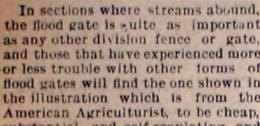


AGRICULTURAL NEWS

A FEW SUGGESTIONS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

Learn the Chemical Changes of Your Soil and Then Make It Give Full Value—A Cheap Flood Gate—Don't Enlarge the Farm.

A Cheap Flood Gate. In sections where streams abound, the flood gate is quite as important as any other division fence or gate, and those that have experienced more or less trouble with other forms of flood gates will find in one shown in the illustration which is from the American Agriculturist, to be cheap, substantial, and self-regulating, and



INEXPENSIVE WATER GATE.

not liable to be swept away by heavy freshets. The supporting part is two or three strands of No. 8 or 9 annealed wire, twisted together and suspended from posts or trees about one foot above high water mark. Three two-inch strips of sufficient length to reach to within eight or ten inches of the bed of the stream, are nailed four inches apart to a strip of board and suspended by two wires to the overhanging wire. It desired four or five strips may be nailed to form one section, using enough planks to span the stream. It is plain that in low water the sections will stand perpendicular, while, as the water rises, the lower end conforms to the rise and fall of the stream. Floodwood or other obstructions are allowed to pass uninterrupted. Twist the upper end of all the short suspension wires firmly around the main wire, that the sections may not move endwise, or connect all the sections together at the top with short pieces of wire that will retain them in position yet allow the sections to move down stream during the high water of the rainy season.

Study Your Soil.

That there are active chemical changes going on all the time in cultivated soil is evident. This fact constitutes one of the greatest puzzles to the agricultural chemist. Certain things which he finds nearly soluble do in some way in the soil become insoluble and available as plant food. The action of carbonic acid, the great decomposer in nature, sets at naught the work in the laboratory, and sets up changes, the full extent of which chemists have yet hardly realized, says the Pacific Farmer. Nature has a wonderful reserve power, and in some soils her store of food which only slowly becomes available seems to be entirely exhausted. In all the red clays of the granitic formation east of the Blue Ridge, potash, one of the most essential elements of plant food, even the most worn and exhausted conditions of these red clay lands, seems exhaustless but slowly available. It is well known that on some lands, particularly on lands near the coast, plaster is of little value, beyond what value the lime in it may have, while on other land it has an immediate and great effect. Those who have noticed the deposits of plaster rock in the natural beds are aware that the outer part, exposed to the weather, loses its character as a sulphate and becomes merely a carbonate of lime, while in the quarry it is pure sulphate. And this is the secret of its action on soils abounding in potash. The lime greedily combines with the ever-present carbonic acid in the soil, and the sulphuric acid is left free to act on some other base, and attacks the potash, giving us sulphate of potash for our crops, an efficient help to clover and other legumes. Whenever plaster can be had at reasonable prices farmers on these clay soils can usually get their potash more cheaply by the use of plaster than by buying potash in an already available form. The moral is, study your soil, and do not buy what you can get more cheaply out of your land itself.

Eighteen Tons of Potatoes Per Acre.

It is reported from France that M. Egasse of Archevillers, in the Department of Eure et Loire, produced an average crop of eighteen tons of potatoes per acre, on forty acres. The tubers were what Americans call 'long tons,' of 2,240 pounds. This result was attained by heavy manuring, the land having received, in addition to farmyard manure, a dressing of 280 pounds of superphosphate, 224 pounds each of sulphate of potash and nitrate of soda per acre.

Don't Enlarge the Farm.

There seems to be a very general desire on the part of the farmers of this country to obtain a larger quantity of land. There are cases in which this is a wise ambition, but such instances are not nearly as common as is the wish to obtain larger farms. Under the present conditions of agriculture our farmers, as a rule, already have more land than they can cultivate to the best advantage. As things are now, and as they are likely to be for a long time to come, the profits of farming are to be increased by securing larger crops per acre rather than by tilling a larger number of acres. Most of the farmers who wish that they had more land run their own considerable areas

which have not yet been brought nearly up to their limit of profitable production. In these cases the owners will find it much more profitable to manure their present fields more liberally and cultivate them more thoroughly than it will be to spread their work over a large number of acres.—Farm News.

Fruit Culture.

