

DEATH RODE THE PILOT

FOUR SLAUGHTERED AT A CHICAGO CROSSING.

A Loaded Street Car Hit by a Fort Wayne Train—But Five of the Passengers Escape Alive—Without Serious Injury—Criminal Negligence.

Crushed Out Their Lives. Four people were killed and more than twice that number injured early Thursday morning by the collision of a Fort Wayne train with a crowded street car of the Chicago City Railway at the 47th street and Stewart avenue crossing. The train which wrought such great disaster was made up of three cars containing laborers on their way to Colchour. The lead car, John Blaha, crushed to death; Archibald McAndrews, instantly killed; unidentified woman, supposed to be Mrs. M. Carson, address unknown; unknown man, horribly mangled.

The accident occurred at 6:10 o'clock, when the street cars were crowded with workmen. Car 197 going east on Forty-seventh street had at least fifty passengers on board. As it neared the tracks of the Fort Wayne and Wabash roads there was no warning of an approaching train. The ill-fated car sat the workmen smoking their pipes and chatting pleasantly, wholly unmindful of their impending danger. All at once there was a wild shriek of a engine, a clanging of the bell, and a constriction running at a high rate of speed crashed into the car, creating fearful havoc. There was no previous ringing of the bell, no conspicuous light on the engine which was moving backward, and the gateman and towermen at the crossing had failed wholly to do their duty. X-rays was at his post. The wreck occurred on a dark, rainy, too dark for the driver or conductor of the street car to see 100 feet down the track. No one expected the construction train, and the first known of the danger was when the engine shrieked and the crash came. An instant later the killed and wounded were strewn along the frozen ground, the street car was a complete wreck, and the train rushed by, leaving a frightful scene of death and confusion behind. The horses broke loose from the car and ran away. Early rescuers in the vicinity rushed to the rescue of the passengers, and the alarm was turned into all the neighboring police stations. Three hundred yards south of the crossing the train came to a standstill, and the half a hundred workmen who were on board hurried to work down the track hurried to the assistance of the injured.

WILDEST CONFUSION REIGNED.

Wild confusion reigned for the first few minutes. Those who had come to the work of rescue could hear the piteous cries of the wounded and see the body of one dead man. Where to begin was a question which puzzled them. Five police wagons arrived on the scene soon and policemen took charge of the work.

At first little attention was directed to the train which had done the damage, but after those about the car had been picked up it was found that the bodies of two men were under the tender. These were recovered.

The police at once placed six persons under arrest. These are Conductor Bernard O'Connor and Driver Patrick Stanley, who were on the street car; Engineer Rossup and Fireman Meager, of the construction train; Old John Ellbright, gateman, and Peter Schwartz, towerman at the crossing. "Old John" was indicted last January for alleged carelessness when the freight car accident of Jan. 14 occurred at his crossing. Both the gateman and the towerman are in what is known as the ground case by the stove when the construction train came down the track.

CIVIL-SERVICE EXTENSION.

He Has Prospect That President Harrison Will Take Action.

Washington special: A gentleman who has talked with the President on the subject says that the people who are expecting a large increase in the classified civil service before the administration changes will be very sadly disappointed. He says that the President is strongly inclined to extend the civil-service rules in connection with the Postoffice Department, but that he has practically abandoned the purpose of any general extension, such as the increase of the employees of the Government printing office or the customs service. All employees now outside the protecting lines of the civil-service regulations are being every endeavor to have themselves entrenched against Democratic interference, but so far without success.

There is a snag in the way of the extension of the civil service classification to the Government Printing Office. It is understood to be the desire of the President and of the Civil Service Commission that the office should be brought within the civil service classification, but there is trouble before them in the form of opposition by the Typographical Union. The objection to the extension of the service is raised that if appointments are made upon any form of examination which does not recognize membership of the union as a necessary qualification it will result in what the union would call "rats" getting into government employ. The government is hardly prepared to declare that none but union men shall be qualified for employment, and the union will certainly object to any arrangement within that class of persons not belonging to the union.

