

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Proprietor

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. APRIL 4

FOR OPEN SESSIONS.

Senator Teller Would Consider Nominations with Open Doors.

MORE NOMINATIONS SENT IN.

Chairman Huston and Ellis H. Roberts Get Good Places—Sensors Said to Contemplate the Course of The Commercial-Gazette with Some Nervousness.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—It is suspected here that Murat Halstead may be re-nominated for minister to Germany after the senate adjourns. This is supposed to have been the conclusion arrived at at the conference of Mr. Sherman, Mr. Blaine and the president yesterday. The adjournment will probably take place today or to-morrow.

Murat Meditates Revenge.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Halstead's rejection still remains the principal topic of conversation among the politicians. Some of the senators who voted against him are already beginning to squirm over rumors that are being circulated to the effect that certain unpleasant things in their records will be published to the world from Ohio.

The relations of Teller, Plumb, and Ingalls to the interior department, and the election of Ingalls and Evarts to the senate are said to be the themes upon which Mr. Halstead's paper will soon discourse at length.

The affair has undoubtedly created some feeling of hostility between the senate and the president. It has given a rebuff to some of the hottest indignation over nominations to escape. The Illinois senators, for instance, are enjoying the president's alleged discomfiture immensely.

Senator Quay's negative vote is taken as a warning to the president that senators must be consulted in making appointments.

Mr. Teller for Open Sessions. WASHINGTON, April 2.—Mr. Teller offered the following resolution in the senate:

Resolved, That hereafter all executive nominations shall be considered in open session of the senate.

He said: "I do not intend to ask a consideration of this resolution at this time. I merely offer it that it may be referred to the committee on rules. At the next regular session of the senate—if I live to be present—I intend to press this resolution in season and out of season. I have never believed that there was any reason why an executive nomination should be considered by the senate with closed doors. I am satisfied that the great majority of the people of the United States, irrespective of party, are of the same opinion. I am tired of giving my reasons to the senate with closed doors for the votes which I give, and of seeing in the newspapers the next day entirely different reasons ascribed to me, and not infrequently no reason at all. I have never expressed a sentiment nor given a vote in the senate with doors closed which I would not give in open senate. I do not believe that any considerable number of senators desire to shield themselves from public criticism or the public gaze in matters of this kind."

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The president sent the following nominations to the senate:

James N. Huston, of Indiana, to be treasurer of the United States.

Ellis H. Roberts, of New York, to be assistant treasurer of the United States at New York city.

William F. Wharton, of Massachusetts, to be assistant secretary of state.

George H. Shields, of Missouri, to be assistant attorney general, vice Zach Montgomery, resigned.

Drury J. Burchett, of Kentucky, to be marshal of the United States for the district of Kentucky.

L. Bradford Prince, of Santa Fe, N. M., to be governor of New Mexico.

Louis A. Walker, of Helena, Mont., to be secretary of Montana.

Also a number of Indian agents, minor territorial officers and army and navy promotions.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The president sent the following nominations to the senate:

John T. Abbott, of New Hampshire, to be minister to the republic of Colombia.

Edwin H. Terrill, of Texas, to be minister to Belgium.

To be delegates to the conference between the United States of America and the republics of Mexico, Central and South America, Hayti, San Domingo and the empire of Brazil, to be held in Washington in 1889, John B. Henderson, of Missouri; Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York; William Pinckney Whyte, of Maryland; Clement Studebaker, of Indiana; T. Jefferson Coolidge, of Massachusetts; William Henry Tre Scott, of South Carolina; Andrew Carnegie, of Pennsylvania; John R. G. Pitkin, of Louisiana; Morris M. Estee, of California; and J. Hanson, of Georgia.

HALSTEAD REJECTED. The silver hair and classic features of Field Marshal Halstead disappeared beneath the surface of the soap at precisely thirty-five minutes past 2 o'clock Saturday. Nineteen senators, two of them Democrats, Messrs. Blackburn and Call, desired his confirmation. Twenty-five senators, all of them Democrats except Messrs. Quay, Teller, Ingalls, Plumb, Evarts and Dawes, voted for his rejection. Mr. Cullum was paired for the rejection of Mr. Halstead, and Stanford, Stewart and Jones did not vote. There were eleven Republicans in all who would have voted to reject the nomination had their votes been needed.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The president sent the following nominations to the senate:

Robert Adams, Jr., of Pennsylvania, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Brazil.