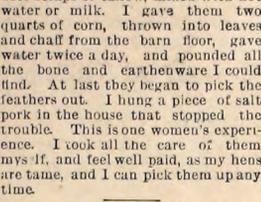
The reason why comparatively few farmers succeed in fruit raising is because their business demands more constant and more careful care in little details than stock, dairy, or grain growing, says the Massachusetts Ploughman. It is easy enough to set out 1,000 trees, or 10,000 small fruit bushes or vines, but it is quite another thing to cultivate and care for them as they need, from one to five years before any return can be expected. Few men have the needed perseverance and steadiness of purpose, even if they have the money, to carry them through so long a period of fruitless labor which must be done to insure success. For this reason, perhaps, more succeed with strawberries than with vineyards or orchards. The strawberry brings a return the year after planting, and the period of unproductive labor is shorter. Still, for those who have the pluck and grit to stick to it faithfully, fruit growing offers, and will probably continue to offer, a good margin of profit.

A Woman and Her Poultry.

Last fall I began my poultry experience with eleven barred Plymouth Rock hens and thirteen pullets, reports Mrs. C. L. Hale in Farm and Home. They began laying in December. From January 1st to May 1st they laid 1,204 eggs. I sold eighty eight do on for \$23.16. I fed small potatoes, turnips, beets, and pumpkins, boiled with cabbage, in the morning, and twice a week at night, chopped apple and cabbage, with pepper or ginger mixed with beef scraps or tallow, mixed with hot water or milk. I gave them two quarts of corn, thrown into leaves and chaff from the barn floor, gave water twice a day, and pouched all the home and earthenware I could find. At last they began to pick the feathers out. I hung a piece of salt pork in the house that stopped the trouble. This is one woman's experience. I took all the care of them myself, and feel well paid, as my hens are tame, and I can pick them up any time.

Homemade Measures.

It takes but a little time to nail together several bushel or half-bushel measures. The former are the more convenient. A standard bushel contains 2,150 2-5 cubic inches, hence a



HOMEMADE BUSHEL MEASURES.

box eleven and one-fifth inches wide, eight inches high, and twenty-four inches long, inside measurement, contains one bushel. The bottom should be on the inside and trimly nailed in place, as shown in the engraving. Clearly, a one inch square, should be nailed across each end two inches from the top. The sides should be of half inch clear stuff, the bottom of the same, and the ends of inch stuff. All the boards should be planed upon both sides. The box will cost about 15 cents when materials for several are obtained at one time. They will be found almost as convenient to handle as a basket, and if there are several they will prove convenient to hold apples or other fruit or vegetables, and to set away full in the cellar until the contents are needed. A half-bushel measure made of course be one-half the length. Smaller measures are as readily made, but would not need the end cleats.

Agricultural Atoms.

Milk can always be used to good advantage in feeding pigs and poultry. SALT and wood ashes in reach of hogs are beneficial. Good for horses also. So LONG as good wool and mutton are necessary, there ought to be good money made in raising them. OATS is about the best feed you can give calves. Mixed with corn meal it is a great milk producer for cows. When land is too rocky for cultivation and too valuable for a timber lot, it will make a good sheep pasture or orchard. DOTTLE the life of farm machinery by taking good care of it. The matter is possible for all because practiced by many. TEXAS is at the head of the cattle-producing States, having about 7,000,000; next comes Iowa with nearly 4,000,000. A NEW JERSEY farmer recommends as protection for an iron fence painting it with earthy red iron ore and crude petroleum. It is cheap, pleasing in color, preservative, but slow to dry on iron. ONTARIO carried off the honors for honey at the World's Fair. Her exhibits have taken twenty awards, as against twenty eight for all the United States and thirteen for other countries. The farmer's wife has a half interest in what belongs to her husband. If he lets labor-saving implements for the farm, he should lose no opportunity to get something of the kind for the house. Keep a mixture of salt, charcoal and wood ashes constantly before hogs, so that they can take what they want and no more. Something of this nature seems to be required to arrest fermentation in the stomach and promote general digestion.

TO TALK ON TARIFF.

THOSE WHO WILL SPEAK IN THE SENATE.

Indications Point to a Long and Animated Discussion—Many of the Cleverest Speeches Delivered on the Floor Are Prepared by Outsiders.

