

AROUND THE EARTH

OCCURRENCES THEREIN FOR A WEEK.

BIG BLAZE AT OMAHA.

SHE LOSES TWO OF HER FINEST BUILDINGS.

Other Cities Suffer Also—Kolla's Revolutionary Appeal—Sugar Trust in Bad Odor—Execution of a Noted English Criminal.

Tuesday morning fire broke out in the Exposition Hall, covering three-quarters of a block at Omaha. The fire destroyed it together with the First Baptist Church. The total loss is estimated at \$175,000. The big coal breaker at the Laffin Coal Company, at Laffin, Pa., was destroyed by an incendiary fire. Three hundred men and boys will be thrown out of employment until the breaker is rebuilt. The Laffin fire, coming so soon after the Plymouth conflagration, leads the coal company to believe that there is an organized band of incendiaries, whose purpose it is to burn up the big breakers in that region. The loss by fire in the Martin Building at Utica, N. Y., will reach \$100,000; insurance about \$80,000.

Two blazes in the New York grid goods district did \$250,000 damage. Seventy-five girls had a narrow escape.

Kolla, the defeated Governor of Alabama, has issued a revolutionary address to his followers. He urges them to refuse the payment of taxes.

Washington dispatch: The President's direct attack on the sugar trust is the feature of the message that brings him into closer fellowship with the politicians at the capital than perhaps anything else he has said, and he finds the temper of Congress in accord with him on the proposition to show no further favors to the swine-like and ungrateful monopoly. There is nothing too radical in that direction that the House would not do, and it is not certain that the Senate will block legislation on the lines recommended, though experienced and cold-blooded men, familiar with the actual workings of the upper house, say that the chances of any kind of action there this winter are very slight.

James Canham Reed, one of the most remarkable criminals ever run down by the police of Scotland Yard, was executed Tuesday in the jail at Springfield, near Chelmsford, England. The crime for which he suffered the death penalty was the murder of Miss Florence Denis, a very beautiful young woman, who, like many others of her kind, had fallen a victim to the wiles of the scoundrel who was to be murdered by him afterward when he found that she might become troublesome. The story of Reed's life was like one of the romances of D. Boissac, with this difference, that, had he been with his material, the French writer would not ask any reader to accept the probability of the tale.

The Armenian Committee of Athens has presented to the ministers of the signatory powers of Berlin treaty a petition regarding the Kasson company, imploring that the powers refer to it not to allow article 61 of the Berlin treaty to remain in effect.

Mr. Detring, the envoy who visited Japan for the purpose of negotiating a peace and whose mission proved a failure, the Prime Minister declining to meet him, has written a private letter to the Prime Minister denying that he was sent to Japan by Li Hung Chang.

At Chamberlain's, S. D., H. Wolf has just lost eleven valuable horses in a peculiar way. They strayed away and were taken up by a farmer; a stranger called, identified the horses as his, paid charges for keeping them, and disappeared with the animals. No trace of them can be found.

Richard Fernal, a collector employed by the Index Publishing Company of Chicago, was held for examination in the Tombs police court at New York on a charge of attempting to collect money on an alleged bogus order.

The cargo in one of the holds of the British steamer Knight of St. George, Captain G. S. Havre, from New Orleans, was in fire.

T. C. Kennedy, John Buckley, Bert Heath, Joseph Collins, William Kidd and others were taken to Grand Forks, N. D., from Mandan by United States marshals, having been indicted for participating in driving deputy marshals out of town last July. Kennedy is a coal miner, Kidd a lender and a candidate for State ticket for railroad commissioner. Buckley is a city policeman and is alleged to have ordered the deputies out of town.

Expeditious of the government during the last fiscal year exceeded the revenues by \$69,883,290. Receipts fell off \$88,514,985.

AFFAIRS OF A NATION

REVIEWED IN THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

Recommendations in the Matter of Currency Reform—Review of the Great Railroad Strike—The Treasury Deficit and the Bond Issue.

