary of war. It refers to the great importance of some more satisfactory connection for railroads at this point than now exists.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Proceedings of the Senate.
WASHINGTON, May 9.—The Senate passed a bill, which was taken up on motion of Senator Morrill, of Vermont, providing for the classification of worsted cloths as wools. The bill was met by the democrats with the most vigorous opposition, Senators Gray, Vest, Faulkner and Gorman taking an active part in the debate on the democratic side, while the passage of the bill was earnestly urged by Senators Morrill and Aldrich for the republicans. The bill was finally passed by a strict party vote of thirty-two yeas and twenty nays.

On motion of Senator Allison the senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriation for payment of invalid and other pensions of the Federal States for the fiscal

year ending June 30, 1891. Senator Sherman offered amendment to the bill providing for the appointment of two additional pension agents—this proposition was met by Senator Cockrell with a perfect storm of objections in a long argument, urging that there was no necessity for the appointment of additional agents, and that in his opinion, the requirements of the service could best be met by the establishment of one bureau for the transaction of all this kind of work in the city of Washington, claiming that it would not only be productive of better results but in the end prove to be very much more economical. Pending a vote on the measure it was discovered by a roll call that there was not a quorum present, and on motion of Senator Wilson, of Iowa, the Senate adjourned.

House.
The House was occupied in discussing the tariff bill. The discussion was participated in by Messrs. Burrows, McMillen, Milliner, Boyne, Flower, Simonds, Kinzly, Stoenbridge, Cooper, Wine, Pierce, Stewart, Brookshe.

Chairman Rowell, of the committee on elections, today presented in the House a bill providing for Federal supervisors of elections.

A South American Railway.
WASHINGTON, May 9.—The department of state is officially informed that the province of Buenos Ayres has rejected a bid of \$35,000,000 made by Samuel B. Hale and Company for the Great Western railway, and has extended the time for further bids till August 14, 1890. The line runs from Buenos Ayres in a northwesterly direction through the most populous and fertile part of the republic. The official inventory fixes the value of its lines, lands and rolling stock at nearly \$36,000,000, and it is agreed by the government that there shall be no competition against the lines for fifteen years, and that exemption from taxation and importation dues shall be granted to them.

The President's Summer Vacation.
WASHINGTON, May 9.—President Harrison contemplates passing a portion of the coming summer at Deer Park in the same cottage he and his family occupied last season. It was said that he would take possession of the Elkins cottage, now that Mr. Elkins has removed from Deer Park to his new ninety-room house at Elkins, W. Va., but it is understood that Mr. Washington McLean and family have already engaged the Elkins cottage for this summer.

Inspector Appointed.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—Secretary Windom has appointed Benjamin Ray, Hudson, N. Y., as assistant-inspector of steam vessels for the district of New York.

Argument Closes.
WASHINGTON, May 9.—Arguments in the Eaton-Phelan contested election case have been concluded.

The following cadet appointments have been made to West Point: William A. Slater, Chanute, Kan.; R. E. Wiley Stuttgart, Ark.; Lytleton Lewis, Mississippi, and Dwight E. Aultman, Pittsburg, with Charles A. Roth as alternate.

In the circuit court the sealed verdict of the jury for \$9,000 damages in the case of Mrs. Laura A. Woods against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company has been recorded. The case was for \$50,000 damages, alleged to have been received in the collision on the "Y" near this city three years ago.

Application has been made to the comptroller of currency for authority to organize the Arkansas National Bank of Texarkana, Ark. The same officer has authorized the First National bank of Cardiff, Tennessee, to commence business with a capital of \$50,000.

The marriage of Miss Laura Dixon, of Honolulu, to Dr. Frederick J. Nott, of New York, was solemnized today at the Hawaiian legation in this city. The bride is a niece of Mr. Carter, the Hawaiian minister. Nearly all the diplomatic corps and many other prominent people were present.

THE MARKETS.

New York Live Stock.
New York, May 9.—Beef—No trading; feeling steady; dressed beef, firm; 6½@7¼c per pound for sides. Calves—Market steady; veals, \$4@5.62½ per 100 pounds; butter milk calves, \$3@3.50.

Sheep and lambs—Sheep steady; lambs easier; clipped sheep, \$5.50@5.75 per 100 pounds; unshorn do., \$6.25@6.62½; clipped lambs, \$5.50@7.00; woolled do., \$7@7.40; spring lambs, \$7@8.50.

Hogs—Nominally steady at \$4.30@4.65 per 100 pounds.

Chicago Live Stock.
CHICAGO, May 9.—Hogs—Market active, weak, prices 5c higher. Light, \$4 05 @4 15; heavy packing and shipping, \$4 20@4 32½. Cattle—Market firm and 10c higher; beefs, \$3 75@5 20; stockers and feeders, \$2 50@3 90; Texans, grassers, \$2 50@3 50. Sheep—Market strong; muttons, \$5 00@6 30; lambs, \$3 50@7 00.

JOLIET

Like Denmark is Full of Rottenness.

DETAILS OF CRONIN MURDERERS ATTEMPTED ESCAPE.

Foreman Barrett, of the Cooper Shop, and Tom Hills, Foreman of the Outside Gangs, Both Implicated--Burke Writes a Letter in Which He Suggested That "Barrett Will Do It For Fifty Bills."

JOLIET, Ill., May 9.—Burke, Coughlin, O'Sullivan and other noted convicts are in solitary confinement. Since their attempt to escape numerous rumors of plots among the Cronin murderers to regain freedom have filled the air.

It appears that Warden Berggren and his assistants have been aware for some time that several convicts were communicating with the outside, and were being supplied with forbidden delicacies. By the most careful watch he finally located the sources of supply, and pounced down upon the buggy of Foreman Barrett, of the cooper shop, were Martin Burke works. In a box under the cushions they found a bottle of whisky similar to those taken away from the convicts, two cans of sardines and a lot of other stuff.

The suspected convicts were then arrested and taken to the solitary, where they were stripped, and then placed in the solitary cells. The convicts arrested were Burke, Coughlin, O'Sullivan, William Day, Lyman Schell, Dan Kavanaugh, and Harry Meyers, alias Muldoon.

When their old clothing had been thoroughly searched quite a sum of money was found, mostly in bills of small denominations. On Lyman Schell, engineer of the cooper shop, an old Chicago policeman, they found a letter to be sent out by the underground mail route, giving directions that money for him was to be sent in care of Barrett, the foreman. Mr. Barrett was speedily marched outside of the walls, and is suspended until his case is investigated. It is fair to Mr. Barrett to state that he says it is a put-up job by convicts who have a grudge against him on account of his strictness.

Then the mail route was investigated, and it was found that Mr. Tom Hills, a foreman of the outside gangs for the cooper contract, was the mail carrier. He took out the letters from convicts and mailed them. The letters said: "Answer inclosed to T. Hills, No. 50 and so, will reach me." These letters were to and from a half-dozen different convicts, but chiefly to the Cronin murderers—Messrs. Martin Burke, Dan Coughlin and O'Sullivan. They show that these worthies have powerful friends outside and that money and influence are not lacking.

Mr. Hills was incontinently bounced, and will never see the inside of the Illinois penitentiary again as a foreman. One of the letters from Martin Burke to a fellow-convict suggests that if he can be moved from his present location in the cooper shop to a place beside his pal they could fix things to suit themselves, and says: "Don't you think Barrett will do it for fifty bills? You tackle him."