May Last All Summer. Washington correspondence: The indications are that the tariff discussion in the Senate will continue for two, three or even four months. The average newspaper reader, if he has not watched the progress of tariff discussions in the past, will wonder, perhaps, how eighty-five Senators will manage to consume three months in tariff debate. If each Senator had an entire legislative day allotted to him, with the privilege of speaking for 10 o'clock in the morning until 6 in the evening, the debate would last but little longer. And there are some Senators who will not speak to the bill at all. Yet it would not be difficult to prolong the debate through the whole ensuing summer. To balance the Senators who do not speak, there are some Senators who speak on every possible occasion, and some other Senators who are often called to their feet by questions—whose knowledge of SENATOR STEVENSON's tariff matters makes them a constantly consulted authority. The test authorities on the tariff are not always the men who say most about it in public. A great many of the cleverest speeches delivered on the floor of the Senate are not written by the men who deliver them, and the authority for many another is the private secretary of the Senator or a

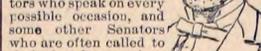
tariff expert who is called into consultation. It is noted of some Senators that they are never ready in debate unless their private secretaries or their committee clerks are at their elbows. One member of the Senate Finance Committee, now in political retirement, made his reputation as a member of Representatives on a tariff speech which was written for him by a well-known newspaper correspondent, afterward clerk of the Committee of Ways and Means. This Senator always had some one to prompt him when he was speaking, and he has since become a stately tariff speaker, for Senators on the other side of the chamber had an unpleasant way of cutting in with questions he could not answer and throwing him off his oratorical feet.

Few Ready Debaters.

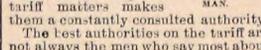
There are few ready tariff debaters in the Senate and the running discussion of the Wilson bill will be confined to five or six men. The other Senators will guard local interests and make set speeches. The Senators who will be heard most frequently from day to day are Vest, Mills, Jones of Arkansas, McPherson and Harris on the Democratic side; Aldrich, Allison, Sherman, Teller and Lodge on the Republican. There are the men who will debate pending amendments seriously and to the enjoyment of the Senate and the galleries. There are, however, few Senators who will not make set speeches on the Wilson bill. Each of them considers it a duty to bring up his State to tell how he stands toward protection, and why. There will be a chance for all the speakers for the hour when the Senate never attempts to shut off the prepared oratorical effort as the House does. And all of SENATOR McPHERSON's Senate speeches will undoubtedly be delivered on the Senate floor. There is no such thing as "leave to print" in the Senate. The order of the speech-making is in the hands of the Vice President. He may recognize a member to make a first speech, and twenty other Senators might address the Chair in opposition to the gentleman whose name headed the list and Mr. Stevenson would pass over them all. If a Senator wishes to speak at length he must make arrangements in advance with the presiding officer.

Clerks Preparing Data.

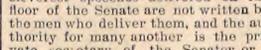
The Senate clerks are in the midst of busy days. Reports, petitions and memorials for and against features of the Wilson bill are being received. Benj. Darfee, the tariff expert of the Senate committee, has several thousand of these in his room, all prepared and prepared for reference.



VICE PRESIDENT STEVENSON, President of the Senate.



SENATOR LODGE.



SENATOR McPHERSON.



SENATOR MILLS.



SENATOR ALLISON.



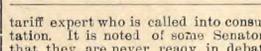
SENATOR JONES.



SENATOR SHERMAN.



SENATOR TELLER.



SENATOR DARFEE.

The Senate discussion on a tariff is considered of more importance than the debate in the House, because the Senators are considered to be more independent of executive influence, and, in fact, they have shown their independence in discussing at length the President's nominations. And, moreover, when the House was SENATOR MORRILL, discussing the tariff bill, several of the Democratic Senators who will not reach the President—now there is only one obstruction, opposition in the Senate.

There is very little doubt in the minds of any of the Democratic Senators that the debate may be prolonged for several weeks. Republican Senators are anxious to delay the vote in the hope that influences may be brought to bear which will defeat the bill although they have the precedent of a three months' debate allowed to the Democrats when the McKinley bill was under discussion, and they have little doubt that the Democrats will be willing to accord them the same privilege of discussing at length the Wilson bill. Under the rules of the Senate debate can be prolonged by a stubborn minority from the beginning of a session until its close, for the purpose of preventing the passage of any noxious measure. One in the history of the Senate it adjourned without the transaction of any business because the membership being divided equally between the two parties, the Democrats would not give their vote of the Vice President should be cast to elect a Republican secretary and other offices. This is one of the few instances in which the power to filibuster in the Senate has been used to prevent action of any kind.