UNCLE SAM'S BIG GAIN.

The Destruction of Paper Money Has Benefited the Government.

In all that has been recently written about the depleted condition of the United States treasury little or no account has been taken of the fact that with each passing year the treasury is being replenished by the complete destruction of its currency. The complete destruction of its currency is a Washington dispatch. How much this amounts to, what percentage each year, etc., the best statistics of the treasury department have no means of definitely ascertaining. Two of its figures are alike. Since 1862, when the Government began to issue paper money, \$3,819,529,108 have been issued of all kinds and denominations up to July 1, 1892. Within the same period \$4,855,451,129 have been redeemed, leaving outstanding on July 1, 1892, as a liability against the Government, \$967,178,470. The basis for the redemption of this vast sum of paper varies—gold for the gold certificates, silver for the silver certificates, \$100,000,000 in gold as a reserve for the notes, and so on.

All this money is kept in the vaults of the treasury.

awaiting the presentation of the paper for redemption. But much of this paper will never be presented. In an examination of the subject made by United States Treasurer Harrison H. Wood, it was estimated that the aggregate loss on all the issues up to January, 1888, would not be less than \$8,700,000. This estimate did not include the fractional currency issues of 25 cents in value and 5 cent silver "plasters"—in such extensive circulation for the few years following the war. Secretary Sherman construed the act of June 21, 1879, as stating that \$8,775,034 of fractional currency issued under various acts had been destroyed, and the debt statement as issued monthly carries as a debt bearing no interest but \$6,903,462.62 of this fractional currency. United States Treasurer Nebecker, however, carries the full amount of the Treasury's books, and his report for this year states that more than \$15,000,000 of this fractional currency is outstanding, though it has practically gone out of circulation, and but little more than \$1,000,000 was presented for redemption last year. With its outstanding is held a great extent by collectors of coin and paper cabinets, and its value as such is greater than its face value as money.

The aggregate of United States currency, fractional and otherwise, estimated to have been destroyed and not likely to be presented for redemption, approximates by these figures more than \$14,000,000. A recent estimate prepared in the Treasury Department places the sum as high as \$20,000,000. This money can only be taken out of the liabilities of the Government by Congressional enactment. This will probably be attempted in the near future.

The investigations into this subject have shown that most of the money lost has been destroyed in railroad wrecks, and that although a considerable quantity has been destroyed by fires that occurred in the country banks, postoffices and residences.

UPSET THE PLAN.

The President Vetoes Secretary Foster's Arrangements with Wall Street.

A New York correspondent says that Secretary of the Treasury Foster's proposals to New York City was not on private business, as was given out officially, but was for the purpose of consulting Wall Street magnates on the proposition to relieve the money market and check the export of gold by having the government issue of \$200,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds. The Wall Street men were in favor of the scheme and the speculative contingent were in high feather. The President's co-operation had been counted on as sure, but this confidence was suddenly discovered to be delusive. The President not only refused to approve the deal, but went further and expressed himself with unusual force and declared that he could see no excuse for issuing bonds, and what was more, he did not propose that any should be issued while he was President.

According to Wall street reports, Secretary Foster, before he suddenly left town to go West, is credited with having received a dispatch from Washington couched in pretty stiff language and running substantially as follows: "The President has just received a report from his administration. Take no steps. Do nothing." He says that Mr. Foster met the Wall street men at a club house and a prolonged conference was held. Some of the most notable men in the street are said to have been present, and an agreement was formed on the financial policy of the Government. The action of President Harrison upset their plans entirely.

NO MERCY TO THE JEWS.

Barbarism of a Grand Duke—Cruel Edicts Being Enforced Relentlessly.

The latest advices from St. Petersburg concerning the persecution of the Jews and the inhumanity of the Czar's officials toward that unhappy race are greater than ever before. Six edicts have been issued, aiming to disperse the Jewish subjects of Russia, weaken their position at trading centers, and crush out their religion. These edicts are enforced with the utmost rigor in many parts of the empire and with severity everywhere.