NO TRUTH

IN THE STATEMENT THAT CATTLE MENS' INTERESTS

Were Principally Subversive in the Majority Report of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Senator Stewart, of Nevada, in speaking of the minority report of the committee on investigation and reclamation of arid lands given to the press by the geological survey, stated that the copy which had been given him purporting to be a synopsis of the minority report is if a correct presentation of the view of the minority, certainly a gross misrepresentation of the position of the minority. The difference between the bills proposed by the minority and the minority is very radical. The first section of the minority bill provides that the secretary of the Interior through the agency of the geological survey shall cause the said laws of the United States to be topographically surveyed and platted into irrigation districts, while the majority bill shows this to be entirely unnecessary. Such a survey will cost millions of dollars, and require an indefinite period to accomplish it, and when completed it will not materially benefit irrigation. The majority bill dedicates the

irrigable lands to themselves alone, whereas the minority bill places all the public lands practically at the disposition and under the control of the direction of the geological survey.

The statement that the bill of the majority of the committee is in the interest of cattlemen is the most unwarranted assertion imaginable.

Boy Killed by Cars.

TOLEDO, May 9.—A watchman found the body of Robert McMahan lying beside the Lake Shore track at the Central avenue crossing, with his skull fractured and the brains oozing out. He had been up to Monroe, Mich., and it appears was riding home on a freight. He had jumped from the train here while it was in motion and was dashed against a cattle guard.

The coroner was notified and viewed the remains. The boy was the 19-year old son of ex-Detective R. W. McMahan, who has been in the west. He lived with his mother on Bartlett street.

The Johnstown Horror.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 9.—Five more bodies were found at Johnstown. Two of them were a mother and her child, clasped in each other's arms.

COAL MINERS

OF ILLINOIS RETURN TO WORK THEIR STRIKE SETTLED.

The 15,000 Men Who Have Been Out of Work For a Month Past Will Return to Work Their Difficulties With the Mine Owners Having Been Settled

CHICAGO, May 9.—The strike of the coal miners of northern Illinois, which has kept 15,000 men idle for the past month, has been settled. The executive committee of the National Miners' union, which has been in conference with the mine owners in this city since yesterday, will tonight issue a circular to the men ordering them to return to work on Monday. It is expected that all miners in Illinois will resume operation with a full force of men. The joint committee was in session all day at the office of the Wilmington and Vermillion Coal company. The basis of the settlement made is the agreement which was submitted to the miners by the operators at the recent joint commission here, and which the latter refused to sign. Several of the provisions of this agreement were changed in accordance with the miners views.

Newspaper Man Sues for Libel.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Papers were served on ex-Judge Henry Hilton in an action instituted against him by James F. Graham, city editor of the New York World, for \$50,000 damages for libel. The case is based on the letter of ex-Judge Hilton to District Attorney Fellows, on which indictments for criminal libel were found by the grand jury against four members of the World staff, including Mr. Graham. It is discredited by the plaintiff that the trial should take place in Kings county.

Philadelphia Carpenters Strike.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—The striking carpenters tired of waiting for bosses to make concessions have issued a circular agreeing to begin new work and finish any work under way providing such work is not under the supervision of employing carpenters who are paying the advanced demands, and also agree to give ample security for the faithful performance of the same. This means the doing away with bosses, the journeyman taking contracts direct from owners. Several brewers conceded to demands and concessions from more members of the builders exchange are expected.

Agree On Passenger Tariff.

CHICAGO, May 9.—Nineteen lines east and west of the Missouri river have agreed upon and adopted the new passenger agreement of the western passenger association. These nineteen lines include the principal roads in the territory of the trans-Missouri association and that of the old western states passenger association of the Wisconsin Central.

Threw a Torpedo At Him.

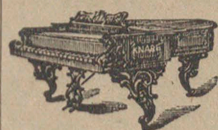
CHICAGO, May 9.—Inspector Ebersold of the Chicago police department, narrowly escaped death from the explosion of a torpedo which was thrown at him. A similar attempt to kill him was made, presumably by the same parties, a few days ago.

A Paroled Convict Votes.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, May 9.—Michael O'Neil, candidate for councilman here, may get into trouble. A man who had been sent to the penitentiary and discharged for two years, and was out on parole, who wanted to vote. The candidate for council swore him in, notwithstanding the fact that the election judge told him the circumstances of the case. It is claimed that the man was still discharged, even if he was out on a parole.

JOHN A. SCHENK,

108 South Jefferson St.,



Prices that None Can Match! Qualities that None Can Equal Direct Dealer in all Goods I Sell

THE OLD RELIABLE PIANO AND ORGAN HOUSE.

Pianos and Organs Sold and Rented on monthly installments.

All goods sold upon their merits! None Misrepresented!

Call and Examine Goods and I Will Save you Money.

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1033 WEST THIRD STREET.

Open Monday evening, and Saturday afternoon and evening.

Now issuing paid up stock which pays a semi-annual dividend of 7%.

Samuel L. Herr, Pres, J. C. Patterson, Sec. and Atty, James W. Booth, Treas.

F. M. NIPCEN, Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES.

Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded.

S. W. Cor. Fifth and Williams Sts.

WM. TOMPERT, DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF FRESH & SALT MEATS 1107 West Third Street.

THE PEOPLE'S LAUNDRY.

Office and Works 1231 West Third. Do all Kinds of Laundry Work in First-Class Style.

Goods Called for and Delivered Free.

J. R. BLAGG & SON.

—SMOKE—

F. P. THOMPSON'S GOLD COMET CIGAR.

Something New. Stop at Store, 1031 W. 3rd St., and try one.

HENRY HOLLENCAMP,

Is the Leading and Acknowledged Lowest Price fine Custom Tailoring House in the City.

13 & 15 S. Jefferson St., Dayton, O.

FAUVER & CONGDON,

413 East Fifth Street. PLUMBERS, GAS and STEAM FITTERS. Get our prices on Water and Gas Pipes. Endon's Residence, 110 S. Williams St.

John W. Winter,

Dealer in

Fresh and Salt Meats.

Choice Meat a Specialty.

7 SOUTH BROADWAY.

Dress Cutting School.

Mrs. Williams & Miss Haines have opened a dress cutting and Dress fitting school in the new Booth building 1018, West Third street, where they will give lessons to those who desire to learn the art, from 9:00 to 11: A. M., 1:00 to 4:00 P. M., and also from 7:00 to 9:00 P. M., to accommodate those who cannot attend during the day.

ALSO PREPARED TO DO Fashionable Dress-Making

The Evening Item.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Delivered by carriers to any address on the West Side Four Weeks for 25 cents. Sent by mail to any address out of the city Three Months for one dollar.

Subscriptions may be sent by postal card by giving name, street, and number of the residence.

Items for publication may be left at the office, or be sent by mail, but in every case where items are sent by mail they must be accompanied by the name of the contributor.

Since the mud has been cleaned off the streets in the city the trenches made by the Natural Gas company show up pretty prominently. On Main street the ground is as full of waves as the ocean. Before the mud was cleaned off, the streets resembled a level lake, now the storm seems to be rising and the waves begin to appear. The Natural Gas company had better smooth things off at once.

The Improvement Association.