No Attempt to Filibuster. It is a notable fact that no attempt was made to prevent the passage of the McKinley tariff bill by filibustering. In the same way Republican Senators will offer no objection to the passage of the Wilson bill after they have had a good opportunity to debate it and make their points. It is so unacceptable to some of the Democratic Senators that it will not command the necessary majority when it is put on passage. Several of the Senators said, just before the vote on the McKinley bill was taken, that two, and possibly three, Democratic votes could be had if they were needed. The Democrats who were said to be available for the passage of the McKinley bill at the time are still members of the Senate, and the vote on the Wilson bill ought to show how much truth there was in the statements made by the Republican Senators four years ago.

But, unless the Republicans believe that they can defeat the bill on a straight vote before that time expires, it is probable that they will not make the discussion wait for three months. There may be propositions from the Democratic side to close debate and to fix a time for the vote. Undoubtedly the Finance Committee will arise in his place on four or five occasions and appeal to Senators to come to some agreement by which an early vote can be had. That little ceremonial was performed by Mr. Voorhees with frequency during the discussion of the silver-purchase-repeal bill at the special session of Congress. But this is done chiefly to convince the country that the Democratic Senators are not prolonging the discussion willingly. Great pressure will be brought to bear by the representatives of business interests to have the debate brought to a speedy termination, so that the country may know what business conditions it has to meet. In deference to their demand, the Democratic Senators will make demonstrations at regular intervals apparently looking to a termination of the discussion, but really with no hope that the Republican Senators will respond to their appeals. The Republican Senators will assume very willingly the responsibility for postponing the vote on the Wilson bill until every chance of defeating it has been exhausted.

MURDER SHOT TO DEATH.

Joseph Dick suffers the Extreme Penalty According to Law. Joseph Dick, a full-blooded Creek Indian, was shot to death ten miles west of Eufaula, I. T., for the murder of another Indian named Gray. A few minutes after 4 p. m. the sheriff went out and selected a spot for the execution. He placed the criminal in a tree and returned to jail and beckoned to the prisoner to follow him. Dick straightened himself up, looked around at the ten guards surrounding him, and leisurely walked out to the place of execution. He took a seat upon the box, and, this proving unsteady, he arose and jammed it down solidly and then again sat upon it as coolly as though he were taking his seat to be photographed. A red handkerchief was pinned to his chest, and a piece of white paper pinned over his heart. Not a muscle of his face or hands moved. Two of the guards took position twenty-five feet distant and fired at the white spot, killing Dick instantly.

LIVES LOST IN A FIRE.

Home for Feeble-Minded Children at Vineland, N. J., Completely Destroyed. Two lives were lost and a score placed in imminent peril by a fire which consumed a portion of the State Home for Feeble-Minded Children at Vineland, N. J. The victims were J. H. Sargo, the engineer of the institution, and his wife, who acted as laundress. The fire was discovered in the basement of the handsome three-story brick structure, known as the Memorial Cottage. Sixteen helpless and well-nigh idiotic children slept on the lower floors, and for a time it seemed as if nothing short of a miracle could possibly save them. Those on the building and sleeping on the floor. The cause of the fire is a mystery.

ILLINOIS INCIDENTS.

SOBER OR STARTLING, FAITHFULLY RECORDED.

Lewis Takes His Own Life—Burglary and Fatal Assault at Carlinville—Hardin Caught in a Haystack—Mercer Escapes Through a Noisome Sewer. Sporting Man Commits Suicide. Hiram T. Lewis, a prominent Bloomington saloon keeper, residing at Central Illinois, shot and instantly killed himself. He had been suffering from sciatic rheumatism for several years, and lately had been dependent and on the verge of suicide. He had been conducting gambling rooms, which were pulled a few days ago by the Sheriff. The Grand Jury has just adjourned, and it is believed that several indictments were found against him. He leaves a wife and one daughter, who is married.

One More Escape from Chester.

There is either a game of hide-and-seek going on at the Chester penitentiary between the authorities and Convict David Mercer, or else that man is putting all the territory possible between himself and the prison and is now somewhere along the line of the Mobile and Ohio railroad. At 9 o'clock Saturday morning the guard who examines the bars in the main sewer discovered that they were out, and that a pair of pipe wrenches belonging to the plumbing department were lying beside them plainly indicating that another escape was about to be made. At the same time David Mercer, a Union County burglar, with two and a half years to serve, was missing. He is a plumber and has been about the sewers and steam pipes. It is evident that he had entered the sewer leading from the steam duct to the main sewer and had cut the grating. His sewer stands at a temperature of about 120 and it was thought no man could pass through the steam, muck and filth he would have to encounter during such a trip. A reward of \$50 was offered for his recapture.