Message to Congress. President Cleveland transmitted his annual message to both Houses of Congress Monday. The paper is not of very great length, but touches upon many important points in national policy. Among other things the President recommends withdrawal from the Samoan agreement; the construction of additional battle ships and torpedo boats; the formation of a national board of health; the authorization of short-term bonds at a low rate of interest and a reform in the national currency system. In addition he calls attention to salient points in the reports of the members of his Cabinet and especially indorses many of their recommendations. The President says: The assemblage within the nation's legislative halls of those charged with the duty of making laws for the benefit of a generous and free people impressively suggests the exacting obligation and inescapable responsibility involved in their task. At the threshold of such labor now to be undertaken by the Congress of the United States and in the discharge of an executive duty enjoined by the Constitution, I submit this communication containing a brief statement of



PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

the condition of our national affairs and recommending such legislation as seems to me necessary and expedient. I have endeavored to impress upon the Belgian Government the needless and positive harmfulness of its restrictions upon the importation of certain of our food products, and have strongly urged that the rigid supervision and inspection under our laws are amply sufficient to prevent the exportation from this country of diseased cattle and unwholesome meat.

After referring to the restoration of peace in Brazil, and the action taken by this Government to protect American interests, the message proceeds to discuss the Oriental war, and says, concerning the mediation for peace: Deploring the destructive war between the two most powerful of the Eastern nations, and anxious that our commercial interests in those countries may be preserved, that the safety of our citizens there shall not be jeopardized, I would not hesitate to lend my intimation to our friendly aid for the honorable termination of hostilities would be acceptable to both belligerents.

Feeling allusion was made to the assassination of a German citizen in Germany Bars Cattle Importations. Acting on the reported discovery of Texas fever in cargoes of American cattle, the German prohibition against importations of live stock and fresh meats from this country has been revived. It is hoped that Germany will soon become convinced that the inhibition is as needless as it is harmful to mutual interests.

The German Government has protested against that provision of the customs tariff act which imposes a discriminating duty of one-tenth of one cent a pound on sugars coming from countries paying an export bounty thereon, claiming that the exaction of such duty is in contravention of articles 5 and 9 of the treaty of 1828 with Prussia. In the interests of the commerce of both countries and to avoid even the accusation of treaty violation, I recommend the repeal of so much of the statute as treats that duty, and I invite attention to the accompanying report of the Secretary of State containing a discussion of the questions raised by the German protests.

Payment of the sum adjudged due England by the Paris tribunal in the matter of the Sues Canal is recommended. Minor matters relating to diplomatic questions pending with Venezuela, Hawaii, and Italy are treated briefly, and of Japan the President says: "Apart from the war in which the Island Empire is engaged Japan attracts increasing attention in this country by her evident desire to cultivate more intimate intercourse with us and to seek our kindly aid in furtherance of her laudable desire for complete autonomy in her domestic affairs and full equality in the family of nations. The Japanese Empire of today is no longer the Japan of the past, and our relations with this progressive nation should not be less broad and liberal than those with other powers."

Cordial relations with Mexico are the subject of felicitation, and there is recommended a new treaty of commerce and navigation with that country to take the place of the one which terminated thirteen years ago. An indemnity tendered by Mexico, as a gracious act, for the murder in 1857 of Leon Baldwin, an American citizen, by a band of marauders in Durango, has been accepted and is being paid in installments.

The Clueldies incident in Nicaragua is reviewed at length, and the need of vessels to look out for our interests is shown.

Relations with Russia. The recent death of the Czar of Russia called forth appropriate expressions of sorrow and sympathy on the part of our Government with his bereaved family and the Russian people. As a further demonstration of respect and friendship, our Minister at St. Petersburg was directed to represent our Government at the funeral ceremonies.

The sealing interests of Russia in the Behring Sea are second only to our own. The Russian Government has recently been restrictive of poaching on the Russian coast and of sealing in waters which are not comprehended in the protected area defined in the Paris award. Occasion has been found to urge upon the Russian Government equality of treatment for our great life-insurance companies whose operations have been extended throughout Europe. Admitting, as we do, foreign corporations to transact business in the United States, we naturally expect no less tolerance for our own in the ample fields of competition abroad.

