

# Andover News.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1895.

German iron now finds its way into India, Australia, South America and even Great Britain.

Vital statistics of Massachusetts show that in that State women are much longer lived than men.

The statement that the population of Kansas to-day is 100,000 less than it was in 1890 is probably within the truth.

Famine, floods and rebellion in China, it is estimated by the Rev. Timothy Richards, cause the death of 3,000,000 annually.

It is said that the fees of the United States Marshal of Oklahoma last year amounted to \$250,000. That office is five times as good as the Presidency.

Baker County, one of the most fertile counties in Georgia, has no railroad, telegraph or telephone lines in its borders, and it has no newspaper.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has recently decided a case which is of a good deal of importance both to railroads and to the traveling public.

In the southern part of the State is a road known as the Cairo Short Line, a branch of which, fifty miles long, runs from Duquoin to Eldorado, the business on the branch being so small that the company ran only what are known as "mixed trains," made up of freight and passenger cars.

The people living along the line of the road applied to the State Railroad Commissioners to order the company to run one train a day each way exclusively for passengers, and the order was issued.

The railroad company denied the right of the board to issue such an order, and the case went to the Supreme Court, which affirmed the order of the Commissioners.

The Court held that railroads are creatures of law and are entrusted with their powers to promote public interests, and are, therefore, bound to conduct their affairs in furtherance of the public objects of their creation.

The Court held that "it cannot be said that the carrying of passengers in a car attached to a freight train is a suitable and proper operation of a railroad so far as the carriage of passengers is concerned."

While this decision will be appreciated by many persons who have had to submit to being drawn across the country in mixed trains at the rate of ten miles an hour, not including interminable stops at way stations while freight is being loaded and transferred, it is a fact that many Western roads do not do a sufficiently large passenger business to warrant the running of passenger trains.

This is a matter that a company ought to have considered when it asked for a charter, but having received privileges from the public such a company ought not to be permitted to treat the people as if they had no rights in exchange for the franchise they have given.

Nor ought the company to subordinate the conveyance of passengers to the transportation of freight. The Court held very properly that carrying first-class passengers on a freight train was not in accordance with the laws of the State of Illinois nor with the rights of its people.

His honor the president of the Transvaal will not trek to London. The Boers were at the point of the cape fifty years ago. The compatriots of Mr. Joseph Puschel drove them out more by bad manners than by violent arms.

They moved north step by step, trekking, as they call it, their families and chattels through the desert to escape mere contact with the outlander. They braved the assaults of the savage, fought, bargained, cheated, lied and massacred after the manner of pioneers.

They won their empire from the aborigine, and they have shown by Majuba Hill and Krugersdorp that they can hold it against the alien. Why should Kruger go to London to confab with the pushful person?

The experience of the King of Ashantee may be in his mind. That potent monarch having been invaded by the advance guard of British civilization, consented to parley with the governor of the Gold coast and was whipped off from his capital while the ambassadors whom he had dispatched to Downing street were ironed and sent to prison.

It is a long trek from Pretoria to London. The Boer has made his last journey.

Last year the United States took out of the soil in grain alone the sum of \$1,489,487,000. Compare this prodigious sum with the \$40,000,000 annual product of gold which has constituted the basis of the Kaffir speculative excitement, and what is called the great boom of 1894 slinks into insignificance.

Irish Loyalist Club. An Irish Loyalist club has been formed in London with the object of forming a bond of union between loyalists in London and their fellow loyalists in other parts of the country.

# GOSSIP FROM BERLIN

The Breach Between Germany and England Patched Up.

CHANGE OF FRONT OF NEWSPAPERS

Now Suggested That Italy Modify Her Plan of Campaign in Abyssinia and Make Terms with Menelik.

Berlin, March 16.—Count Goluchowski, Austrian minister of foreign affairs, has returned to Vienna from his visit to Berlin. He took the route by the way of Dresden, where he held a brief conversation with Dr. Schurig, president of the council of ministers of Saxony, and Herr von Seydewitz, Saxony's minister of public instruction, who awaited his arrival at the station.

The results of the Austrian foreign minister's mission here have become distinctly visible in the changed tone of the semi-official press in regard to the relations between Germany and England.