Laurie B. Mizner, of California, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States, to Central American States.

William L. Scruggs, of Georgia, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Vene-

zuela. William O. Bradley, of Kentucky, to be minister resident and consul general of the United States to Corea.

Charles Henry Tighman Lowndes, of Maryland, to be an assistant surgeon in the navy.

George Chandler, of Kansas, to be first assistant secretary of the interior.

George L. Shoup, of Idaho, to be governor of Idaho.

Edward J. Curtis, of Idaho, to be secretary of Idaho.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The agony over the principal foreign missions was quieted by the following nominations sent by the president to the senate:

Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Great Britain.

Murat Halstead, of Ohio, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Germany.

Allen Thorndyke Rice, of New York, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Russia.

Patrick Egan, of Nebraska, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Chili.

Thomas Ryan, of Kansas, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Mexico.

John Hicks, of Wisconsin, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Peru.

George B. Loring, of Massachusetts, to be minister resident and consul general of the United States to Portugal.

Marion Erwin, of Georgia, to be United States attorney for the southern district of Georgia.

Tyng Glenn, of North Carolina, to be United States marshal for the western district of North Carolina.

James O. Churchill, of Missouri, to be surveyor of customs for the port of St. Louis.

Among the postmasters nominated were the following: Robert A. Paul, at Salisbury, Pa.; John U. Patrick, at Clarion, Pa.; David M. Jones, at Scranton, Pa.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The president sent the following nominations to the senate:

Francis E. Warren, of Wyoming territory, to be governor of Wyoming territory.

Benjamin F. White, of Dillon, Mont., to be governor of Montana.

Robert V. Belt, of Maryland, to be assistant commissioner of Indian affairs.

Oscar M. Spellman, of Arkansas, to be marshal of the United States for the eastern district of Arkansas.

Charles C. Walters, of Arkansas, to be United States attorney for the eastern district of Arkansas.

Also a number of postmasters and army and navy promotions.

Stanley Is Well.

LONDON, April 2.—A letter from Henry M. Stanley, dated Simpsurri, Sept. 4, 1888, has reached a friend of the explorer in Edinburgh. In the letter Mr. Stanley says he is well and in good spirits. He met Emin Pasha on the shores of Albert Nyanza. They were together for twenty-six days. When Stanley left Emin Pasha the latter was in good health.

Sir Francis de Winton was interviewed regarding the letter from Stanley. Sir Francis was greatly rejoiced over the contents of the letter, which, he says, will occupy five newspaper columns. He says it will be published today. The government has no knowledge of the contents of the letter.

Women Voted in Detroit.

DETROIT, April 2.—An election was held yesterday in Michigan for a justice of the supreme court and regents of the state university. Meagre returns indicate the choice of C. B. Grant, Republican, for supreme justice and the Democratic candidates for regents. In Detroit women voted for school inspectors for the first time and elected one of their sex, who was endorsed by the Democrats.

A General Shut Down.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—During the present week there will be a general shut down at all of the coal mines along the Monongahela river, and over 6,000 coal miners will be thrown out of employment indefinitely. There is little or no demand for coal, and there are said to be over 6,000,000 bushels in the harbor awaiting orders for shipment.

Chicago Ministers Thank Wasmakner.

CHICAGO, April 2.—The Methodist Episcopal ministers at their regular monthly meeting adopted a resolution expressive of gratitude to Postmaster General Wasmakner for his speech in favor of prohibition delivered at Philadelphia Sunday.

NEWS BRIEVITIES.

Maj. Marcus A. Reno, formerly of the United States army, died at Providence hospital, Washington.

Thomas Keegan, who carried a pike in the Irish rebellion of 1798, died in Newry, Pa., aged 108 years. He had lived there seventy-five years. He voted for Cleveland at the last election, walking to the polls, a long distance from his home. He was in excellent health up to the moment of his death, which occurred immediately after smoking his usual pipe after supper.

William Scheller, a German boy 17 years old, eloped from Evansville, Ind., with pretty Mary Hoshen, a year younger than himself.