The Moscow papers boast that, since the beginning of 1891, 20,000 Jews have been converted to Christianity. Some of the happy converts, who have been driven to a pretended denial of their religious faith in order to escape intolerable persecution, have been deported to the district of Tcherkosovo, about five miles from Moscow. There they are rigorously converted to the Russian orthodox church, who require them to attend the services of that church and to comply with its various rules, watching narrowly for any sign of evasion or repitance. The priests have entire possession of the converts, and the alleged converts are only allowed to return to Moscow upon a certificate from the priests vouching that the convert, holding such document is assured in the faith of the orthodox church.

TO START A RELIGIOUS DAILY.

Methodists Talk of a Paper in Chicago with 1,000,000 Subscribers.

It has developed that the Methodists propose something unique in daily journalism. At a convention of the Epworth League of Northern Wisconsin, at Hudson, a resolution was passed recommending that the Methodist Church of America begin the publication of a daily paper in Chicago. The Chicago, the editorials to be in line with advanced liberal religious thought, with sensational and objectionable news eliminated from the news columns. It is estimated that there are five million members of the Methodist Church in America, and the promoters of the scheme say that a daily could be started with a million subscribers. The influence of the paper, it is claimed, will be far-reaching. Epworth Leagues throughout the country, it is understood, will pass resolutions relative to the new venture will be launched in March of April.

ARRRESTS of persons supposed to have been concerned in the plot against the government at Santiago continue. One of the most prominent prisoners is a nephew of Archbishop Casanova.

HENRIETTA FRENZER, who sued Fred K. Schriber in the City Court, Brooklyn, for \$5,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage, got a verdict for \$2,000.

The revolutionary sentiment in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, is subsiding. It is reported that the Federal Government has sent several intefiers.

REAL RURAL READING

WILL BE FOUND IN THIS DEPARTMENT.

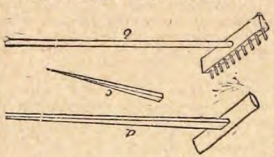
Value of Keeping Farm Accounts—How to Judge Clover Seed—Some Convenient Stable Tools—Dairying Is Profitable—Protecting Small Fruits, Etc.

Judging Clover Seed.

Prof. Menke has made an experiment to test the value of clover seed from a germinating point of view, based upon the color of the seed. Every observing person has noticed that clover seed is made up of different colors, such as green, yellow, different shades of brown and black. For the purpose of testing the germinating power, a given number of each kind were planted and subjected to the same conditions in every respect. The result was, that of the green seed very few reached the cotyledonous stage and were very weak. Nearly the whole of the yellow germinated and produced a good stand of healthy plants. The light brown did very well, but not as well as the yellow; the plants were less and less healthy. With the dark brown it became evident that as the brown increased in darkness, the germinating power of the seed decreased; the black was a confirmation of this last result. It is of benefit to farmers to know this fact, and in selecting their clover seed look for that which has the largest proportion of yellow seed.

Convenient Stable Tools.

At a cost of very little time and no money, says the American Agriculturist, every horse owner may have several convenient stable tools. The wooden scraper at a has a handle four and a half feet long, the scraper head being fourteen inches long, inches wide, and one a half inches thick at the center, and tapering toward each edge. The scraper at b has the same length of handle, also the same length and thickness of



HOME-MADE TOOLS.

head, the solid portion, however, but four inches wide, the upper edge set with pointed wooden pins two and a half inches long and three-quarters of an inch in diameter. Provided with these wooden teeth, the stable can be nicely and expeditiously cleaned without the use of a fork. It will, also, prove convenient for separating the coarse from the fine litter. The wooden pins are for clearing out the holes, made through the floor for drainage, and should be one foot long, a hole being provided near the upper end for a string or wire loop by which it may be hung up.

Keep Farm Accounts.