Any one who has examined the condition of affairs in Miami City must be struck with the lack of public spirit displayed by all its people. The attendance at the meeting of the Improvement Association last night is an illustration. Only three persons were present, although some important business was to have been attended to. Both business men and people consider every thing in the light of how it will immediately affect them, without considering how it will affect the public interest, and their own interest also in time. The result is that the selfishness of West Side dealers and people is filling the coffers of East Side business men with money, and East Side streets with fine residences. This state of affairs will right itself very slowly if nothing is done to help it. If things are allowed to go on as they have been going, we will find things in about the same condition as now, five years hence. The business men will be complaining that the West Side stores are no account. If any thing is to be done, the business men will have to make the start. What right have they to expect that people will trade with them in preference to East Side firms, unless they are willing to do something to benefit their part of the city at the expense of some time, labor and money? They have none at all. A West Side man is no better than an East Side man, unless he is willing to do more for the West Side than the other. If he wishes to receive he must also be willing to give. The benefit of a change of the present condition of affairs will be first felt by the business men, therefore they should first lead off in steps to remedy it. It is hardly to be expected that the people will be willing to pay a high price for their goods or select from a somewhat limited stock, merely in hope that in the course of many years they would be repaid for it, especially if they see that the business man is at-

tempting to reap all the profit but doing nothing to increase the value of their property. But the business man will receive an almost immediate benefit from any measures he with others may take to improve this part of the city. When a meeting of the Improvement Association is appointed, instead of one stenographer, one visitor and one newspaper man, every business man, and every professional man making his living out of the people of the West Side should be present willing to do something. In union there is strength. If it pays two or three men in the East End to spend thousands of dollars in booming that part of the city, it would certainly pay a hundred of the citizens of the West Side to band together to do all in their power to boom this end of town. Shall they refuse because others who take no share in the work, and expense, would reap a share of the profits? Do the Huffman's reap all the benefit of the boom in the East End? Do they get a fourth of it? Not at all, but yet they do get enough to repay them for all they spend and much more. Will the people and business men of the West Side never wake up? Their treatment of their Improvement Association is a shame.

Pigs in Clover.

"No! I never eat pork; the meat is not clean? Hogs are such filthy creatures, you know," remarked an old lady in New England, some years ago. "Yes! But out West they keep their pigs in clover! They have great pastures, covered with grass, and the hogs grow until autumn, when they are fattened on the new corn, and this keeps them healthy." "Oh! if they eat clover, their meat must be good." Now, this old lady could readily believe that clover must be a valuable element in producing sweet, wholesome pork. But the "West" has no patent on clover for swine. Everywhere its use is perfectly free, and, wherever used, its good effects is quickly noticed. The American Agriculturist noticed, some years ago, the case of a gentleman in Southborough, Mass., who sold a few pigs each fall to his neighbors, who had become acquainted with the excellence of his pork, and gradually increased his sales each year, until his grass-fed pigs were in such demand that he had to buy many car-loads annually from farmers who raised the "pigs in clover" as he did on his own farm.

But it is not always practicable to inclose large pastures for swine; so the next best thing is to adopt a system of soiling which will supply the stock with green food in summer, and roots and clover-hay or silage in winter. Hogs can subsist for months under a haystack, with a very little grain. A ration of hay or dried grass, during the season when the pastures are covered with snow, will be acceptable, and greatly reduce the cost of wintering the herd. Clover-seed should be sown very early in spring, as the seed needs to be well covered up before it will germinate. The spring rains wash the seed into the soil, and a "good catch" is reasonably certain; while, if the sowing is delayed until late, the crop is not half as sure.

A Failure.

An Australian farmer, during the last season, tested the oft-repeated statement that a bean used in each potato hill would keep away the potato beetle, the theory being that the smell of the bean was so obnoxious that the bug would not feed in its vicinity. He planted several rows of late potatoes, but, as soon as the potato sprouts appeared, the bugs went to work with their usual activity. They would not eat the bean plants, but were frequently seen on them. The planter was obliged to desist from applying insecticides for fear of poisoning the beans, and so his potatoes were a total loss.

Traveling Dairies.

Traveling dairies are getting to be quite common in Australia, wherever the various agricultural and pastoral societies are willing to co-operate in working the plant. They generally stay ten days in each place, and the local agricultural society nominates five pupils to receive a special course of instruction from the manager. The result has been very gratifying.

Mrs. Wm. Alther, wife of the West Fifth street grocer, was terribly burned by a gasoline stove this afternoon.

MORE MANIACS

Perish in the Flame of a Burning Asylum.

FIFTEEN PAUPERS AND IDIOTS IN THIS HOLocaust.

The County Poor House Insane Asylum Near Preston, N. Y., Burned Down, and More Than a Dozen of the Helpless Inmates Killed--No Means of Extinguishing the Fire, and the Buildings Totally Destroyed.

NORWICH, N. Y., May 8.—The Chenango county poor house insane asylum, located near Preston, six miles west of Norwich, was entirely burned down. The fire was discovered at 11 o'clock in the north wing of the poor house building, where the idiots were kept. There was no means of extinguishing the flames. The keepers and neighbors gave their attention to getting out 125 paupers and insane, and let the building burn.

The fire started in the insane ward in which some fifty lunatics were confined and when discovered it had gained so much headway that there was no chance of saving the building with the trifling apparatus on hand or available. All efforts were concentrated on getting out the insane and the paupers, many of whom were old and some nearly helpless. On a smaller scale the horrors attending the Montreal fire were re-enacted. Many were injured, both of the insane and the paupers, and some severely. It is reported that some of the officials are among the injured, but no names are given. There is natural apprehension among the country people who fear visits from the escaped lunatics. The loss is about \$50,000. Insurance \$20,000.

The origin of the fire is unknown. Yesterday afternoon a woman was in the idiot department smoking. She put her pipe in her pocket and was soon enveloped in flames, and later died from the effects of the burns. It is supposed that some of the idiots got hold of some matches and in playing with them set fire to the building. All of those who perished were in this ward. Their names are:

Sarah Mills, Sarah Gallagher, Almada Austin, Sarah Bailey, Laura Gray, Adelle Benedict, Lucy Warren, Arvilla Atwood, Deborah Dibble, Mary O'Daniels. The latest from the scene of the terrible fire states that the number of persons who perished in the flames will probably reach fifteen.

Narrow Escape.

MADISON, May 9.—Bessie, the eight-year-old daughter of John A. Crozier, escaped, by a bare chance, death from drowning in the water of a cistern. While jumping the rope with some young girl playmates on the sidewalk near the United Presbyterian church, she became over-heated and thirsty and went into the yard of Captain Mike Dillon, near by, to get a drink of water. Going directly to the cistern, she lifted the lid and at once let the large bucket down into the water, first securely wrapping the end of the stout, thin rope around her hand. She easily brought the bucket to the surface of the water, but in attempting to further raise it the weight was too great, and losing her balance before she could unbind her hand, the frightened child was dragged head foremost into the opening and under the water below. Her cries attracted Mrs. Dillon, who hurried to the scene and saw the form of the little one struggling on the surface, but was unable personally to afford assistance.

She hurriedly called a neighbor, and by his assistance the little one was rescued just before the spark of life had been extinguished.

IRON WORKS' STRIKE.

Men Still Out, But a Speedy Settlement Is Expected.

CHICAGO, May 9.—The malleable iron works are yet idle. The men have shown no sign of receding from their original demands, and the company has made no overtures or concessions. "We are just waiting till the men get ready to come back," said an official of the company today. "While I have no reason for saying so, I feel confident they will do so." The strikers hold daily meetings. It is probable that a committee may call on the company with a modified demand. Terms of the new proposition will in all likelihood be that a definite number of hours be declared a day, and that work done outside these hours will be considered and paid for as overtime. The ten-hour day would be satisfactory to the strikers.