Good Chance for Fall Wheat Crop.

Unofficial reports from the wheat belt are to the effect that the plant from last fall's sowing has so far escaped in many places from freezing weather. On the whole, the outlook is not so bright as a good growth during the fall, but there is no reason why it should not come out all right with favorable weather in the future. The plant was well protected by snow during the previous "cold snaps," but now it is only partly protected, and with excessively cold weather it may yet suffer. The opinion is expressed that not to exceed 25 or 26 per cent. of last year's crop has been carried over. Reports from the southern part of the State are almost uniform to the effect that the peach crop will be a failure. The prospects for apple and strawberries are good.

Meets, Wines and Weds in Day.

A particularly speedy marriage took place in Blomington. The groom was John Hiler, who represents a Chicago music house, and the bride Grace Washburn, daughter of Mrs. Adrienne Washburn, a well-known social figure in the city. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Washburn, for the first time. The meeting was by accident. It was a case of love at first sight. Hiler was invited to call that evening. He did so, and before he took his departure proposed marriage. The proposal was accepted, and they were married next day at noon at the parsonage of the Second Presbyterian Church. Hiler's home is at Grand Haven, Mich.

Train Robber Hardin Captured.

Joseph Hardin, the escaped train robber, after wandering about in the vicinity of the Chester prison three days, was captured within three miles of the village, by a farmer who ran a fork into him in a haystack. He was miserably cold and hungry, having endured great suffering on account of the cold. He was terribly disappointed in failing to get beyond hearing of the prison whistle, which he had heard every day, no matter how fast or far he traveled. He was lost, dazed, half frozen and half glad to get back to the comforts of prison fare again.

Fatally Basted by Burglars.

At Carlinville, burglars entered the store of L. H. Hall and in escaping were pursued by a night watchman, whom they beat into insensibility. Upon recovering consciousness he identified his assailants as Frank Peckington, an ex-convict, and John Yeagan and his son. Subsequent to the arrest several of their houses revealed respectable plunder. The watchman is probably fatally injured.

Record of the Week.

CHICAGO insurance rates have been advanced 25 per cent. Heavy losses caused the move. HARRY MITCHELL was acquitted at Decatur of the charge of killing George Feuser, of Chicago, Jan. 14. J. F. MILLER, a young man of Freeport, committed suicide because his wife refused to live with him. MAJOR McCLAGHRY reflected severely upon the conduct of the local policemen in a speech at Bloomington. GEORGE C. GRASSLE, one of the early settlers of Montgomery County, died at his home in Hillsboro, aged 89 years. GRANDMA SUSAN PAYNE, one of Cass County's oldest settlers, is dead. She lived in Cass County over thirty years.

AT A special Rushville election it was decided to issue bonds to the amount of \$2,000 to build a new school house. The coal mining company at Nowata has struck a lower and better vein of coal which it will work on in the future. The annual reunion of Freeport Cemetery was held at Freeport. The delegates of the Scottish rite from the fourth to the fourteenth, inclusive, were conferred. The McDonough County grand jury is after druggists for illegally selling opium. Several druggists have been indicted. There are from six to seventy counts against each man. CHARLES M. UTTER, a wealthy and well-known Rockford manufacturer, was knocked down by an electric car and dragged about one hundred feet. His injuries are serious.

The gambling houses of Decatur were raided by the police.

WILLIAM McCREIGHT, father of nineteen children, died at Decatur, aged 76 years. A LARGELY ATTENDED and interesting farmers' institute was held at Rockford. SUGAR works at Rockford, which have been closed for more than two years, will be projected in May. UNEMPLOYED miners of the Danvers line, have issued a petition to be sent to Gov. Altgeld, calling for relief. By a mistake Mr. Luke, of Nashville, Ill., was confirmed by the Senate as Postmaster at Nashville, Iowa.

The North Western College at Naperville is in a prosperous condition, but needs a larger endowment fund. A canvass for funds is in progress. FIRE broke out in a mill of the Rock Island Lumber and Manufacturing Company's plant and caused a loss of \$5,000, fully covered by insurance. ROBBERS and highwaymen have become so numerous in Southern and vicinity that the village authorities have ordered two bloodhounds to trace the thieves.