Domestic Affairs. The reports of the American Secretaries are reviewed in practically the same shape as they have already appeared in the columns of this paper. Speaking of military and naval equipment, the President says: The skill and industry of our ordnance officers and inventors have, it is believed, overcome the mechanical obstacles which have heretofore delayed the national undertaking which we have entered may now proceed as rapidly as Congress may determine. With a supply of finished guns of large calibre already on hand, to which additions should now rapidly follow, the wisdom of their procurement can not be too strongly urged. The Secretary presents with much earnestness a plea for the authorization of three additional battleships and ten or twelve torpedo boats. If we are to have a navy for warfare upon the sea, and to be ready for any emergency, it is certainly urgent to increase both the number of battleships and torpedo boats. The Secretary states that not more than 15 per cent of the cost of such ships need be included in the appropriations for the coming fiscal year, and that provision has been made for the construction of additional battleships and torpedo boats.

Reserve Supplies Necessary.

The Secretary recommends the manufacture not only of a reserve supply of ordnance and ordnance material for ships and guns, but also a supply of auxiliary material for the repair of ordnance. Such supplies should be provided and kept on hand for both these purposes. We have not to-day a single gun that could be put upon the Paris or New York, of the International Navigation Company, or any other ship of our reserve navy. The manufacture of guns and the construction of the Yard at Washington, and the construction of our new ships will be required to wait for their guns or ordnance equipment.

During the past fiscal year there has been an unusual and pressing demand in many quarters for the rental of the service of vessels to guard American interests. In January last during the Brazil insurrection a large fleet was concentrated in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro. The vigorous action of Rear Admiral Behning in protecting the personal and commercial interests of our citizens during disturbed conditions afforded results which, it is believed, have a far-reaching and wholesome influence whenever in like circumstances it may become necessary for our naval commanders to interfere on behalf of our people in foreign waters. The friendly relations between China and Japan has rendered it necessary or expedient to dispatch eight vessels to those waters.

Both the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Treasury recommend the transfer of the work of the Coast Survey to the War Department. I heartily concur in this recommendation.

The need of national prisons is urged; also the appointment of special agents for the protection of public lands and the timber thereon, and the appointment of non-partisan judges to hear appeals in land cases. The President says: The Indians should be allotted their lands in severalty, and more stringent measures adopted to make them self-supporting. He also presses the necessity of stricter surveillance of Indian agents, and the extension of Indian schools.

On the Pension Rolls. At the close of the last fiscal year, on the 30th day of June 1894, there were 969,544 persons on our pension rolls, being a net increase of 8,532 over the number reported at the end of the previous year. Of these pensioners 32,039 are surviving soldiers of Indian and other wars prior to the late civil war, and the widows of these wars are 1,804,465. The remainder, numbering 937,505, are receiving pensions on account of the war of the rebellion, and of these 469,344 are on the rolls under the authority of the act of June 27, 1890, sometimes called the dependent pension law.

The Commission on the subject of the opinion that in the year 1895 must correspond to all sensible human calculation, see the highest limit of the pension roll. The claims pending in the bureau have decreased more than 90,000 during the year. A large proportion of the new claims filed during the year were made by those now on the rolls. The number of certificates issued was 80,213. The names dropped from the rolls for all causes during the year numbered 37,951. Among our pensioners are nine widows and three daughters of soldiers of the revolution, and forty-five survivors of the war of 1812.

The barefaced and extensive pension frauds exposed under the direction of the courageous and generous veteran soldier of the war of the rebellion, and the room for the claim that to perpetuate our pension rolls was needed. The accusation that an effort to detect pension frauds is evidence of unfriendliness towards our worthy veterans and a denial of their claims to the generosity of the Government suggests an unfortunate difference to the commission of any offense which has for motive the securing of a pension and indicates a willingness to be blind to the existence of mean and fraudulent claims which play upon democratic faith and make sport of the patriotic impulse of a grateful people.

Recommendations of the Secretary of Agriculture are concurred in, and the admirable work of the Weather Bureau and the life-saving service is warmly praised.

Inspecting Meat Exported. The appropriation to the Bureau of Animal Industry was \$850,000 and the expenditures for the year were only \$495,429.24, thus leaving unexpended \$354,570.76. The inspection of beef and

lamb for export and interstate trade has been continued and 12,944,056 head were inspected during the year at a cost of 134 cents per head, against 143 cents for 1893. The cost of the inspection has been diminished 35,437,937 pounds, against 20,677,410 pounds in the preceding year. The cost of this inspection has been diminished from 83 cents per head in 1893 to 64 cents in 1894. The Secretary of Agriculture recommends the late proposal for the inspection of export and interstate meat to be amended so as to compel owners of the meat inspected to pay the cost of such inspection, and I call attention to the arguments presented in his report in support of this recommendation. The scientific inspection of the Bureau of Animal Industry has progressed steadily during the year.