The cue seems to have been given to deny that any differences have existed between the governments at Berlin and London or else to ignore the fact of their having been any strain in their relations which threatened a definite estrangement of the two countries.

The North German Gazette, which, as recently as last Tuesday, accused England of encouraging the French desire for revenge upon Germany and the English newspapers of rejoicing at the prospect of a rupture of the dreibund, now refers to England's active sympathy with Italy, treating the matter from the standpoint of approval of England's course.

Still more significant is the fact that the Gazette has not a single word to say suggesting the existence, now or heretofore, of any strain in the relations between England and Germany.

Germany's Change of Front. Another example of the German change of front is shown in the Weser Zeitung of Bremen, which publishes a Berlin inspired note upon the theme "England Wishes to Maintain Egypt."

"It is in the interest of Germany," it observes, "to preserve the balance of power in the Mediterranean, and this can best be done by maintaining the status quo in Egypt. The security of the dreibund would be increased if the naval power of England should reinforce the Anglo-Austrian position."

Finally the article argues that the interest of the dreibund and England are so mutually independent that no quarrel over the Transvaal ought to be suffered to impel these interests. The semi-official newspapers in Austria-Hungary boasts of the success of Count Goluchowski in achieving a perfect understanding with the German emperor in regard to the relations between the dreibund and England, and also upon other questions.

The Pesther Lloyd says that the dreibund is safe and has corollary of the friendliness of England.

The Abyssinian Campaign. As regards the prosecution of the Abyssinian campaign by Italy the Austro-German official view of the matter has undergone a change. Instead of advising a continuance of active operations in Africa until a signal victory shall vindicate the prowess of Italy it is now held that it would be best to limit the scope of Italian occupation in Africa to the triangle formed by Asmara, Keren and Massawa, hold the line to Kassala and make peace with King Menelik.

This plan, it is expected here, will be the substance of the opening of communication of the Marquis di Rudini, the new Italian premier, to the Italian chambers upon their assembling this week.

The past week has witnessed an incessant round of diplomatic and social festivities. Besides attending the banquets given in honor of Count Goluchowski by the Austrian ambassador and Prince von Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor, the emperor gave a dinner in honor of the 64th birthday of Prince Luitpold, regent of Bavaria, and was also present at the wedding of his aide-de-camp, Major Count von Moltke, and dined with the officers of the pioneers and guards.

Disagreed with the Emperor. Two of the leading aristocratic families of Berlin have bade farewell to Berlin society in consequence of court events which have rendered their contact with the imperial circle uncomfortable, to say the least.

The first departure was that of Prince and Princess Frederick of Hohenzollern, who left the Anhalter station for Dresden, enroute for Munich. The platform of the station was crowded with their friends and Princess Reuss and Princess Hohenlohe, on behalf of the social circle of the departing prince and princess, presented them with superb bouquets.

An entire compartment of the car in which the prince and princess sat, was filled with floral tokens of esteem. The leave-taking of the couple delayed the starting of the train several minutes. Later in the day a similar scene occurred at the Statiner station upon the occasion of the departure of Prince and Princess Albert of Sachsen-Altenburg for their new residence, the castle of Kuchelnsau, in Mecklenburg.

Bouquets were presented to the departing couple in profusion and the handshaking, embraces

# SHOT BROTHER SOLDIERS.

Terrible Mistake of a Company of Spanish Troops—Many Killed.

Havana, March 16.—An untoward military accident that occurred Saturday night, growing out of a misunderstanding of the reply to a challenge, resulted in the killing of twelve soldiers and the wounding of a number of others.

A small band of insurgents had set fire to the cane and buildings on a sugar plantation near Mariano, province of Havana. The smoke attracted the attention of two columns of Spanish troops who were advancing in search of rebels.

The column which first arrived on the estate entrenched themselves as a precaution against any sudden attack from the insurgents, who were supposed to be near. The second column, consisting of the San Quintin battalion, arrived at the scene after dark.

As they approached the entrenchments of the first column they were hailed by the usual "Alarats" from the picket and responded by calling out the name of their battalion—San Quintin. The picket, confused by the sudden appearance of the column, misunderstood the reply, taking it from the similarity of sound, to be Quintin Bagdera, one of the rebel leaders.

