WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1896.

When you think of South Africa or China and Venezuela and Cuba, it doesn't seem as though the world were turning many of its swords into plough shares.

The London Lancet says that cities will become much more healthful when horseless carriage are in common use. Besides the worst part of the street, dust, such diseases as glanders will disappear.

During the year 1895 the state of Montana raised about eleven million dollars' worth of cattle. Mines are well enough, admits the New York Herald, but the ranchman can do more for himself and for the country than the average mine owner.

The supreme court of Massachusetts sys that a dressmaker ought to know the difference between the right and wrong side of cloth, and that if the garment is not made with the right side out, when no instructions to the contrary are given, the owner has a right to recover damages. The plaintiff in the case under consideration, whose dress was made wrong side out, obtained a verdict or \$20.

Over five million dollars' worth of Brooklyn real estate is owned by members of the Brooklyn police force. It is scattered all over the city in desirable localities, as well as in the humble quarters of the town; but nearly all of it is made to pay fair returns to the owners. A few men own at least onehalf of the property, but, according to the New York Sun's figures, the remainder is widely distributed. Indeed it appears that the gross estimate is not too high; as if it were in fact too Much of the property is acquired on what might be called the installment plan, a plan to which many wealthy purchasers also resort.

The whaling and scaling industries of Alaska are practically exhausted, reports W. H. Dall, in Science, the fur trade is in its decadence, the salm on canning is in the full tide of prosperity, but conducted in a wasteful manner, which cannot be continued with impunity. The cod and herring fisheries are imperfectly developed, but have a substantial future with proper treatment. Mineral resources and timber have hardly been touched. No business-like experiment with sheep or cattle on the islands has been tried by competent hands, while the introduction of reindeer though promising well, is still in the expe stage. Socially, the territory is in a transition state. The magnificent scenery, glaciers and volcanoes make it certain that Alaska will in the future be to the rest of the United States what Norway is to Western Europe-the goal of tourists, hunters and fishermen.

Says the Detroit Journal: -The total Indian population at this time, according to estimates made by the officials of the Indian Bureau, is 248,-253, exclusive of the Indians of Alaska. In 1829, before the aunexation of Texas and Mexico, the estimated population of the country was In 1855 the number was said to be 350,000, and the same estimate is made for 1871. The most rapid decline in numbers has been in the last quarter of a century. The fact the Cherokees and Chippewas, both comparatively powerful tribes, have actually increased in numbers askes the decrease in other tribes all the more remarkable. At the beginning of 1895 the number on the reservation had been decreased to 133,-417, or about one third of the total number. Less than 30,000 of these are self-supporting, the Federal Government issuing supplies to most of If the rate of decrease which has been maintained for the less quarter of a century or so be con-tinued, there will not be a single fullblooded Indian in the country, except possibly, to dime museums, by the end of the twentieth century.

McKinler Delegates Chosen

Topeke, Kan. March 2.—Thirty re-publican county conventions to select delegates to the state convention were held Saturday. Nearly all of the con-tentions instructed their delegates in favor of McKinley.

Popular Feeling Against the United States Growing in Bitterness.

THE AMERICAN LINATION GUARDED

rships Being Made Ready for Imme diste Dispatch in the Event on This Country Acknowledging the Cubans as Belligerents.

Madrid, March 2.—Popular feel-ing here is bitter against the United States because of the action of United States because of the action of the senate in adopting a resolution favoring the granting of bellige narights to the Cuban rebels. The stock market has responded to the excitement, and there is a material decine in purely Spanish and Cuban securities. In view of the financial difficulties unitarity the government is aborting. In view of the financial difficulties under which the government is laboring, this is a most unfortunate time for Spanish securities to decline in value. The action of Admiral Herenger, minister of marine, in ordering the speedy preparation of six warships and some of the naval reserve vessels of the Spanish Taxastantic company for dispatch ish Transatiantic company for dispa Bahama channel meets that, despite Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo's declaration on Saturday that if President Cleveland should be compelled to endorse the action of congress it would not provoke an interna-tional conflict nor interfere with the friendly relations existing between Spain and the United States, the govspain and the United States, the government is doing its atmost to prepare against any possible contingency,