The almanac style of farm accounts should be out of date and I do not favor the cheap account books advertised. More money expended in three or four books to last for years is better economy. Each farm should have a book for inventories, which should be posted up each year and should show the amount invested in land, buildings, stock and tools and a cash journal of all sums received and paid out. The debit and credit columns can both be on the same page and this will render the cash accounts very simple. This cash book should be balanced monthly, and it is a good study to compare the balance of one month with that of another. Another book should be one in which to write the sales of all produce, especially if it be sold to several parties on credit. This can be written in from a day book in which these accounts can be set down when delivering, and when it would be impossible to have a large book along. The farmer employing much help should keep a neatly ruled time book in which to keep each man's time, what has been paid him and how much is due him at the end of each week, month or year, according as he is employed. These can be bought at little cost and will save many disputes with hired help. A farm calendar of daily operations or a farm diary is also a very useful book. I have kept one for years and would not give it up. It saves many disputes as to how the work was done, when that was brought about. All unusual events in farm routine should be written here.—W. E. Pendleton, in Farm and Home.

Boots for Young Horses.

Boots should be used in driving and breaking young horses, even though they are open-gaited and do not strike. Colts are looking everywhere but where they step, and sometimes get their feet mixed. In such a case they may hit a cord or tendon, which is apt to disable them for weeks or months, and sometimes for life. Charles Marvin, who formerly trained the Palo Alto colts, always booted the youngsters thoroughly when they took their work. Boots are not to keep a horse from interfering, but to protect him when he strikes himself.

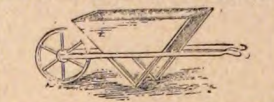
Wheat Growing vs Dairying.

Dairying is probably the most profitable branch of agriculture. It is not the easiest, at least to one who is a stranger to the business. To one who places a premium upon intelligence, the work of the dairy soon becomes a lighter burden than the labor attached to wheat raising. To be sure, it requires the exercise of a certain amount and a certain grade of intelligence to raise wheat. A man must know how to plow, remember

from one year to another how much wheat to sow, how to treat his wheat to keep out the smut, be able to drive a seeder midding straight over a hill, have some knowledge of the intricacies of a twine binder and know the road to market in the fall. Knowing these particulars he will make a fair hand at raising wheat. It requires a higher grade and larger degree of intelligence than this to make butter. But it pays better. Wheat is a lazy man's crop. It is inevitable that the first principal crop of a country should be wheat, and it is inevitable that wheat must be the main crop for some time to come. It will be necessary to turn to the dairy for support and for a competency for those who are located in a place in fixed homes which will be their abiding places for years to come. A country will not always raise wheat, and farmers should think about the questions of good dairy cattle, good milk, good cream, good butter, good cheese, and good profits.

Home-made Wheelbarrow.

A good wheelbarrow, like the one shown in the illustration, which is from the Practical Farmer, can be made at a trifling expense, and will



last for years. The frame should be made of hard wood, that is the handles and legs, and a wheel left from an old barrow, or an old grain wheel of an old reaper, will do. I have used the grain wheel with good results for years, and for the handles I used levers or handles of an old cultivator corn plow. The upright pieces to which are nailed the side boards which reach down past the handle bars to the ground, form the legs. The floor can be level with the handles or not, just to suit yourself. The end boards can be made removable by nailing cleats to the side boards and have them slide between them.

General Farm Notes.

BREEDERS of stock often make the mistake of breeding their stock too young.

STORE root crops where the temperature will be low and as even as possible.

The cleaner the stables are kept the less bedding will be required for the stock.

FENCES should be of a character to suit the purposes for which they are intended.

With good care a farmer can always breed a better beast for himself than he can buy.

The first bad storm is more damaging to stock, if they are exposed to it, than any other.

LIBERAL and abundant feeding is the most economical and is a saving of time in fattening.

YOUNG animals of all kinds are very sensitive of the treatment they receive while growing.