To Equalize Rates.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 9.—For many years rates from New York to points in the south have been from 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper than from Chicago, where the points in question are from ten to thirty per cent. nearer Chicago. A movement has been started by the Chicago freight bureau to equalize these rates, and thus open up the south to Chicago merchants. The plan is being favorably considered by the southern roads, and already package rates as between New York and Chicago have been equalized.

The Miller Murder Trial.

LEBANON, Ind., May 9.—A witness in the Miller murder trial testified that he was on the ground shortly after the shot was fired that killed Purdy, and positively identified Miller as the person who was in the buggy from which the shot was fired. The witness claims he had a dark lantern and flashed it in the face of the prisoner while he was rapidly driving away.

Would-be Suicide Wants a Witness.

WABASH, May 9.—Mrs. Lynn Dawes, of South Wabash, attempted suicide. Going into the yard and calling a neighbor to look at her, she drew a razor and slashed away at her throat, making an ugly wound. Help arrived just in time to save her life. Mrs. Dawes is an estimable lady, her home life has always been happy, and there is no motive known for her rash act.

Waging War On Warren.

WARREN, Ind., May 9.—The Farmers' Mutual Benefit association held a meeting here, the object being to receive bids from the merchants for their trade. No bids were presented, and so the farmers boycotted the town. Business is now at a standstill, and the end is not yet.

Carrier Pigeon Killed.

MONROVIA, May 9.—A carrier pigeon was killed near here having a German silver ring on one of its feet bearing the inscription "X 14,844." Upon each wing was written "G. & W. Bandle, 112 Thornton street, Frankfort, Ky."

A Holocaust of Horses.

MONROVIA, May 9.—The barn of Elbertson Gentry, which burned near this place, contained five head of horses, all his hay and corn and farming implements. Loss, \$3,000; insurance, \$600.

NEWSLETS.

Knox county prohis. have full ticket in the field.

Lawn tennis is part of the LaPorte high school course.

Marion's co-operative gas company in middle over sale of plant.

Crawfordsville city council visit Columbus to inspect waterworks.

Among the attractions at Montgomery county's fair will be a chariot race.

Edward Diet, Frankfort tailor, stole a pair scissors and went up for one year.

J. I. Case offered Capt. Foster, Bloomington, \$10,000 for the mare Carrie Walton.

Harry Stevens, Greenfield, was pushed from a train while en route to Indianapolis. Seriously injured.

Mrs. Mary A. Fuyser's vault at Washington cemetery broken into and the remains horribly mutilated.

Dr. A. C. Lester, Logansport, claims policeman relieved him of \$114 while taking him home when drunk.

Mrs. Lizzie Critser, Greenburg, on trial for alleged attempting to poison her mother-in-law, Mrs. Martha Critser.

Muncie's bad boy element is waylaying citizens and frightening them with flourishing razors in true Moot-st. style.

Between the fiend who wrenches gates from hinges and the dog poisoner, Crawfordville has a hard time to keep her temper.

During the running race at the circus performance at Comorsville Lillian King's saddle girth broke, throwing her from the horse and seriously injuring her.

Martin Grady, Pan-handle engineer, drove his engine through Anderson's funeral procession, nearly causing several runaways and arousing the anger of the people.

Strike Settled.

SEATTLE, W. T., May 9.—The strike of the steamboat men has been settled. All the boats are now running. All the companies conceded to the men's demands.

Prominent Farmers Arrested.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—David Hosea and his aged wife, who were so cruelly whipped and otherwise mistreated some weeks ago, have given information to Judge Hedron, which incriminates several prominent farmers in the outrage. Among them are Bud Seals and John McGrath. Seals lost a barn and some fine stock a few nights previous to the whipping, and Hosea was accused with having helped to burn it. McGrath is the man who was indicted for attempting to bribe young Dave Hosca at the township election in April. Seals is one of the wealthiest farmers in Barr township, and is a prominent local politician. McGrath, too, is a leading politician. Many startling developments will no doubt be made at the trial.

Natural Gas in Russiaville.

RUSSELLVILLE, May 9.—The first display of natural gas has been witnessed in Russiaville. The supply comes from what is known as the Seward wells, two and a half miles east of town. Lafayette citizens are the principal stockholders in the company. The citizens are to be furnished free gas until September, after which the price will average about \$28 for two stoves. The plant will be in full operation in less than ten days.

An Act of Humanity.

TERRE HAUTE, May 9.—John Vincent, a colored man of Bagdad, and Oliver Cromwell, William Van Horton and E. Hardesty, of this city, have been compelled by Human Officer Hall to remove from the city crippled and broken down horses which they have been driving on the street. If they again bring the horses into the city they will be arrested, and the horses will be killed and thus relieved of their misery.

Senator Beck's Funeral.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 9.—Five thousand people attended the funeral of Senator Beck. All the state, county and city authorities and several companies of state militia escorted the remains, after a brief and simple service at the First Presbyterian church, to their last resting place.

German Citizens' Mass Meeting--Railroad Mortgage--Corner Stone Laid.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 9.—The Monon railway filed a mortgage to the New York Central Trust company here today for \$12,500,000. All the bonded indebtedness of the company will be refunded by this means.

Three buildings near the sight of the Bowen-Merrill fire on Washington street are ordered to be pulled down at once by the city authorities.

The corner stone of the Propylaeum, one of the first club houses owned exclusively by women in the country, was laid here today. The building will have a handsome stone front and will cost \$20,000.

The German citizens in mass meeting tonight called on the school commissioners to reinstate the German instruction in the city schools.

The sons of Abraham Cline, who disappeared from his home a week ago, employed men to drag White river near all the bridges in the neighborhood of the city, but no trace of his body was found. It is thought by some that he was murdered, while others think that he left home while despondent, and that he will return in due time.

Knows Nothing of the Transfer.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—President Young, of the National league, said with reference to the rumor of the proposed transfer of the Pittsburg league club to Baltimore and the Cleveland club to St. Louis, that he knew absolutely nothing of the movement to transfer these clubs.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

London's got the grip again. York state will have female factory inspectors.

Frosts in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri Monday eve.

Princess Victoria, Emperor Billy's sister, will not marry.

New York senate killed the bill to abolish capital punishment.

American railway men want commissions for building Siberian lines.

C. L. Lancaster, defaulting treasurer of Buffalo press club, is in Toronto.

Hon. J. P. Doliver, of Iowa, will be Memorial-day orator in New York city.

Ed. Crawford wanted in New York for \$4,500 embezzlement, caught in Central America.

Singer sewing machine works, Elizabeth, N. J., burned Tuesday night. Loss immense.

Mr. Carnegie says he will establish an art gallery and expend \$50,000 a year on it in Pittsburg.

New York assembly has passed a bill making liable the furnisher of a willful libel to a newspaper.

British steamer Wingate, 30 men, is believed to be lost. Hasn't been heard from since March 23.

Commission to report on the feasibility of uniting New York and Brooklyn in one has been created at Albany.

Established beyond a doubt that Willie Leopart, killed by a mob at Columbia, S. C., was not guilty of rape.

Two thousand tons of ice stolen by a flood in Kennebec river, at Augusta, Me. Twenty thousand tons more is in danger.