Agricultural Experimentation. The office of experiment stations, which is a part of the United States Department of Agriculture, has during the past year engaged itself almost wholly in preparing for publication a series of reports on the results of agricultural experiment stations and other institutions for agricultural inquiry in the United States and other countries.

Under the appropriation to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate and report upon the commodities used for human food, the Department expended in the fiscal year 1892 \$2,345,809.56; and out of that sum the total amount expended in scientific research was 45.6 per cent. But in the year ending June 30, 1894, \$1,048,988.88 of the Department applied 51.8 per cent of that sum to scientific work and investigation.

On the subject of civil service reform the President says: "The advantages to the public service of an adherence to the principles of civil service reform are constant and increasing. It is so encouraging to those in official life who honestly desire good government as the increasing appreciation by our people of these advantages."

Tariff Needs Amendment. The tariff act passed at the last session of the Congress needs important amendments if it is to be executed effectively and with certainty. In addition to such necessary amendments as will change the tariff, it still very decidedly in favor of putting coal and iron upon the free list. So far as the sugar schedule is concerned I would be glad, under existing aggravations, to see every particle of differential duty in favor of refined sugar stricken out of our tariff law.

It is my opinion that the tariff law, as it stands, is not only a burden upon the people, but a hindrance to the progress of our country. It is a hindrance to the extent of closing refineries and thousands of discharged workmen, it would seem to present a hopeless case for reasonable legislative aid. Whatever else is done or omitted, I earnestly repeat that the removal of one-tenth of one per cent pound laid upon sugar imported from countries paying a bounty upon its export be abrogated. It seems to me that exceedingly important considerations point to the propriety of this amendment.

With the advent of a new tariff policy, not only calculated to relieve the consuming of our land in the cost of their daily life, but inviting a better development of American thrift and creating for us closer and more profitable commercial relations with the rest of the world, it follows as a logical and imperative necessity that we should at once remove the sugar-refining interest in our tariff laws, it still languishes to the extent of closing refineries and thousands of discharged workmen, it would seem to present a hopeless case for reasonable legislative aid.

Issuing of New Bonds. During the last month the gold reserve in the Treasury for the purpose of redeeming the notes of the Government circulating now in the hands of the people became so reduced that the depletion of the gold reserve seemed so certain that in the exercise of proper care for the public welfare it became necessary to replenish the reserve and thus maintain popular faith in the ability and determination of the Government to meet its pecuniary obligations.

It is my opinion that in the emergency authority had existed to issue the bonds of the Government bearing a low rate of interest and maturing within a short period, but Congress having failed to confer such authority, resort was necessarily had to the redemption act of 1875. No doubt could be entertained further removed from sensible finance than the relations existing between the currency the Government has issued, the gold held for its redemption and the means which must be resorted to for the purpose of replenishing such redemption when impaired. We have an endless chain of operation constantly depleting the Treasury's gold and never near a final rest.

As if this was not bad enough, we have by a statutory declaration that it is the policy of the government to maintain the parity between the gold and silver currencies and momentum of this exhausting process and added largely to the currency obligations claiming this peculiar gold redemption. Our small gold reserve is thus subject to drain from every side. The demands that increase our danger also increase our need of gold. If this reserve against depletion, and it is most unsatisfactory to know that the protection afforded is only a temporary palliation.

It is perfectly and palpably plain that the only way under present conditions by which the gold reserve could be replenished, is through the issue and sale of the bonds of the government for gold; and yet Congress has not only thus far declined to authorize the issue of bonds best suited to such a purpose but there seems a disposition in some quarters to restrict the issue of bonds and power for the issue of bonds at all. I can not for a moment believe that any of our citizens are deliberately willing that their government should default in its pecuniary obligations or that its financial operations should be reduced to a silver basis. As the Secretary has not yet done my duty was done if I omitted any effort I could make to avert such a calamity.