It at once concluded that the insurgents were moving to attack the column to which he belonged, and without further parley discharged his piece and fell back to the entrenchments, where the report of his rifle caused all the troops to seize their arms and prepare to repel an attack.

Believed Many Were Killed. The second column had in the meantime continued to advance, supposing that they had come upon the rebels for whom they were looking. They had not gone far before the first column poured a volley into their ranks. The second column returned the fire and then in response to an order, fixed their bayonets and rushed forward to take the intrenchment by storm.

As they went over the intrenchments the first column poured another volley into them and then, when the troops came into close quarters, it was discovered, from the uniforms and flags, that a fatal blunder had been made. It is reported that the losses on both sides in killed and wounded was over thirty, but there is a strong suspicion that they were much larger.

The mistake is greatly deplored, and though it is generally held to have been unavoidable, it is pretty certain that the officers in command of the columns will be court-martialed.

# BECAUSE SHE REJECTED HIM.

Thomas Pelkison Kills Miss Mansell and Himself at Seneca Falls.

Seneca Falls, N. Y., March 16.—A terrible death tragedy occurred yesterday which caused great excitement in this village. Thomas Pelkison, a coachman, shot Miss Minnie Mansell, a domestic, at the residence of Edward Mynderse, in the northern part of the town.

Pelkison has lately been paying attention to the young woman, who was highly respected, and she refused to receive them from him, as he was considered a disreputable character. Saturday morning she refused to ride in a cutter with him, and since then he had been drinking heavily.

Yesterday he went to Mynderse's house and, after shooting Miss Mansell twice in the head, from which she died, blew his own brains out in the barn, situated near the dwelling.

# TO AID THE CUBANS.

An Expedition with Great Quantities of War Munitions Sails.

New York, March 16.—A special from St. Augustine, Fla., says: Loaded with arms and ammunition for the Cuban insurgents the steamer Three Friends has sailed from Jacksonville. The steamer carried 5,000 Remington rifles, 2,000 machetes, 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition, 1,500 pounds of dynamite, two Hotchkiss and two Gatling guns.

There were also on board about twenty Cubans, who are said to be members of the most prominent families on the island, and who have been in this country some weeks fitting out the expedition. It is claimed that the Three Friends will not take the munitions and men to Cuba, but will transfer them to the steamer Commodore on the high seas.

Celebrated Its Tenth Anniversary. Springfield, Mass., March 16.—Hampden lodge 307 of Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen celebrated its tenth anniversary yesterday. The public exercises were held in the Court Square theatre building and addresses were made by ex-representative Henry C. Bliss of West Springfield, grand secretary F. W. Arnold, vice-grand master Charles A. Wilson and grand master Frank Sarrent of Peoria, Ill.

Notorious Forger Caught. Boston, March 16.—The notorious forger who swindled banks in San Francisco early in January last, out of \$20,000 on a raised draft, has been identified by the authorities of the city as a well known confidence man named Frank L. Seaver, but who is better known in this city by the name of Frederick Stebbins.

# PLATTON RAINES BILL

The Republican Leader Defends the New Liquor Measure.

WILL GREATLY RELIEVE TAXPAYERS

Reduces the Number of Saloons and Parties—Those Remaining—Serve in Highest Interest of True Temperance Reform.

New York, March 16.—Ex-senator Thomas C. Platt last night announced his views on the Raines bill and the assaults upon it as follows: "There has been so much persistent and malicious misrepresentation of the Raines bill and so great an amount of wilful misstatement of its provisions and probable effects when it becomes the law of the state, that it is worth while to state a few incontrovertible facts showing the good results which are sure to follow after it has been placed among the statutes. New York has long preserved an unequaled notoriety among her sister states for the number of her saloons.

We have staggered along with one drinking place to 150 people, while our more sensible neighbors in other states have made out to exist with only one saloon to 317 people. It is not denied that the places where liquor is sold will be reduced at least 40 per cent., or that between nine and ten thousand saloons will go out of existence at once. Is it necessary to point out the immediate great reduction of poverty and crime which is certain to follow such wise legislation?