Nearly all the Fall River mills are running with their full complement of weavers.

The deadlock in the Rhode Island senatorial contest still continues. One ballot was taken, which stood: Dixon, 41; Wetmore, 31; Arnold (Democrat), 16.

The Hungarian exodus from the Pennsylvania coal regions continues.

Maud S. celebrated her 15th birthday. The president issued a proclamation opening the new territory of Oklahoma to settlement.

It is reported that a bold plot of Mexican brigands to capture wealthy Robert Garrett and hold him for a rich ransom was discovered and foiled by a Texas detective. The party will not go to Mexico as intended.

The Grand Central warehouse, at Rush and North Water streets, Chicago, was burned to the ground and the building and contents a total loss, the aggregate of which is placed at \$1,500,000.

Senator Sherman is going to Europe as soon as the senate adjourns. He does not expect to return before the fall.

The police of Newark are deluged with reports from farmers throughout the state who find resemblances to Salmon, who assaulted Mrs. Mutter last week, in every passing tramp. No definite clue has yet been obtained.

SAMOA'S TEMPEST.

Cabled Confirmation of the Disaster at Samoa.

THE TYPHOON'S TERRIBLE WORK.

H. M. S. Calliope Steams Out to Sea—All Other Vessels in the Harbor Wrecked. Capt. Schoonmaker Washed Overboard from the Vandalia—All Hands Saved from the Trenton—Records of the Unfortunate Victims.

LONDON, April 1.—Further particulars of the disastrous storm at Apia have just been received. The hurricane burst upon the harbor suddenly. The German man-of-war Eber was the first vessel to drag her anchor. She became unmanageable and was driven helplessly on the reef which runs around the harbor. She struck, broadside on, at 6 o'clock in the morning. The shock caused her to lurch and to stagger back and she sank in a moment in deep water. Most of her men were under hatches and scarcely a soul of them escaped.

The German war ship Adler was the next to succumb. She was lifted bodily by gigantic wave and cast on her beam ends on the reef. A struggle for life ensued among the officers and sailors aboard. Many plunged into the raging surf and struck out, some reaching the shore in safety. Others, along with the rigging until the masts fell. Of those in the rigging only two gained the shore. The captain of the Adler and several other officers were saved.

THE NIPSIC BEACHED. Meantime the United States steamer Nipsic had been dragging her anchors and drifting toward the shore. The captain, however, managed to keep control and ran her on a sand bank. Boats were immediately lowered and the whole company were saved with the exception of six men. These were drowned by the capsizing of a boat.

The United States steamer Vandalia was carried before the gale right upon the reef. She struck with a terrible shock, hurling Capt. Schoonmaker against a Gatling gun and he fell stunned. Before he could recover a great wave swept the deck and he was washed away with others into the sea. The vessel sank fifty yards from the Nipsic. Several of the officers and crew were washed overboard and drowned. Others perished while making desperate efforts to swim to the shore. Some remained for hours in the rigging, but heavy and swift succeeding waves dashing over them carried them off one by one.

By this time night had set in. Many natives and Europeans had gathered on the shore, all anxious to render assistance to the unfortunate crews, but owing to the darkness, they were wholly unable to be of service.

THE TRENTON DRIVEN ASHORE. Soon after the Vandalia had sunk the American war ship Trenton broke from her anchorage and was driven upon the wreck of the Vandalia, whence she drifted to the shore. The bottom of the Trenton was completely stove and her hold was half full of water. As morning broke the German man-of-war Olga, although much battered by the heavy seas that constantly broke upon her, became unmanageable and was driven upon the beach, where she lay in a tolerably fair position. The following is a record of the officers and men lost:

Eber—The captain and all other officers except one and seventy-six men.

Nipsic—Seven men.

Adler—Altogether fifteen persons.

Mataafa sent a number of men to the assistance of the ships. They rendered aid in trying to float the Olga.

AT WASHINGTON. The News Officially Communicated by Admiral Kimberley.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The city was wildly excited when the news of the terrible naval disaster at Samoa was received. The bogus report a few weeks ago to the effect that the Nipsic had been sunk by the German men-of-war caused many to discredit the earlier reports of the wreck of the German and American men-of-war by the storm. But official confirmation soon came which left no doubt as to the accuracy of the press dispatches.