Questions relating to our banks and currency are closely connected with the subject just referred to, and they also present some unsatisfactory features. Among them is the ideal relation of elasticity in our currency circulation and its frequent concentration in financial centers when it is most needed in other parts of the country. The absolute enforcement of the Government from the present among them is the ideal relationship of the Government to the circulation of the currency of the country. This condition cannot be immediately reached, but as a step in that direction, and as a means of securing a more elastic currency, the Secretary of the Treasury presents in his report a scheme for modifying present banking laws and providing for the issue of circulating notes by State banks, free from taxation under certain limitations.

The Secretary explains his plans so plainly and the advantages are developed by him with such remarkable clearness that any effort on my part to present argument in its support would be superfluous. I shall, therefore, content myself with an unqualified indorsement of the Secretary's proposed changes in the law, and a brief and imperfect statement of their prominent features.

It is proposed to repeal all laws providing for the deposit of United States bonds as security for circulation; to permit national banks to issue circulating notes not exceeding in amount 75 per cent of their paid-up and unimpaired capital, provided they deposit with the Government, as a guarantee fund, in United States legal tender notes, including Treasury notes of 1890, a sum equal to the amount of their circulating notes in amount to 30 per cent of the total to be maintained at all times, but whenever any bank retires any part of its circulation a proportional part of its guarantee fund shall be returned to it; to permit the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare a schedule of the value of gold, silver, mineral oils, cotton and tobacco.

Of dressed beef Great Britain took from us during the first six months of the year 1894 \$10,000,000 worth. Australia is our chief competitor for the trade. Mr. Morton described the quality of American beef as inferior to that of the European farmer will find more advantage from the shipment of dressed beef than from the exportation of live cattle.

Referring to the frequent allegations on the part of the European governments that live animals from the United States are diseased, the Secretary expresses the opinion that these allegations are sometimes based on fear of infection, but are at other times made for economic reasons. He argues that if all American beef going abroad were shipped in the carcass, bearing the government certificate as to its wholesomeness, no certainly could not be shut out from the European market. He suggests that if certain European nations continue to insist on microscopical inspection of American pork and veterinary inspection of beef, with governmental certification to each, the government of the United States might well insist upon similar measures, and certainly could not be shut out from the European market. He suggests that if certain European nations continue to insist on microscopical inspection of American pork and veterinary inspection of beef, with governmental certification to each, the government of the United States might well insist upon similar measures, and certainly could not be shut out from the European market.

He reports a very large increase in the exports of beef and hog products over the year previous, with, on the other hand, a marked decline in the exports of wheat. Better Raise Barley and Corn. The Secretary says that the market leads him to certain conclusions as to the future of our export trade in agricultural products as follows: "Competition of Russia, Argentina, Australia and other countries favored by conditions which enable them to grow wheat at a low cost, and especially by the proximity of their wheat-growing regions to water communication, warns American farmers to no longer depend upon wheat as a staple export crop. On the other hand, a good market, at fair prices, is to be found in the United Kingdom for barley and corn, which, owing to the great variety of uses to which they may be applied, promise to be in constant and increasing demand."

WESTERN FOOT-BALL LEAGUE.

It is the opinion of College Men that One Should Be Organized. FOOTBALL games have been over for this year. The football season of the annual game from Princeton Saturday afternoon with four touchdowns and four goals to nothing. Princeton's standpoint the game was far from being satisfactory, nor was it up to the usual standard of football which both Yale and Princeton have exhibited in years past. The game, however, was quite different from the recent Yale-Harvard slugging match and was played from the start to the finish without a display of temper or a show of blood. Just as long as the game can be played in this way it will remain the most popular of college sports.

The Western football season just closed suggests very strongly the organization of a Western Collegiate Football League. For the last few seasons certain college teams have clearly excelled all their Western rivals, and it is the opinion of many Western college athletes that the Western football league should be organized. This season's work has shown that Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, Purdue, University of Chicago and University of Illinois excel the other Western colleges at the kicking game, just as they have done for several years. These six institutions should establish a league it would undoubtedly greatly improve the game in the West.