Will Defend Her Rights. The prime minister said last even-ge: "I trust that Cleveland will veto the formal resolution of Congress, and I have more reason to trust that he will not comply with the recommenda-tions contained therein." He added:
"The granting of belligerent rights—to tions contained therein. He advertishes to the Cuban rebels is not cause belli, but Spain shall declare that it is not the act of a friendly nation. I do not think that Spain is threatened by foreign aggression, but measures shall be taken for the defense of Spanish rights, chiefly in Cuba. As regards demonstrations in the streets here I shal repress them severely if they are attempted.*

Insults Offered to Spain

Senor Silvela, leader of the dissident conservatives, has, in an interview, advised the union of all Spaniards without regard to their political faith. He added that the act of the American enate was without precedent in inter national law He greatly feared, con national law. He greatly leared, considering the bad faith of the Americans, that they gave belligerent rights a different meaning than is described in international law. An interview was also sought with Senor Castelar, the also sought with Senor Castelar, the republican leader, but he refused to speak on the subject, as he considered the circumstances to be of the most serious nature. The Duke of Tetuan, minister of foreign affairs, has sent a long cable dispatch to Senor Dupuy de Lome, Spanish ambassador at Washington instruction justicularly him to present to ington, instructing him to present to the American government a formal rethe American government a formative clamation against the insults offered to Spain in speeches delivered in the senate during the discussion of the bel-ligeroney resolution.

American Legation Guarded.

At several of the cafes here last night bands played patriotic airs, which evoked much cheering and en-thusiasm. Occasionally cries could be heard against America and the Ameri-The troops are confined to their barracks, in readiness to respond barracks, in readness to respond we any call for their services. This morning the city was quiet, but the public buildings, the American legation and the residence of Minister Taylor were guarded, the authorities fearing that in the present state of public excitement an attack might be reade upon them. made upon them.

Getting Warships Ready.

In addition to the warships Peleyo, Vizcaya, Oyuendo, Maria Teresa Le-panto and Alfonso XIII., the ministry of marine has ordered that torpedo boats and one torpedo estoner be made ready for immediate dispatch in the event of the United States ac-knowledging the Cubansas belligerents. Dispatches from Barcelona state that an attack has been made upon the United States consulate in that city, United States consulate in that city, notwithstanding the fact that the building was guarded. During the day a procession comprising 10,000 persons, headed by four republican members of the chamber of deputies, paraded through the principal streets of the city as a demonstration against the action of the American results. the action of the American senate. A strong guard had been placed about the American consulate in anticipation of trouble. As the procession passed uthere was some derisive whistling, interspersed with cat-calls and other tokens of disapproval. Some of the police and gendarmes succeeded in driving them away, but not until they had been forced to charge upon the made with draws sabres. While this was been as the main body of had been forced to charge upon the meb with drawn sabres. While this trouble was going on the main body of the procession continued its march to the town hall, where the leaders of the demonstration handed to the may a strongly worded protest against the action of the American senate and also against the speeches that had been de-livered therein on the Cuban question,

that some of the aly insulted Sagin povernment in La it being declared that speakers had grossly insulted and the Spanish government feeding Cuben bandits and outlaw

Subsequently a great crowd assembled in the Plaza Cataluna, and a number of matriotic speeches were deliv ber of patriotic speeches excited by the burning oratory of excited by the burning oratory of the speakers, and after the meeting had-broken up a large number of those who had listened to the words glorifying Spain and denouncing the United States Spacesson to the American con-Grave specessfol to the American consulate, where are? "gave vent to their patriotism by stoning the building, much to the idamage of the windows thereof. As in previous mob demonstrations in Barcelona, the police were almost impotent to disperse the rioters, who did about as they pleased. After this outrage on the flag of the United States, the mob become more violent. ans outrage on me mag or the officed States, the mob become more yiolent, and a proposition to make a further demonstration against the American consulate was speedily acted upon. The mob proceeded to the consulate, in the meantime arming themselves with stones. Arrived at the consulate, a perfect volley of missiles was directed against the shield over the doorway-bearing the American coat-of-arms, which was battered almost to pieces. The mob in some way became possessed of several American flags, which were destroyed with ribald jests and expressions of contempt for the nation was becoming more and more threatents. was becoming more and more threate ing, when reinforcements for the was becoming motors ing, when reinforcements for me guards at the consulate arrived in the shape of a detachment of mounted gendarmes. The crowd was ordered to disperse, which they sullenty refused to; do, whereupon the gendarmes charged them with drawn ers were injured by being trampled upon by the horses. Until a late hour the boulevards were there are the boulevards were thronged by an excited crowd singing the "Marseillaise" and patriotic Spanish songs.