DURING the fall and winter it is usually best to keep at least one team on the farm well shod.

The productive capacity of land should determine its real value rather than the price asked for it.

If you want to make the best and largest horses out of your colts, keep them growing from first to last.

In the fall and winter is the time to commence feeding so as to economize feed to the best advantage.

BE prepared to take care of the corn as fast as it is fully ready. After it is fully matured it goes to waste.

EVERY farmer who keeps any considerable number of stock should have and study a good doctor book.

PLOWING a little deeper in the fall the new soil gets the benefit of the actions of the elements during the winter.

Domestic Hints.

CORN CAKE.—Three teaspoons of Indian meal, one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of sugar, one of butter; wet this with boiling water, and then beat in one egg, spread half an inch deep on buttered tin sheets, and bake brown in a quick oven.

FRICASSEE OF POTATOES.—Cut cold boiled potatoes into small squares, and put them in a basin with milk, pepper and salt, allowing half a pint of milk to a dozen potatoes. Set the basin into another of hot water, and when it comes to a boil, add a tablespoonful of butter and set on the stove, and let it boil up once, then serve.

CORN FRITTERS.—Two cups of cold sweet corn cut from the cob or canned corn. Two eggs, one cup of sweet milk, one-fourth teaspoon of salt and half teaspoon of soda, two tablespoons of melted butter and thickened with flour to make a batter. Stir together; grease a spider; with butter and drop in spoonfuls and fry brown; turn and brown the other side.

BROWN SAUCE.—One tablespoonful butter, one tablespoonful flour, one-half pint of stock, one-half teaspoonful onion juice, one-eighth teaspoonful of pepper, one-half teaspoonful of salt. Melt the butter, stir until dark brown, add the flour, mix well, add the stock and stir continually until it boils; add onion juice, salt and pepper, and it is ready for use.

MUTTON BROTH.—Take a shoulder or neck of mutton, cut into small pieces, wash and put into the soup-pot. When it comes to a boil skim it carefully, then boil gently two hours. To four pounds of meat add four quarts of water and half a cup of rice. Do not put in the rice until the meat has boiled two hours, then add rice, and season with pepper and salt and half an onion, boil two hours longer and serve.

ILLINOIS INCIDENTS.

SOBER OR STARTLING, FAITHFULLY RECORDED.

Stole the Hidden Gold—Killed with a Target Gun—Fell Down Stairs and Died—Vera Ava Victim of Sheriff Reed.

From East and West.

FREEMONT had an ugly fry Friday morning in the Washbar Block. Sealey & Reed, dry goods, lost \$30,000.

The Governor issued a requisition upon the Governor of Nebraska for Sherman Tullis, wanted in Quincy for horse stealing.

The Enterprise Distillery, a recent acquisition of the whisky trust, at Peoria, burned for the third time Friday. Loss \$100,000.

JAMES LOVETT, a 12-year-old boy of Barry, who was fooling sparrows with a target gun accidentally shot and killed Harry Downs, aged 10 years.

JACOB HOUSE, of Bloomington, has begun suit against the Big Four for \$8,000 damages, because of in uries received through the carelessness of the road's employees.

ROCKFORD politicians are excited over the reported candidacy of ex-Sheriff Hutchins for Mayor. The election will be the hottest and most complicated ever held in Rockford.

JAMES LEIGHTON, son of a merchant of Manchester, Scott County, died at Jacksonville from the effects of a fall. He had reached the top of a flight of stairs in a hotel, slipped and fell backward. The fall produced concussion of the brain.

SHERIFF REED, of Kane County, was in Quincy to see what valuables were there belonging to Vera Ava, who was arrested some time ago, and who is now held for trial at Geneva, on the charge of stealing \$700 or more from a Kane County family. During confinement she has been living on the fat of the land, the sheriff running up quite a bill. She gave him a bill of sale for articles she claimed to have stolen in Quincy, but Sheriff Reed finds that she owns nothing.