Crazy Mrs. T. A. Bresler, Traver, Cal., strangled one child to death, tried to kill another and chopped her own head fatally.

The bleached bones of little Annie Ulrich, missing from Wilkesbarre, Pa., three years, have been found on the Upper Lehigh mountains.

Attorney Grayston called Attorney Warner a liar, in a legal tilt in a Kansas City court, Tuesday. Warner smashed Grayston in the face.

It is said that ex-President Cleveland and his wife will visit Bloomington, Ill., in July, as the guests of ex-Assistant Postmaster General Stevenson.

The college at Lafayette, Ala., was struck by lightning. The clock and belfry torn to pieces. Two hundred students in the building, most of whom were shocked. It was two hours before order was restored.

BASE BALL.

[BROTHERHOOD.]

At Brooklyn—
Brooklyn 10, Boston 11.
At Philadelphia—
Philadelphia 14, New York 5.
At Cleveland—
Cleveland 14, Buffalo 5.
At Chicago—
Chicago 20, Pittsburg 5.

[NATIONAL LEAGUE.]

At Brooklyn—
Postponed on account of wet grounds.
At Philadelphia—
Philadelphia 5, Boston 4.
At Cleveland—
Cleveland 9, Pittsburg 8.
At Chicago—
Chicago 18, Cincinnati 9.

[AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.]

At Syracuse—
Syracuse 11, Rochester 5.
At Brooklyn—
Brooklyn and Athletics postponed on account of wet grounds.
At Toledo—
Toledo 7, Louisville 1.
At Columbus—
Columbus 7, St. Louis 3.

DAYTON DRY GOODS CO.,

C. H. FLINT, MANAGER.

Successors to Daniels & Meldrum.

DRY GOODS,
MILLINERY
—AND—
DRESSMAKING.

Opening of all Departments

—ON—
SATURDAY MAY 10.

Having now completed the EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS and IMPROVEMENTS, which we inaugurated immediately on taking possession of the store, making it one of the handsomest and best-lighted in the State. We cordially invite a visit of inspection from the ladies of Dayton and vicinity, promising our utmost efforts to please them.

DAYTON DRY GOODS CO.
Cor. Main and Fourth Sts.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

In transplanting use plenty of water about the roots of plants. This will often prevent wilting even under a hot sun.

When a farmer once raises small fruits for himself and family he will never be without them again if he can prevent it. There are both enjoyment and health in small fruits.

New novelties in plants are often old varieties renamed, and the "novelty" dies out after the first season unless it is something superior to anything of its kind already in use.

Give the currants plenty of room, good attention and keep the worms off with white hellebore. The currant is about all the fruit some farms have, and it deserves good attention.

A few peach trees, planted every spring, for family use, will provide a constant supply each season, the younger trees coming into bearing as the old ones die out. A dozen trees require but little labor.

A New Jersey farmer states that all that saved him from loss last year was the profit this winter from the product of his orchards. There is a lesson in this for farmers who fail to renew their orchards.

If any of our readers have a graft they desire to bear early, if they will bend it over and tie fast to a branch below it, or tie a weight to a string suspended from it, the gradual bending of the graft will check the growth of it and cause it to put out fruit spurs, and an early bearing will result. This plan is only of value where we want to quickly test new varieties, and is, of course, not intended for orchard use.—[New England Farmer.

Professor Riley is confident (Insect Life, Vol. 2, No. 7, Page 261) that the spraying of fruit trees with arsenical insecticides will not prove injurious to the bee gathering honey from the blossoms of such trees. "The prevailing belief is, however, the other way, and cases are on record where serious destruction of the bees has resulted from spraying. In the case of the apple, particularly, the application should not be made until the bloom has begun to fall, when no injury will be likely to result." According to the best experience, such insecticides are most effective when applied after blooming, but on the apple while the calyx end of the small fruit is still uppermost.

Success With Fall Sown Clover.

James Hoyt, of Connecticut, writes to the Country Gentleman: It was my good fortune some sixteen or eighteen years since to read in your paper an article advocating the sowing of clover in the fall. As this was in direct conflict with our own practice and also against the general custom of the vicinity, I should as a rule have passed it over without further thought, had it not been that our clover catch was very uncertain, some years being nearly an entire failure, and often with poor results. After due deliberation we decided to try the new idea, and we have adopted it, finding it a great improvement upon our old way of sowing grain and timothy in the fall and waiting until spring to sow the clover. We have had only two years when we had to sow clover again in the spring, it having been winter-killed somewhat, and where it took from the fall sowing the yield was much better than the second or spring sowing.

The land used is in good condition and in some wet spots has been drained. Usually we have seeded down with rye, although our clover on wheat has been very fine. Most of the land used is quite a distance from the barns—back lots; so they have not received much barn-yard manure; we generally rely upon fertilizers and ashes. We formerly plowed fields where the timothy was run out,

At Will Fansher's—twins—a boy and a girl.

William Finch, of Mound street, has been troubled for some days with a severe pain in his foot which makes it almost impossible for him to walk about.

Last night a large party left the city to attend a surprise on Miss Katie Snyder, who lives about four miles south of the city on the Cincinnati pike. The tally-ho, Empire, and about fifteen buggies filled with young people drove down the pike. The party left at a late hour having fully enjoyed the evening spent in games and social pleasure.

Walter Booth was almost wild last evening over the loss of his pigeons. By some means the door or his pigeon house got open and the birds all flew away. Some of them he had only owned a few weeks and they at once returned to their old home. After flying around almost as lively as the pigeons for a few hours he finally managed to get them all safely back again.

The Improvement Association.

The Regular Monthly Meeting was held last night

At which Three Persons were present.

The regular monthly meeting of the West Side Improvement Association was held last night at the rooms of the West Side Building Association. John Collins, secretary, J. B. McLardie, of Dayton View, and Wilbur Wright, of the EVENING ITEM were present. Mr. Wysong dropped in for a few moments just as the meeting was being closed. The evening was spent in an informal discussion of the enterprise manifested by the business men and citizens of this part of the city in working up its interests. Attention was called to the fact that the Ohio Rake Factory which was to have located on the West Side would probably be induced to go to the East End instead, owing to the superior enterprise of the citizens of that part of the city. Mention was made of the interest taken by the people of Riverdale in their improvement association in contrast with the interest manifested by the citizens of Miami City in theirs. The business and other interests of the West Side were discussed and the conclusion reached seemed to be that the business men as a general rule were too much disposed to let their part of the city get along without any special assistance from them; that the people of the West Side as a general rule were too much disposed to treat their business men just as the business men treat their improvement association (let them get along the best they can), and that the value of property belonging to these people is disposed to remain way down because the business men and people on the other side of the river get and enjoy all the profits on the goods consumed over here.

CITY NEWS.

At the time of the accident in Miamisburg, in which the foreman of the Friend paper mills was killed, Mr. J. H. Friend was in Columbus. Receiving a telegram announcing the accident, he chartered a special train on the C. S. & C. leaving Columbus at 12:45 p. m. In fifty minutes, including stops and delays they made the run from Columbus to Springfield, a distance of forty-five miles. At Springfield another special was engaged to complete the trip.

The Prohibitionists held a convention in the City Hall last evening and selected delegates for the convention which will be held in Columbus, June 19th. Addresses were delivered by Rev. R. Rock, of Arcanum, and Rev. J. S. Machlin, of Lewisburg.