Arming Merchant Vessels: Admiral Beranger has ordered that the training squadron be be held in readiness for service. Its probable ob-jective point is Cuba. Fifty merchant ships will receive armaments and will be used as transports or cruisers should the necessity arise. Several captains in the merchant service have offered to arm their vessels and turn them into arm their vessels and thrift them here privateers in the event of war. A captain in Barcelona has informed the government that if he be granted letters of marque he will fit out and maintain at his own expense a Swift steamer to prey upon the maritime commerce of the United States.

Cubans Thank Senator Sherman. Paris, March 2.—Senor Betances, a Guban agent in this city, states that the recognition of the Cubans as belligerthe recognition of the cubans as beinger-ents by the United States would ensure their speedy triumph, and that the revolution would end in three months. Several Cubans here have cabled their thanks to Senator Sherman for his advocacy of the Cuban cause.

TO STRENGTHEN HER NAVY. Great Britian's Plans Will Stir Ger many to Action.

Berlip, March 2. The emphatic de clarations recently made by Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein, minister of Marschall von Biederstein, minister of foreign affairs, that the government has no intention of making any increased demands for the purpose of strengthening the navy have failed to convince members of any political party that the idea of the enlargement of the navy has been abandoned. It is clearly understood that the emperor is determined to obtain an enlarged naval estimate, and the liope is enter-tained in official quarters that the disclosures in regard to British naval plans made by George J. Goschen, first of the British admiralty, in his speech at Lewes, together with his in-sulting allusions to Germany, will so thoroughly excite the indignation and resentment of the members of the reichstag as to cause them to grant any increase of the naval estimate that may be demanded.

Barley from the United States,

It is stated that a firm in Montana has contracted to ship to Germany 2, 500,000 bushels of barley, and if the venture pays the men in the deal they will ship a much larger consignment of Minnesota barley. The Berlin Nachrichten makes the statement that the revised decree in regard to Ameri-can insurance companies shows a clause declaring that all United States com panies will be locked out of Prussia unless the German companies are granted equal facilities with other companies doing business in the United States
This implies that New York state
must repeal its recent legislation of
fecting German companies.

Efforts To Redeem Fried

A well-known Baltimore prelate, who was an intimate friend of the ab-sconding lawyer Fritz Friedman be-fore his fall has offered to support him and to make an attempt to effect his social redemption. If Friedman is released in Bordeaux, as he likely will be, he will sail at once for Baltimore.

Somebody has ligured out that the egg crop of the United States is worth more in dollars and cents than the output of precious metals. Statistics of this sort are likely to make the heas

The Dupont Case To Com the Senate Wednesday.