JOHN D. DENNING, the wealthy Benton stockman who disappeared in East St. Louis, Jan. 24, and who was supposed to have been murdered, has been found. A. GORDON FINNEY, a St. Louis dentist, has for a long time been digging near Alto for an imaginary concealed box of gold. He is now crazy in a St. Louis asylum. MILLER of Chicago, had trained his 12-year-old son to shrewdly imitate "Oliver Twist," and they together burglarized many residences. Both were caught last week.

AN early morning fire at Rushville destroyed a large quantity of hay, the City Hotel, and residence of Mr. Hiram and Hiram Evans. Wm. Evans, hotel proprietor, sick in bed, died from exposure. Total losses, \$20,000; insurance, \$1,500.

Mrs. JEROME JOHN HART, of Rockford, has been examined by a woman phrenologist. She says Hart's moral faculties had been properly developed he would have been a superior man mentally to nine-tenths of those whose heads are of the same size.

LOVE is young, even if some of Cupid's victims are on the shady side of life. At Lincoln, Benjamin J. Kilbourne, aged 73, and Mrs. Sarah R. Davis, who has passed her seventy-second year, were united in the bonds of matrimony by Rev. C. W. Sargent, pastor. The groom is a veteran of the civil war.

ED THOMPSON, Ed Urban, Henry Jackson, John Logan and Lathe Bowles, all boys, had a ten-pound keg of powder in a frame building at Quincy, and one of them dared Thompson to throw it in the stove. He did so, and the explosion shattered the building, seriously injuring Thompson and painfully burning the other four. Thompson's eyesight is destroyed and it is feared he may die.

The Central Illinois Horticultural Society, composed of all the counties, held its annual session in Lincoln. On account of insufficient advertising the attendance was not large. The program embraced an address of welcome by Mayor Hill; papers on "Propagation of Small Fruits," "Fruit Farming," "Farmer's Orchard," "Irrigation," also addresses by President Johnson and G. W. McClure.

FOURTEEN cases of small-pox were reported at the poor-house, a half mile from Edwardsville. The poor-house and farm had been quarantined, and Dr. Julius Kohl, of Belleville, acting by authority of the State Board of Health, is satisfied that if the authorities continue to enforce the rules that have been adopted the pest will be confined to the poor farm, and the city will be in no danger.

INVITATIONS are out for the forthcoming annual encampment of the Department of Illinois, G. A. R., to be held in Rockford, May 15, 16 and 17. Elaborate preparations are being made for the reunion, and it is expected it will be the largest ever held in Illinois. It is intended to make the parade an imposing one, second only to the National parade. The National Commander and a large number of Past National Commanders will be present and take part in several campfires to be arranged.

DR. R. W. ENGLISH, whose death is reported from Kansas City at the age of 84 years, was some years ago a well-known character. He was a roommate and friend of Lincoln the man who interfered and succeeded in stopping the Lincoln-Shields duel. He served three terms in the Legislature, was many times delegate to the National Democratic Conventions, and was a member of the State Central Committee. When Buchanan became President Alton Democrats couldn't agree on a Postmaster, and Dr. English was brought from Carrollton, Greene County, and put in the office. He was afterwards City Treasurer and always chosen as Chairman of public meetings, being held in the highest esteem. He removed to Kansas City twenty years ago.

JOE HARDIN, the Centralia train robber, escaped from the Chester prison Monday. Hardin was serving a twenty years' sentence for an attempt at train robbery at Centralia on the 20th of last September. He escaped by hiding in a load of dirt. He is undoubtedly suffering with the intense cold, as no fires have been found in his train. He is a plucky desperado and, it is believed, he will die before he will give up and go back to serve out his twenty-year sentence. Officer Daniels, who had charge of the gate through which Hardin passed, has been discharged for neglecting to run a prod into the load as it passed by. Officer Daniels says he had loads of dirt which he passed under the eye of the deputy warden and no order was issued to prod into the load. Hardin and McPherson, Hardin's assistants in his scheme to escape, were strung up to their doors in the solitary as punishment.

AFTER increasing the capital stock from \$50,000 to \$50,000, the Mowqua Coal Mining Company a new drilling lower, extending to within 100 feet of coal than they are in present working and of a better quality. The mine will then have a total depth of 1,000 feet.

The McLean County Grand Jury returns indictments against 10 alleged gamblers; recommends providing hot and cold water hose for use in repelling any possible mobs at the county jail, and also that the use of the county jail be enlarged by 100 beds by the supervisors.