Then the suspicion inevitably arose that it was not a storm but a battle that had caused all the damage. Could it be that the strained relations between the German and American forces at Samoa had resulted in a fight and the destruction of both squadrons? This was the thought that was suggested to the public mind by the news which came first in meagre and doubtful form. The average man could not help feeling that there was war in it somehow. The fighting spirit which has held itself in readiness to come forth at any time during the past six months began immediately to manifest itself, but it was soon calmed down by the spread of the fuller and more definite intelligence received at the navy department from Admiral Kimberley.

It was just about early breakfast time when the Western Union telegraph messenger hurried up to the Hotel Arno with all the speed that a telegraph messenger is capable of and delivered this message to Secretary Tracy, who was then preparing to come down to the department.

APRIL 1, 1889. Secretary of Navy, Washington. Hurricane at Apia March 15. Every vessel in harbor on shore except English man-of-war Nipsic, which got by Trenton and Vandalia total losses. Nipsic beached, rudder gone. May be saved. Chances against it. All hands saved, and 1500 tons of cargo.

Vandalia lost four officers and thirty-nine men, namely: Capt. Schoonmaker, Paymaster Arms, Lieut. C. Mariner, Paymaster J. J. C. Mariner, Henry Baker, W. H. Brabant, William Brown, Quartermaster Michael Gahan, John Crouch, R. E. Davis, Thomas G. Downer, M. Erickson, S. C. Gering, Adolph Goring, George Gorham, C. B. Green, Joseph Griffin, E. M. Hattemer, John Hanchett, C. H. Hawker, W. H. Hewat, Frank Jones, George Jordan, W. H. Joseph, John Kelly, Thomas Kelly, M. Kinella, C. P. Kretzer, Charles Krana, F. L. Leonard, George Morgan, Aymer Montgomery, Thomas Riley, P. F. Stalman, C. G. Stanford, John Sims, G. H. Wells, John Willford, Henry Wiksted, Ashkov, Alpeck, Fensang, and Teacher.

Nipsic lost seven men, namely: George Callen, John Gild, Joshua Heap, Thomas Johnson, David Kellisher, Henry Foutsett, William Watson.

All saved from Trenton.

Trenton and Vandalia crews ashore; Nipsic's on board. All stores possible saved. German ships Adler and Eber total losses. Olga beached; may be saved. German losses. It is important to send 500 men home at once. Shall I charter a steamer? Can charter in Auckland. Lieut. Wilson will remain in Apia.

land to obey your orders. Fuller accounts by mail. KIMBERLEY.

The following telegram was received at the department of state:

HAKARA, March 30, 1891 P. M. The foreign office has been officially informed that in a typhoon at Apia the Eber and Adler were totally lost and the Nipsic beached. The Olga stranded, with no loss of life. Three American and all merchant vessels in port were lost. Sixty Americans were killed. English war ship was damaged, and has gone to Sydney. PERDROT.

The following dispatch has been sent to Lieut. Wilson for Admiral Kimberley, care American consul, Auckland:

Take such steps with regard to Nipsic and wrecks and sending men home as you may deem proper. Full power given you. Admiration expressed by Apia. TRACY.

Admiral Kimberley's dispatch is taken to indicate that he had already mailed an account of the wreck. By sharp work it may have been possible for him to have caught the mail steamer which arrives at San Francisco April 13 next, in which case fuller advice may be expected in Washington about April 20.

As a mere matter of property the loss of the three American war ships involves the loss of about \$2,000,000, and the German loss is probably about the same.

A cable message conveying to the president condolences of Queen Victoria, was received at the British legation.

THE UNFORTUNATES. Records of the Officers and Sailors Who Were Lost.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Capt. C. M. Schoonmaker, who commanded the Vandalia at Apia, was appointed to the navy from New York in 1854 and rose from the grade of acting midshipman to that of captain, to which he was commissioned on Oct. 7, 1868. His widow and brother (Judge Schoonmaker) live in Kingston, N. Y. and have been notified by the navy department of the sad occurrence.