DEBATE WAY LAST TWO WEEKS

to To Day Over the Arkan Matter—The House Soon To Take

Washington, March 1.—The coming week will inaugurate the discussion on a question of the highest privilege in the senate—the title to a seat in the on a question of the niges but he senate—the title to a seat in the body. Mr. Mitchell, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, gave notice Friday that he would call the Dupont case up Wednesday at 2 o'clock. Mr. Mitchell, will make the opening speech and will be followed during the week by Mr. Turple of Indiana for the democrats, and Mr. Pritchard of North Carolina for the republicans. The chairman of the committee is of the opinion that the debate on this subject will not last longer than ten days, or, at the outside, not to exceed two weeks. To-day there is every probability of the senate locking horns over a matter against which there appears to very determined opposition in the senate. It is the bill unanimously reported by the senate committee on public lands to approve a compromise and settlement between the United States and Arkansas. The agriculural bill will also be called up to-day by Mr. Cullom, who has it in charge. Insamuch as there has been no amendments to the legislativity of this bill. as it came Mr. Mitchell, chairman of the has it in charge. Insumore a has been no amendments to the legislative features of this bill, as it came from the house, it will probably be passed in one afternoon. During the week it is not unlikely that Mr. Teller of Colorado may make his promispeech on the tariff-silver question, in which he will explain the stand he has taken and the reasons for his recent opposition to the tariff bill. Beyond this there is no programme for the House of Representatives

House of Representatives.

There is so general a demand for action on the senate Cuban resolutions, that the managers of the house of representatives have consented that as soon as the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, the pending onfinished business, has been disposed of, Cuban resolutions shall be the next order. How much time will be devoted to their consideration is as yet undecided. At least a dozen members have expressed to Mr. Hitt, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, a desire committee on foreign affairs, a desire committee on loreing almars, a dearth of the speak, and it is probable that at least a full day's session will be occupied by the debate. Following the Cuba resolutions the postoffice appropriation bill will be taken up in the house, and this it is expected will practically achieved the ampinder of the cally exhaust the remainder of the

U. S. SUPREME COURT. A Number of Important Opinions Ex pected To-day.

Washington, March 2 .-- After a re washington, march 2-Alter a month the supreme court of the United States will, reassemble to-day for the last session of the term of 1895. The meeting will be the occasion for the announcing of opinions in a large number of important cases which have been pre portant cases which have been pre-pared during the recess. It is expected that at least fifty cases will be disposed of to-day, and among them may be the famous Stanford case which was argued by J. H. Choate and Solicitor General Courad in the last week of January. Conrad in the last week of January.
Other cases of great importance in which the judgment of the court may be looked for are the habeas corpus proceedings by T. F. Brown, auditor of the Allegheny Valley Railroad company, involving the validity and force of the amendment of the interstate of the amendment of the interstate commerce law protecting witnesses who testify as to violation of the sta-tute; the irrigation cases from Cali-fornia; the habeas corpus proceedings from Texas, involving the question whether or not participants in the Garcia movement in Mexico in 1993 were political offenders or ordinary criminals and amenable to the extra dition laws.

Raines Bill and Greater New York. Albany, March 2.—As has been the condition since the beginning of the session, Greater New York and excise

will be the important matters that will engross the attention of members of the legislature this week. The Greater New York bill of Senator Lexow is a special order in the senate for Wednesday. Senator Raines has hopes that his liquor tax bill can be re-Senator Raines has printed with the senate caucus ments and passed this week. lieved, however, around tive halls that this is possible

Ailsa in Seventy Feet of Water.

New York, March 1.—The Atlas line steamer Aliss, which was sunk Catur-day by the French liner Bourgogne, lies in about seventy feet of water southwest of Fort Hamilton, 300 yards from the shore with her masts and the top of her funnel above water. A small boat with a diver is examining the wreck. The steamer George W. Clyde is still ashore, stern first, high up on the beach near Owls' Head, with several of the Chapman wrecking boats alonguide taking out cargo.

Fort Hunter, N. Y., March here and the water is very high morning In some places the rie overflowed its banks, causing damage. For miles west, he the ice is still solid. The la-

Up the Senate Cuban

along the stream up the valley and der water and many cellars are to Gloversville Inundated, Gloversville, N. Y., March 1.-B Gloversville, N. Y., March 1.—Be rained here for thirty-six hom, with the rising temperature and ing snow the city has been near undated. Immense damage has a constant of house, in the city has been been undated. Immense damage has a constant of house, in the city has been been supported by the city of house, in the city of hous done by the flooding of house, and cellars. The tracks of the part road has been stopped on account the flooding of the car house bridges in this city were carried to

Great Flood at Hudson, N. Y. Hudson, N. Y., March freshet in the Hudson river point is the most severe known to the past twenty-five years. Balls and wharves are flooded. Then of the Hudson River railroad are ed with water, and travel north been discontinued.