JOHN H. STARR, of Buena Vista Township, Schuyler County, moved to McDonough County recently to live with his son. A few days ago they decided to purchase a farm jointly, the father telling his son he had \$2,000 in gold hid under a stump at his former home. The next day they went to where he had concealed the treasure. Evidences of digging were noticed around the stump and an attempt to find the money proved that it had been taken away. The old man had had the gold in his possession for many years.

THE State Auditor has sent to the Governor his annual report of the condition of building and loan associations in the State of Illinois. It includes 482 associations, whose fiscal years expire from Nov. 30, 1891, to Nov. 30, 1892. It shows the aggregate assets of \$56,313,276, consisting of cash on hand, \$1,780,757; loans to stockholders, \$52,627,380; dues, interest, etc., unpaid, \$610,739; other assets, \$1,294,339. The liabilities are: Installments paid on stock, \$39,067,829; interest and premiums unearned, \$2,833,514; installments, interest, and premiums paid in advance, \$1,528,693; surplus or profit, \$1,561,398; other liabilities, \$1,326,640. Total, \$56,313,276. Aggregate receipts—Cash on hand, \$1,590,977; installments on stock, \$15,662,784; interest and premiums, \$4,634,016; loans repaid, \$7,668,907; other receipts, \$1,599,133. Total, \$30,555,793. Aggregate expenditures—Loans, \$16,597,814; installments, interest, and dividends, \$10,000,000; \$10,084,867; return premiums, \$231,577; expenses and salaries, \$718,601; cash on hand, \$1,722,259; other expenditures, \$1,198,674. Aggregate number of shares of stock issued during the fiscal year, 669,213; number issued since organization, 1,111,000; total number of shares, 1,510,155; now in force, 1,393,262; number loaned on, 959,872.

C. D. MURDRETT, a prominent citizen of Hillsboro, will be taken to the asylum at Jacksonville for treatment. He is violently insane, caused, it is believed, by a severe attack of the grip.

The Lincoln monument at Springfield is said to be in a sadly dilapidated condition, and in danger of falling. This arises from an conflict concerning authority between the association and custodian.

The Oak Hill clothing store in Cairo was damaged by fire to the amount of \$15,000. A lighted match carelessly dropped into a waste basket, started the blaze. The stock was insured for \$9,000.

A FARMER named Beckold, residing seven miles north of Quincy, was found unconscious in the road near his home. He had a broken arm, one eye was destroyed, and several large gashes disfigured his face. He affirms that two unknown men tried to rob him. Finding that he had no money or valuables they beat and then left him to die.

SAFE-BLOWERS had a fuse ready to blow open a large safe in Muggins's store in Carlyle, when officers discovered them. A fusillade of bullets was exchanged and the safe-blowers escaped by plunging through a large plate-glass window. A trail of blood was left for some distance, and it is thought one of the cracksmen was badly injured.

JOHN and BILL KIMBRO, brothers, from Bond County went to Vandalia, and after filling up on whisky started to take in the town. They flourished knives and assaulted several citizens on the Main street. They finally came upon Township Collector De Land, who was getting ready to close his shop and assaulted him, cutting him in the right side, the blade penetrating the liver. They then made their escape, but were arrested shortly afterward by Sheriff Steinhauer and posse near town and brought to Bond and locked up. It was with extreme difficulty the assassins were spared from the hands of a mob that followed, shouting at every step, "Hang them, hang the devils."

One of the Kimbros, it was learned, was sent to the penitentiary from Bond County for shooting a man.

WILLIAM PARKER, a young business man of Carlyle, became despondent and determined to die. An overdose of morphine failed. He then slashed his throat with unsatisfactory result and finally attempted to shoot himself. He is badly hurt, but may recover.

DR. H. B. BROWN, who has given another million to Chicago University. He has now bestowed \$3,600,000 altogether on the institution, mainly endowments. The trustees accept the donation and promptly invite the people of Chicago to contribute \$500,000 for immediate reduction in the way of buildings and equipments.

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