With a six-college league, all the members of which had comparatively strong teams, a schedule of games could be arranged in which there would be several games of interest as now shown in the great games East. A point in favor of the league suggested is that four of the colleges are located in large towns, where big attendance at games would be a certainty. The exceptions are the universities of Michigan and Illinois, yet within Ann Arbor and Champaign are not large places they would doubtless turn out well to games of importance, and the attendance of the students alone would be no inconsiderable figure. Lafayette is a thorough football town and games with Purdue will always be a financial success. Almost the same can be said of Madison and the Wisconsin team.

English University Incomes. From the present data it is impossible to determine the total revenues of Cambri ge, since the accounts of the University Chest are not given. The income of the colleges is \$236,247.50 in the University Chest, \$1,735,000 more fortunate. Adding the receipts of the University Chest, \$1,519,748.90, and of the colleges, \$236,247.50, we have a grand total of \$2,001,800.00. This, however, is somewhat too large for the University Chest, \$1,074,830.00, is counted twice. Making the necessary subtraction, there remains \$4,713,660.00. It is the of an approximately correct it says that the annual revenues of Oxford are \$2,000,000, or \$2,500,000.

Bill for Play on the Grass. In Prussia the murder of men, women and children is frequently by the troops and sentinels. The other day a little boy was on the grass of a square in Berlin; the guard tried to arrest him the child, frightened, ran away; the guard pursued him, and he was shot. A frequent I a newspaper concerns them the editor is imprisoned.—Ouida in the Fortnightly Review.

WRITE FOR FARMERS

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF SECRETARY MORTON

Says Wheat Should Not Be Depended On as the Staple Export—More Demand for Barley and Corn—Objections to Our Beef and Pork.

Doesn't Like Silver. The annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture is particularly interesting because of its references to current troubles with foreign governments over the importation of American products. The secretary reviews the subject of foreign markets, and the Secretary of Agriculture particularly interesting because of its references to current troubles with foreign governments over the importation of American products. The secretary reviews the subject of foreign markets, and the Secretary of Agriculture particularly interesting because of its references to current troubles with foreign governments over the importation of American products.

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The work of the Bureau of Animal Industry during the year has been greatly increased, notwithstanding the reduction in the appropriation. The Secretary concludes a review of the year's work, and reports and interstate meat to be amended so as to compel owners of the meat inspected to pay the cost of inspection. If, he argues, the inspection widens the markets, thus enhancing the price of their products, the direct pecuniary beneficiaries, should agree to pay for it.

The inspection of animals received in the United States has been continued in Great Britain, and it was hoped that, having demonstrated that there is no danger of infection, the direct pecuniary beneficiaries, should agree to pay for it.

No Pleuro-Pneumonia for Two Years. More than two years have passed without the development of any pleuro-pneumonia or other disease in this country which might be dangerous to British stock interests. The hoped-for re-ventilation of the market remains unrealized. The scientific investigations of the Bureau have progressed steadily. Special mention is made in the appropriation bill for the current year of tuberculosis and sheep scab as diseases of the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to guard against the introduction of such diseases into life from tuberculosis. The sterilization of milk has been thoroughly explained in a leaflet which has had a wide circulation. It appears that sterilization of milk may be a perfect safeguard wherever it is used.

The Russian thistle is made the text for a suggestion that seeds of new grasses and other plants from abroad must be hereafter very carefully inspected.

The report concludes with a statement showing that of the total exports of this country for 1894 (fiscal year) farm products are valued at \$62,000,000, or 72.5 per cent of the whole. The markets of the world, says the Secretary, demand from the American farmer the very best quality of breadstuffs and materials. The farmer exchanges his products, the result of his labors, which have specific purchasing power, for money having a general purchasing power.

Under the heading, "For Prime Pork Give Us Prime Currency," the Secretary asks: "Would the \$60,000,000 worth of farm products from the United States sold last year to foreign countries have been as remunerative to the American farmer if they had been paid for in silver as they have been paid for in gold or its equivalent?"

"If those buyers demand 'prime' beef for their restaurants, why should not the farmer demand 'prime' currency, the best measure of value, the most fair and facile medium of exchange, in the most unfluctuating market which the world of commerce has ever evolved?"

Seymour Brothers, shoe men of Columbus, Ohio, failed. Asset shared last year to foreign countries. They operated two retail stores in Columbus and one each in Mount Vernon and Mansfield. During the day judgments were taken against the firm for \$16,092.28 and a chattel mortgage given for \$3,000.

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