High Water at Albany.

Albany, March 2.—The flood a bany this morning had attained per proportions than any in year cepting only that of 1893, when the same of th feet above

Three Hundred Hands Idle

Whitehall, N. Y., March thigh water here carried away flume of the Champlain Silk mill 300 hands are thereby thrown out of ployment Greatest Flood Since '57. Troy, N. Y., March 1.-The wat the Hudson river last night matthe Hudson river last night matthe highest point attained sing. At 90 clock the mark of the memoral flood of 1886 on the bridge per lost sight of and the water continued in the state of the state

Barre, Vt., March 1.—Never is history of Barre has high water so much damage as in the lastire four hoars. The heavy rain cur wast amount of snow to meltad vast amount of snow to meitase Saturday night the ice in the went out with a rush, shakin heaviest blocks and tearing a many supports along the river This rush of ice threw water in basements and the occupants warning. The water then t rain set in again in the the night, and this more streets are submerged.

Rivers Rising in Mains.

Westbrook, Me., March, 1.-T mscott river is rapidly vollen to the height of twelf overage in twent sumscott river is rapidly rising above the average in twent hours. Two small bridges and ing, occupied as a club room at store, have been carried away, the large stone building of S D ren & Co.'s paper mills.

Floods in New England. Boston, March 2 .- Rivers and throughout all New England an ly swollen, and much damage is reported at many points.

GOV. GREENHALGE'S CONDI The Chances Now Favor His Ultim covery.

March 1.—This ecretary Thomas Private Secretary word from Gov. Greenhalge' in Lowell that no material condition took during the night. The governor ing his own. For several hours ernor hovered between life an If he can sustain the change covery is assured.

HON. W. W. RICE DEAD Ex-Congressman and Brother-in-Senator Hear.

Worcester, Mass., March W. W. Rice, ex-congressmi brother-in-law of Senator Ho brother-in-law of Senator Hoat his home here last evening organic trouble of the heart, years. He was the oldest er of this city.

Tremblie To Be Guillotist Dousi, France, March 1Tremblie, who was arrested kirk on May 28, 1894, for the in the Argentine Republic of Farbes, has been sentenced to tined. Tremblie induced Fart from France to Buenos Ayres, which was the control there murden. ter their arrival there mur robbed him. The body was tated and cut into twelve piece which it was salted down in a Tremblie then fied to France

Philadelphia, March 2.—6 ety exists in shipping circle fate of four Philadelphis which sailed from North circles which sailed from North ports twenty-five days sgoale on tidings have since been he missing vessels are Frank 8 Melvis, the S. Warren Hall Eunice E. Dyer. The overs

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are in varied forms, but is forced rield to Hood's Sarseparilla, which ifies and vitalizes the blood and all such diseases. Read this: September, 1894, I made a misstep and d dy ankle. Very soon afterwards

A Sore

inches serves in ankle. The sore be-giffsprained my ankle. The sore be-yorse; I could not put my boot on, I thought I should have to give up an step. I could not get any relief and step. I could not get any renet and o stop work. I read of a cure of a simso by Hood's Sarsaparilla and cond to try it. Before I had taken all of bottles the sore had healed and the

Foot

in better health. I cannot say

lood Sarsaparilla neurus Blood Purifier. All Druggists. \$1 i only by C. f. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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\$50 A WEEK AGENTS

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Skin and Blood Diseases

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The Ins and Out

If you get best wear out of a coat, we gone into it. You can't get go

have gone into it. Four can't get the best out of the best is in it; and the best has to be can be taken out. Now, we have a resarraparillas with a big "best" on the what's put in you and we'll decide for what's put in you and we'll decide for the best." That's fair. But these mo say: "Oh! we can't tell. It's a secret the label." Stop! There's one exceptable that has no secret to hide. It's want to know what goes into Ayer's your doctor to write for the formula, satisfy yourself that you get the best of argument when you get Ayer's.

It kills doubt but but bures doubters.