About seven o'clock yesterday morning two men entered Charch & Wells' merchant tailoring establishment on South Jefferson street. No one was present excepting George Schmidt, at the time they entered. While one of the men was buying a collar the other secretly hid several rolls of cloth under his overcoat which hung from his shoulder. The boy, however, noticed some tags under the coat, and comprehending the design of the men, rushed to the door and attempted to lock it. A scuffle ensued, in which the men succeeded in making their escape from the building, but not until they had dropped the cloth. The boy gave chase, and was soon accompanied by several policemen but the thieves could not be found.

A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE

Again makes his escape, while being arrested.

A number of shots were fired while he was being pursued.

About a year ago, Austin Turney, a resident of Farmersville, was convicted in the Probate Court, of assault and battery. While the case was yet in the hands of the jury, Turney jumped his bail, and fled to Kentucky. No attempt was made to recover him, as this community was glad to get rid of him. But a short time ago Turney again made his appearance in Farmersville. Judge McKemy immediately issued capias for Turney's arrest, which were placed in Fitzpatrick's hands Wednesday afternoon. The deputy found Turney in a saloon, and calling him aside, made known his mission. Turney expressed his willingness to go with the officer, but made a request that he be allowed to change his clothing first, which request was granted. But suddenly Turney shot past the deputy, and rushing out of the door, struck down the street. Fitzpatrick followed, commanding the man to stop, but he rushed on. The officer becoming exhausted, drew his revolver and began to fire. The man, however, kept on, and made his escape into the woods. Drops of blood, which were found in the course of his run, indicate the effect of at least one shot. How badly he was hurt is not known, as all attempts to find him have proved unsuccessful.

The Corporate Limits.

The City Commissioners Discuss the Question of Extending the City Limits.

The question of extending the corporate limits of the city of Dayton is being considered by the county commissioners to day. The matter has already been considered and approved by the City Council, but must also be considered and approved by the county commissioners before it can go into effect. A number of property owners in Mad River township are protesting against the lines of the extension, claiming that it takes in farm land in Mad River township which cannot be platted or built up for many years, that if taken into the city the taxes will

be so high as to render it unprofitable for farming, and as a result they will be ruined. They claim that while the new line is so run as to take in their farms, it is also run so as to leave out large spaces of land which is already platted and built up and has valuable property upon it. In the East End the Brownell shops and the surrounding territory are left out, and in northwestern Dayton View the line is bent around so as not to include well settled districts. The protestants further allege that the annexation would be unlawful, because the drawing of the new boundaries placed before the commissioners was not correct, while the law requires a perfectly correct drawing, and because it would reduce the area of Mad River township below twenty-two square miles which is the least that the statutes of Ohio allows.

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ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL

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GROCER & BUTCHER
Cor. Dale and Monumental Avenues.
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A. ZOLG & CO.,
Fashionable Tailors,

Finest line of Suits and Pantaloon in the City.

See them. Next Door to P. O.
11 E. Fifth Street.
PRICES THE LOWEST.

FURS STORED
And Insurance given against Fire and Moth.

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10 North Main Street.
TELEPHONE 495.

GO TO
W. O. HORRELL.
Cor. Dale Avenue and Water Street.
Also Stall No. 2 Central Market for Genuine sugar cured HAMS and BACON.

List of Fire Alarm Boxes.

2 Pressure on.	3 Pressure off.
4 Webster St., No. 2.	43 Richard and Samuel Sts.
5 Fifth and Brown St., No. 1.	44 Richard and Huriburt Sts.
6 Fifth and Main Sts.	51 Brown and Jones Sts.
7 Third and Main Sts.	52 Jefferson and Elliott Sts.
8 Second and Ludlow Sts.	53 Brown and Brabham Sts.
9 Monument Ave. & Main St., No. 4.	54 Ludlow and Franklin Sts.
10 Main and Bruen Sts.	55 Main and Bruen Sts.
11 Fourth and Kenton Sts.	56 Ludlow and Bayard Sts.
12 Third and Jefferson Sts.	57 Main and Stout Sts.
13 First and Clair Sts.	61 Fifth and Wilkinson Sts.
14 First and Poultry Sts.	62 Fifth and Charter Sts.
15 Monument Ave. & Taylor St.	63 Fifth and Baxter St., No. 5.
16 Marney & Smith Gas Shop.	64 Broadway and Home Ave.
17 First and Sycamore Sts.	65 Washington and Louie Sts.
18 Pike and Taylor Sts., Texas.	67 Chatham and Hartford Sts.
19 Third and Wayne Sts.	71 Third and Perry Sts.
20 Third and Montgomery Sts.	72 Third and St. Marys Sts.
21 Second and Lowell Sts.	73 Third and Williams Sts.
22 Morrison St., No. 6.	74 Second St. and Dale Ave.
23 Third and Linden Ave.	75 Third St. and Euclid Ave.
24 Third and Garfield Sts.	76 River and Williams Sts.
25 Valley and Chapel Sts., Tex.	81 Main and McPherson Sts.
26 Valley St. and Brandt Pl., Texas.	82 Main and Bang Sts.
27 Fifth and Wayne Sts.	83 Dayton View Hydraulic.
28 Fifth and Hudson Ave.	84 River and Salem Sts.
29 May and Duell Sts.	85 Salem St. & Superior Ave.
30 Melais and High Sts.	112 Main and First Sts.
31 Fifth and Allen Sts.	113 Monument Ave. and Wilkinson St.
32 Dayton Insane Asylum.	114 Second St. and Levee.
33 Fifth and Hudson Ave.	221 Kiefer and Harper Sts.
34 Fifth and Hudson Ave.	415 Santa Ave. & Van Clow St.
41 Wayne and Richard Sts.	413 Wayne St. St. Car Stables.
42 Adams and Bonner Sts.	512 Lincoln and Warren Sts.
43 Wayne and Oak Sts.	518 Cemetery and Brown Sts.
44 Brown and Patterson Sts.	612 Fifth and Sprague Sts.
45 Xenia Ave. & Quilman St.	613 Washington and German town Sts.
46 Xenia Ave. & Henry St., No. 7.	

THE SHAH'S HOME LIFE.

DOMESTIC SURROUNDINGS OF THE ASIAN RULER.

A Family of Forty Children in the Royal Andron at Teheran—Curious Code of the Kajar Dynasty—The Young Heir to the Throne of Persia.

The domestic life of the Shah is shrouded in the mystery common to Musselman countries, says a Teheran letter to the London Times. The actual number of wives and concubines in the royal andron is not accurately known, but it is reported to be about sixty. By these the Shah has had a family of about forty children, of whom nineteen are still living—viz., seven sons and twelve daughters, several of the latter being married to prominent subjects. His eldest-born son died thirty years ago at the age of 12 years; his youngest was born since his recent return to Teheran. The valiahd, or heir-apparent, is not his eldest surviving son, but his eldest son by a princess of royal blood.

In the old days the succession to the throne was decided by no definite rule, but by the caprice of the sovereign, the rank or origin of the mother being held of little moment. The Kajar dynasty, however, have instituted the blood-royal qualification, which is responsible for the selection of the present valiahd. His name is Mozaffar-ed-Din. He is now 26 years of age and has a large family, both of sons and daughters, some of whom are already married. In accordance with another fixed but most impolitic tradition of the Kajar dynasty the valiahd is appointed governor of the north-western province of Azerbaidjan, with his capital and palace at Tabriz. He can not leave this province without the sanction of the Shah; and, immured there, he remains in total ignorance of the politics and statecraft of Teheran, of the ministers he may have to depend upon, the system he may have to administer, the people whom he may have to rule.