Taxpayers Greatly Relieved. "The bill furnishes instant relief to the taxpayers of the state. Everyone knows how hard it has been for the farmers and small property owners everywhere to get the money to pay their taxes during the past four years of hard times. The state's share of the income from the bill will not be less than \$2,750,000, and the share of the different towns and counties will not be less than \$5,500,000. There is no nonsense about these cold, methodical facts, and the taxpayers will rejoice at the lifting of their burdens, first by reduced state taxes, and second by lessened local taxation. The hard truth is the measure raises the money to pay one-third of the state's entire expenses every year, and it is believed by those who ought to know that its reduction of local taxes will be nearly the same, thus taking off two-thirds of the burden of the taxpayers in the different localities.

Purifies Politics. "The bill does as much to take the liquor business out of politics as it is possible for legislation to do. It substitutes one responsible authority which covers the whole state for the hundreds of petty excise boards which have thus far existed. It wipes out forever in New York Tammany Hall's power over the liquor sellers and releases them from its control over their purses. It makes it impossible for any political organization to harass liquor interest and this does more to purify the politics of the great cities and large towns than any measure ever enacted in the state. And it does all this for about \$150,000 a year, or much the same amount the board of excise costs New York city alone.

Charities Not Injured. "It has been charged that the bill takes money from the various charitable institutions. There is not the slightest ground for this impudent falsehood. Charitable institutions do not receive support from moneys received by the excise board of the various cities. A fair example of what will occur under the new law as compared with the old one is furnished by a computation of what will happen in the up-state city of Rochester, for instance. Last year Rochester's income from licenses was \$105,695. Under the Raines bill she will have 40 per cent. fewer drinking places to be sure, but the places left will pay \$255,510 instead of \$105,695, and Rochester's two-thirds of \$255,510 is \$170,340, or \$64,645 more than the city obtained last year. How can her charities suffer? Every city and town is in the same situation and it is clear that their charities will be helped and not injured by this wholesome law.

True Temperance Reform. "It has been charged that this bill is in the interests of the 'dives.' On the contrary, it will be impossible for a dive to exist under its provisions. The Raines bill makes the liquor dealer a self-respecting citizen. So long as he observes the law his vested rights cannot be infringed. It serves the very highest interests of true temperance reform, while it is no sense a sumptuary law. It interferes with no man's eating, and it does not strive to regulate any man's drinking. It is a bill to reduce the amount of poverty and crime throughout the state, and to greatly increase the sum of human happiness."

Will Probably Be a Total Loss. Providence, March 16.—The schooner E. Clarissa Allen, from New York, with 175 tons of coal for Newport, ran ashore in a blinding snow storm a mile and three-quarters north of the Point Judith life saving station yesterday, and will probably be a total loss.

# WORK IN CONGRESS

Programme for the Present in Both Branches.

CUBAN DEBATE NEARING THE

Dupont Case Laid Aside To Take Arkansas Compromise Bill—Character of Business Before the House.

Washington, March 16.—It is probable that the week opening today will witness the conclusion of Cuban work in the senate, for Mr. Sherman has given notice that he intends to charge of the conference report on the question to an early vote. Mr. Morgan of Alabama, the ex-chairman of the committee, has the floor of the report whenever it is called upon. Others who intend to speak on the subject are Senators Platt of Connecticut, White of California and probably also of North Carolina. The chief objection to the conference report is the third clause of the house resolution relating to intervention. An identical proposition was submitted to the senate committee, and after a prominent senator who intended to speak on this subject says that the senate committee had reported a clause in its own resolutions which they not have received one-third of the vote of the senate. The objection to this clause is so bitter that it is not probable the report may be sent back to conference although such a condition is not seriously expected. One who has given the question careful consideration is authority for the statement that the report will be agreed to but that the vote against it will be at least twenty instead of six as was the original proposition.