Lieut. of Marines Francis E. Sutton was appointed to the Naval academy from New York in 1867. His father is a resident of Rome, N. Y. At the navy department Lieut. Sutton is regarded as having been one of the brightest and most intelligent officers of the marine corps and his loss is greatly deplored.

Paymaster Arms was appointed from Connecticut in 1864, and has been on duty on the Vandalia since May 1887. His family reside at the Crawford Works, New London.

Paymaster's Clerk John Roche was appointed from Ohio, N. Y. He was 28 years of age and a man of athletic build. His nearest relative is J. Jeffrey Roche, who is a poet and assistant editor of The Boston Pilot.

As far as the records of the navy department show, the native of the sailors drowned at Apia was as follows:

Of the Nipsic's crew Johnson was born at Annapolis, Kelleher in Ireland, Pantell in Belgium, Watson in Ireland, Callan in Washington, Gill in Norway and Heap in England.

On the Vandalia: Baker in London, Brisbane on Long Island, Brown in Germany, Craig in Dublin, Ben Davis in Boston, Downey in Baltimore, Ericksson in Sweden, Gorman in Ireland, Green in Baltimore, Hawkins in Washington, Howatt in Troy, Jordan in New York, Riley in Ireland, Stalman and Stanford in California.

The three vessels belong to the Pacific squadron, which is commanded by Rear Admiral Kimberley. The Trenton is the flagship and is commanded by Capt. Norman H. Farquhar, who is also chief of staff to Admiral Kimberley. She is a wooden screw cruiser, shipped, armed with ten guns and with a displacement of 3,900 tons.

The Vandalia is a vessel of the second grade and was commanded by Capt. Cornelius M. Schoonmaker, who took charge of the vessel on April 5, 1888. She is a wooden screw cruiser, bark rigged, carries twelve guns with a displacement of 2,170 tons.

The Nipsic is a third rate wooden vessel carrying six guns and with a displacement of 1,370 tons. She is schooner rigged and her propulsion is by a screw. She is in charge of Commander Dennis W. Mullane, who assumed charge of her in October, 1887.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S ESCAPE. H. M. S. Calliope Steamed Out to Sea. Superior British Seamanship Claimed.

AUCKLAND, April 1.—Later advices received here regarding the hurricane which devastated Samoa and wrecked a number of German and American war ships, says the storm swept the islands on March 16. All the war ships attempted to put to sea, but only the English steamer Calliope succeeded in getting out. Merchant vessels suffered severely. The bark Peter Godfrey, one other bark and seven coasters were wrecked and four persons were drowned. The Calliope sailed for Sydney. The Peter Godfrey was a German bark. She had arrived at Samoa from Sydney.

LONDON, April 1.—The terrible news from Samoa caused a profound sensation here and much sympathy is felt and expressed for the gallant men who lost their lives. At the admiralty nothing is known beyond what was cabled, but the officials were very jubilant at the escape of the Calliope, which their unhesitating attribution to the superior quality of British seamanship.

The Foreign Men-of-War. WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Adler was a gunboat of only 584 tons displacement and 724 indicated horse power. She was built in 1888 and cost a quarter of a million dollars. The gunboat Eber was launched in 1877. She had double the displacement and three times the horsepower of the Adler, and could speed five knots an hour. The Olga was a corvette built in 1880. She had about 50 per cent more bulk than the Eber, but not having steam power in proportion her speed was only one knot an hour less. She cost over half a million dollars. The three were unarmored ships.

The British corvette Calliope is a fine ship. She was launched in 1884, and cost about \$600,000. Her displacement is 3,770, and indicated horse power 4,030. She carries coal enough to steam 4,000 miles at ten knots an hour, and can attain a speed of 19.75 knots when required.

John Bright's Burial. LONDON, April 1.—John Bright was buried in a dismal quarter of the cemetery at Rochdale with befitting simplicity in regard to ceremony, but amid manifestations of popular grief and respect which monarchs cannot command.

The vast majority of Englishmen the funeral oration of the dead tribune was preached in the house of commons in the superb speech in which Mr. Gladstone set forth the virtues of his lifelong friend.

Commissioner Cleveland. NEW YORK, April 2.—Judge Patterson, in the supreme court, appointed ex-President Grover Cleveland, Charles Condit and Leicoster C. Holme as a commission in the matter of Highbridge park.

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