There seems to be an agreement that he is more or less under the influence of the Shaikhi sect, which may be described as a fanatical agency. Those, however, who are best entitled to speak, represent him as intelligent and amiable, and by no means destitute of individuality.

The third grown-up son of the Shah, by name Kamran Mirza, but more commonly called by his title of the nab-esultaneh, holds the posts of minister of war, commander-in-chief of the Persian army, and governor of Teheran. He is now 33 years of age, and is also unusually stout for his years. Though generally reported to be the favorite son of the Shah and a young man of amiable disposition, he is deficient in capacity or political influence, and, except for the importance attaching to his military rank, fills no part on the public stage. Alone among the Shah's sons, he speaks very tolerable French, and can converse without the aid of an interpreter. He is understood to be very much afraid of his elder brother, and to be on the reverse of friendly terms with him. The remaining sons of the Shah are little boys of seven and eight years, and a few months of age, the off-spring of younger and later wives.

A WALK UNDER THE SEA.

Curious Sights to Be Seen Away Down Under Ocean's Bo-om.

Prof. Alexander Winchell, in a vivid description of a walk under the sea, says:

We stand and gaze into the blackness and chill which rest against us like bodies imbedded in a wall of masonry. Days may pass, months and years, and not a sound comes out of the solitude which imprisons us; no gleam reminds us that nature is not dead. We stand a century, and nothing stirs—nothing in those voiceless plains of death, though above us sweep the still, majestic currents which bring frost from the pole. This mud is the dust of cemeteries, which has been gathering since the ocean descended to take possession of its mysterious bed, shutting three-fifths of the world's surface from the observation of man. Mingled with the clay are the relics of larger creatures which have lived in the seas where the sunlight cheers its populations—teeth of sharks, ear-bones of whales—not the accumulations of yesterday or of a century. They are the relics of creatures whose race had died out—Tertiary whales, the representatives of past cycles of geologic history. Nothing changes here. Cold and darkness prevents decay. Here by the side of the wrecks of the last Winter are the hard parts of the creatures which dwelt somewhere in the ages before man.

Dead ruins of extinct types, we said. Nay the forms are not all dead; the realm is still inhabited. Here are crinoids—priozooid crinoids—which have come down through all the ages of geologic history, lying here, sleeping here like inanimate organisms through the centuries, chilled into changelessness like mammoth carcasses incased in ice, still dreaming of the middle ages of the world. Here are grotesque articulates, perpetuated portraits of the quaint ancestors of the lobster and the crab—archaic fishes whose rounded development has left them ages behind in the march of progress. Few and widely scattered are these wanderers out of the world's antiquity, and they have not strayed to greater depths than three and one-third miles.

No ray of light, we said. But a phosphorescent gleam breaks through the all of night. In the distance is a fish-like form bearing a curious appendage, which seems to serve him as a lantern. It sheds a gentle glow into the thickness of the solitude. This creature, then, has

use for eyes. Saut out from nature's sunlight, he is a feeble star to himself. His lantern-glow reveals the presence of other grotesque forms without starlight and without eyes. Fishes they are, but stranger than fancy ever pictured. One has a mouth of five times the length of the body's diameter. The mouth of another opens to twice the length of the animal's body, with a bag-like pouch, which would hold the entire body six times over. Another, has glaring eyes like a tea-saucer, strained to take in the thin phosphorescence from his neighbors' lantern. Life is even here—antique, obsolete life, which the ages have sent by a devious path astray, arriving at our times a million years behind its date.

INOCULATION IS HEALTH.

What Children of the Future Will Have to Contend With.

It is a dreadful point about microbes that the only way to avoid having them in a virulent form is to have them in an artificial or attenuated form, says the Hospital.

The children of the future will not run through the present gamut of infantile disease, but they will probably be subjected to inoculation with various microbes every few months.

First they will be vaccinated for small pox; when they have recovered from that they will be taken to a Pasteur institute to have a mild form of rabies.

Next they will be given a dose of the comma bacilli to prevent cholera, and so on through all the ever-growing series of disease microbes.

Oh! luckless child of the future! you will never be ill and never be well; your health will be awfully monotonous; you will never know the weariness of the first night of measles, when it was so nice to lie in mother's lap and feel her cool hand on your forehead; you will never know the joys of convalescence, when oranges were numerous and every one was kind to you because you were not well; and your end will be to die of debility.

How glad we are that we live in the present, with all its ups and downs of health to lend variety to life and to death.

Inventing the Phonograph.

The question is often raised as to what suggested the idea of the phonograph to its inventor. Mr. Lathrop, in his "Talks with Edison," gives the following as the true origin of the phonograph:

It grew out of a rough automatic recorder, invented by Edison to serve a temporary purpose.

While working as a telegraph operator—reading by sound—in Indianapolis, he found that he was unable to keep up with the operator in Cincinnati, one of the quickest dispatchers in the business. The necessity of "taking" what that operator sent made Edison an inventor.

He arranged the old Morse registers in such a way that by running a strip of paper through them the dots and dashes were recorded on the first instrument as fast as the Cincinnati operator despatched them, and were transmitted to him through the other instrument at any desired rate of speed. The words would come on one instrument at the rate of forty a minute, while Edison would grind them out of the other at the rate of twenty-five—a number he could readily write out on "the manifold."

By this rude automatic recorder Edison was led to invent the phonograph. He had worked out an instrument which would repeat a message any number of times and at any rate of speed. While experimenting with the telephone, this idea occurred to him:

"If the indentations on paper could be made to give forth again the click of the instrument, why could not the vibrations of a diaphragm be recorded and similarly reproduced?"

He rigged up an instrument, and pulled a strip of paper through it, at the same time shouting, "Halloo!" A friend then pulled the paper through again, while Edison listened, and heard a distinct sound, which a strong imagination might have translated into the original "Halloo!"

His friend wagered a barrel of apples that he could not make the thing go. Edison made a drawing of a model, took it to an instrument-maker, and told him it was a talking machine. The man grinned, thinking it a joke, but soon had the model ready. Edison arranged some tin-foil on it, and spoke into the machine, the maker looking on incredulously; but when Edison arranged the machine for transmission, and both men heard a distinct sound, the doubting instrument-maker nearly fell down from the shock, so frightened was he. Edison himself was a little scared, but he was glad to get the barrel of apples from his sceptical friend. This was Edison's first practical experiment on the phonograph.

The Profits of Authorship.

I caught one of our best-known authors in a confidential mood recently, and his comments on the revenue of authorship, which he gave me permission afterwards to print, carry interest with them. I may add that the name of this author is one of the most widely known in American literature to-day. "Seven years ago I chose between law and literature. I had every opportunity to succeed at the bar, for, through hard study and my connections, a lucrative practice seemed open to me. But I turned to authorship. To-day I am what the world calls a successful author. My last novel was bid for by three publishers, and my royalties, I am told by my publishers, are higher than those of the majority of their writers. I have the pleasure of hearing my books and name hawked on the trains when I am travel-

ing, the newspapers give me from a quarter of a column to a column and a half in views. But what has literature brought me in money? Let me open my vest pocket to you. Here is my actual revenue for 1889, and includes, as you see, royalties on six of my novels, magazine articles, etc., and everything is collected. Here is the total—\$2,170.40. Compare these actual figures to the paragraph recently circulated in which I am reputed to earn \$10,000 from my pen. Is it any wonder that the unsophisticated enter literature with false hopes? Yes, print these facts if you wish; only, of course, withhold my name and identity." I reproduce here the facts and figures as they were given to me. I only wish it were possible, for the sake of those who think that literature is a bed of roses, to give this author's name.—[Philadelphia Press.