Dupont Case Laid Aside. The Dupont case has been temporarily laid aside to take up the Arkansas compromise bill agreed last year by Secretaries Carlisle and Smith on the one side and Governor of Arkansas on the other, which was indefinitely postponed on the part of the state of Arkansas to the United States of \$72 in money and of one bond and sixty \$1,000 bonds of the state by the United States. There is opposition to the bill. Mr. Lodge reported from his committee. Pugh of Alabama will address the senate upon the tariff bill, his report is understood, will relate to the free coinage of silver than the tariff. When the consideration of Dupont case is resumed, Messrs. Delaware, Chandler, Burrows, George will speak. Mr. Butler of Carolina will also during the week up his resolution to prohibit the issuance of bonds and make a motion thereon. The legislative appropriation bill will be reported Wednesday.

Programme in the House. The programme of business for the week presents a varied character. To-day is committee session day, when chairman of committees may call up measures for consideration under suspension of the rules. Measures thus brought up, it is expected, will be the bill relating to location of homesteads in Oklahoma and also two or three other bills. Chairman Dingley of the committee on ways and means will have to-morrow to take up the budget last week by Mr. Payne amend the customs administration. He is confident that it can be done in that session. It will be followed by the naval appropriation bill debate on this bill will probably extend over several days, and in course of it some remarks regarding our foreign relations are likely to be made. The report of election of Charles J. Boatner, dem., from Fifth Louisiana district, is a question which may be taken up, the likelihood of reaching it is remote.

MAY BE REMEDIED. Roentgen Rays Reveal the Nature of William's Malformation.

New York, March 16.—A cable dispatch to a New York paper from London says: The German professor takes the keenest interest in Prof. Roentgen's discovery. The report is made that the Kaiser's left arm photographed by the process. This arm, as every one is quite useless, and the photograph revealed the nature of the malformation. The photograph has been submitted to eminent surgeons, who believe that a simple operation may give the emperor's arm not complete, use of his left arm.

Eight Miners Killed. Victoria, B. C., March 16.—An explosion of several hundred pounds of dynamite in the Centre Street powder magazine at Rosedale miners were killed.

# Spring

At a long hands to send The old with the was an wheels hitting the other places, frantic carry the a big, landed firm ment at put to w more than and who The m moulds big Irish was only wheels about w other m tween th matched celled of joke posted getting wooden iron on the lower they ord British d couple of The tu men hid anticipa vests so laughter, reached the wood of his h motion t who fell little was to talk Pat the iron w himself up amazem the Engl load. T near enou use of an he seized most sup level with mousu other room a crash th The floor t the whee while the ment wa strength a laughter an the joke fore was t till Pat pe

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# Hood's

Sarsaparilla

One True Blood Purifier. All Druggists. Sold only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

WILL NOT RUB OFF LABASTINE DURABLE AND BEAUTIFUL WALL COATING.

# RIPAN'S

TABULES

of Paris, Ky., County of Bourbon Co., Ky. "I have used the advertisements of Ripan's Tablets in the Louisville Courier-Journal, and believing it was the only one I needed, I determined to name attached to the advertisement, so I wrote to the publishers of the Louisville Courier-Journal and was referred to the Ripan's Chemical Co., 20 Spruce St., New York, from whom I received a box for 50 cents. I had been greatly troubled with sick headache, but since I secured Ripan's Tablets, whenever I begin to feel symptoms of sick headache or scurvy, I take one or two Tablets and escape all the terrors of a bilious headache. One taken after eating has aided my digestion and made me feel like a different person. And now can get the Tablets from any local druggist. (Signed) HARRY ANSPACHER, September 20, 1895."

Ripan's Tablets are sold by druggists, mail, if the price (50 cents a box) to the Ripan's Chemical Company, 20 Spruce St., New York. Sample 10 cents.

# ASTHMA

POPHAM'S ASTHMA SPECIFIC. Gives relief in five minutes. Send for a FREE TRIAL package. Sold by all druggists. One Box sent postpaid on receipt of 25 cents in stamps. Write to E. J. KOHLER, Room 30, 200 E. 12th St., St. Louis, Mo.

WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. Write to E. J. KOHLER, St. Louis, Mo.

PROF. KOEHLER'S HOME REMEDY FOR CULICATING. One bottle of 25 cents in stamps. Write to E. J. KOHLER, Room 30, 200 E. 12th St., St. Louis, Mo.

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