A queer white and red robin astonished the fishermen of Qqonochontaug, R. I. It has built its nest in a shaggy reach of pasture near the thundering ocean breakers. The bird's body is of a snowy white, even to the tip of its tail, except its breast, which is of a rosy red. An albino robin is very rare, but a red and white robin was never heard of before in that State.

POULTRY YARD.

How to preserve eggs in times of cheapness and plenty until the market advances is a subject deserving of scientific experiments and its solution is of immense importance.

In no other industry is there greater need of the application of common sense than in caring for poultry, and while it is well to give due consideration to all the advice that is given us, it is only practical, common-sense knowledge that can bring success, and thorough care and attention are more necessary than anything else.

There is no more beautiful variety of the domestic fowl than the Spangled Hamburg. The clear, rich, golden bay of the Golden variety, and the clear, silvery white of the Silvers, with their respective large, round black moons or spangles, and the small, neat head, with shapely rose comb, offer a combination which is to be met with in no other breed.

Poultry houses, as a rule, are built entirely too high, giving much space near the roof, which cannot be utilized, and too little ground room. It is the nature of most fowls to roost upon the highest available perch, without ever a thought as to how they will get down in the morning. If we teach them to use their wings in this way we need not wonder that no outside fence will restrain them.

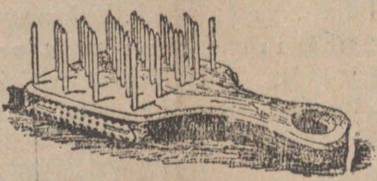
A short time since, an inquirer wrote to a noted poultry-keeper and asked him if \$150 would build a house for 200 chickens; and the fancier replied that it could not be done; if that was all the money he had, he had better not undertake it. The advice, says another breeder, was altogether wrong; as unless lumber was unusually expensive, or the price of labor exorbitant, a practical man could easily build two such houses with all the necessary conveniences for that amount.

How often do we hear the remark, "I had luck with my chickens," or "I did not have luck with them." Luck is a poor word. We only like it when the letter "p" is prefixed, and we have it "pluck." If a man has "pluck" he is generally apt to have "luck." Pluck means hard work, hard study, hard perseverance. It don't mean anything else. Some people look at it as a "daredevilish" work. It is not. That would be risky. A plucky man is a careful man, but he always dies game. The poultry business is one in which a man must "roll up his sleeves." High hats, broad-cloths, kid gloves are too aristocratic for hens.

A careless business man succeeds in no trade. A man must also have some knowledge about what he is going into. Think of a man going into the grocery business that does not know his weights and measures. Think of a man opening a dry goods store that does not understand the figures on a yardstick. Think of a farmer that does not know the seasons, the soil and the general conditions. Then think of a man going into the poultry business who does not know where a fowl's comb is. Such a man lately went to Hammon, N. J., to see if there was money in the chicken business. Think of a man wanting to "start up" who does not know how long it takes an egg to hatch.

A Home-Made Mane Comb.

The comb for the mane and tail of horses, shown in the illustration, is made of a piece of half-inch board, eight inches long and five wide, with one end reduced to the form of a handle, as shown in the engraving. A hole is bored in the end to hang it by. Seven rows of



MANE COMB.

holes are pierced with a Bradawl, four of the rows with five holes each, and the three intermediate rows with four holes, so that the whole shall be in the "quincunx" form. Stout wire nails driven through the holes serve as teeth. The whole is finished by nailing a covering of perforated tin plate on the back, to hold the teeth in place.

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FARM NOTES.

Bohemian oats possess no merit over other kinds, and farmers should be cautious before paying extra prices for such seed.

It is important that the harness fits the horse. Galls and sores on the horse may be avoided by giving some attention to the harness.

Small patches of wheat have been grown which produced at the rate of 100 bushels per acre, yet the average yield of wheat in this country does not exceed 12 bushels.

The use of a pure bred sire in any kind of stock is the easiest way to improve a herd or flock, and is the surest method any farmer can adopt to get his business on a paying basis.

Strictly choice cattle are not in excess of the demand at any time. There is always an extra price ready for an extra choice article, and this applies to everything that may be produced.

When planting corn bear in mind that the variety known to be well adapted to your soil and climate is better than any new variety until you give the new variety a trial on a small plot.

Dry soils should receive flat cultivation and damp soils should be ridged. The object, in the first place, is to save as much of the moisture as possible, and, in the second, to get rid of the excess.

The value of any kind of fodder is not in its quantity, but in the amount that is digestible. The quality largely depends on the stage of growth when it is cut and cured.

Unless a collie dog is well trained he should not be used for driving cattle or sheep. A dog that does not thoroughly understand his duty will keep the animals in perpetual fear. Cows giving milk are quickly affected by excitement of any kind.

Wood ashes are excellent on all kinds of vegetables. The stalks and leaves of potatoes are a largely in potash, as do also the leaves of beets. Though ashes contain no nitrogen, they supply not only potash but lime and a proportion of phosphoric acid.

Variation of the food promotes appetite. All animals become disgusted with a sameness of food. When food is refused tempt the animal with something else. In this manner it is less and loss of flesh may be avoided, while the cost need not be necessarily increased.

Fine Silk Umbrellas,

Fine Parasols,

COLD HEADED CANES,

SILVER HEADED CANES,

UMBRELLAS RE-COVERED

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A. CAPPEL,

121 EAST FIFTH ST.

While aiming to produce good butter do not forget that one of the most important essentials is the purity of the salt. Butter may be injured by salt, and as no mineral is more difficult to rid of impurities than salt, extra care should be exercised in securing the best to be obtained.

It is shown by experiment that animals affected by tuberculosis are in a condition to communicate the disease to other stock, and that when slaughtered and used as beef endanger the health of those who consume the meat, one scientist claiming that consumption may be communicated in such manner.

A correspondent of the Pittsburg Stockman gives an important remedy for hog cholera, if he is not mistaken in the disease. Finding several hogs dead, and others dying, he administered kerosene and milk, the result being a complete recovery of the sick animals, with no further spread of the disease. The cures were immediate.

Bees, according to Professor A. J. Cook, are fond of salt. For this reason they are often seen hovering about urinals. This is a sufficient hint for the beekeeper to keep a shallow dish of salt and water where the bees can get access to it. Probably clear salt put near them under cover would draw moisture enough during wet weather and dewy nights for all practical purposes.

When the farmer churns his milk and sells the butter he does not deprive his soil of fertility. The buttermilk may be fed to his swine and poultry with profit, but when meat and eggs are sold the fertility of the soil goes also. Nothing robs the soil faster than selling milk, and unless the farmer procures fertilizers or buys a large proportion of bran and linseed meal his farm will deteriorate in quality.

A French scientist states that his experiments show the colors of growing plants to indicate the presence of complete plant food. When the soil is lacking in nitrogen and the mineral elements the color of the leaves of the plants are yellow. Light-green color shows a deficiency of some particular substance, and deep-green indicates that the plants are particularly supplied with nitrogen, lime, potash, and phosphoric acid.