

THE NEWS.

The New England Burglary Insurance Company, at Boston announced that it had decided to go out of business.

J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York, deny that they have an interest in any proposed consolidation of sewer pipe manufacturers.

Miss Francis E. Willard, President of the National American Woman's Christian Temperance Union, sailed on the steamer St. Louis for Southampton.

The Grand Jury at St. Louis returned an indictment against John E. Reidy, ex-police man and Treasurer of the Police Relief Association, who is charged with embezzling \$8,000 of the funds of that association.

Capt. Niebauer, General Manager Wilson and Superintendent Schloss, of the Alaska Commercial Company, at Jeffersonville, Ind., are negotiating with Capt. E. J. Howard for the building of four steel steamers for the Yukon River.

Judge George S. Batchelder, of Saratoga, N. Y., appointed by President McKinley a member of the International Tribunal in Egypt, will, with his family, sail from New York on December 11 for Cairo, his future judicial residence.

The Court of Appeals, at Albany, N. Y., dismissed the motion for a reargument of the case of Charles N. Burgess, who was convicted of murder in the first degree for killing a farmer named Whitlock, in Sterling, Cayuga county, Burgess will therefore be electrocuted during the week beginning December 6.

Seth Carter killed his sweetheart, Alberta Brackley, in Galveston, Tex.

The Vanderbilt interests and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company are reported to be in a scheme for controlling the soft coal markets.

James Manning, a burglar, who, it is said, is wanted in Maryland, escaped from jail at Flemington, N. J.

Neaf Apgar, widely known as a rifle shot, manager of the Pine Point House at Orange Lake, six miles from Newburgh, N. Y., was accidentally shot by a friend while out hunting. Apgar was wounded in one of his legs. The physicians hope to be able to save the injured member.

William Horan shot and fatally wounded Allen Griffy, in Goshen, O., in a street quarrel. Horner surrendered himself. He says Griffy had threatened to kill him and was out hunting him when they met. Both are farmers and Griffy was wealthy.

Two men, Robert Henry and Robert Starr, were killed by the explosion of a boiler used to supply steam for three commercial buildings in Rochester, N. Y. Henry was the fireman and Starr, a boiler inspector, was examining the plant when the explosion occurred.

Two sleeping cars on the rear of a West Shore train jumped the tracks in the Buffalo New York Central yards one of them toppling over on its side. Theresa A. McCarthy, of 462 Frederick Avenue, Detroit, was severely injured and was taken to a hospital.

The schooner Dreadnaught, from New York for Stonington, was run into and sunk by the iron tug John F. Gayner, off Bartlett's Reef. Her crew was saved and landed at New London, Conn.

The Grand Jury at Taunton, Mass., has found indictments against W. Shay and Frank Ford, Common Councilmen of Fall River for soliciting bribes in connection with the awarding of contracts for furnishing a school.

The steamer Marion, from Philadelphia for Ocean City, was disabled off Cold Spring Life-Saving Station by the breaking of her machinery. The crew was brought ashore by the life-saving men.

The department store of Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, in the heart of Harrisburg, Pa., was robbed of \$3,500 in money, and silks to the value of \$500. The police have no clue to the robbers.

John O'Neil, Jr., the murderer of Mrs. Hattie E. McCloud, was sentenced at Greenfield, Mass., to be hanged on January 7, 1898.

The silk mill and dyeing establishment at Oxford, Warren County, N. J., was destroyed by fire. Loss about \$25,000. There is reason to suspect that the building was set on fire.

Gov. Wolcott, of Massachusetts, was tendered a reception by the business men of Colorado Springs, at the club house of the El Paso Club. About 200 representative citizens were present.

A representative of a French syndicate is at Fairbank, Minn., from Paris, to secure from the Orinoco Company, whose headquarters is at Fairbank, a portion of the gold territory on its Venezuelan concessions.

The explosion of the engine and boiler of John Edwards' steam mill, at Louisville, Miss., caused the death of Frank Woodward, Jim Hemphill, and Fayette Norton. Several others were injured.

The merchants' organization of San Francisco have telegraphed to Charles H. Cramp, of Philadelphia, urging the advantages of San Francisco as the southern terminus of the Alaskan steamer line to be established by the Cramps.

Lieut. W. D. Hughes, of the United States Navy, has been attached to the naval militia of California. His special duties will be to instruct the men of the six divisions of the battalion in drill and the tactics of naval warfare.

The articles of incorporation of the Crockett Sugar Refinery have been filed at San Francisco; capital, \$2,500,000. The directors are Louis Stoss, R. K. Ribbel, George W. McNear, Jr., George E. Falchid, C. M. Cooke, and O. M. Vesper.

Out of 400 tons of sugar beets made at the South Dakota experiment station, at Brookings, many give over 20 per cent. sugar. Some farms gave as high as 22 and 23.5 per cent. These are believed to be the most remarkable beet tests ever made.

The Building Trades' Council, of San Francisco, has adopted resolutions petitioning Congress to suspend all immigration to this country for at least the period of ten years, that the great army of unemployed may have the opportunity of earning an existence.

F. A. Kruger, one of three sailors charged with attempting to burn up the whaling bark John Winthrop, in Berling Sea, so as to get a chance to go to the Klondyke, has been discharged at San Francisco, on account of lack of evidence, his two alleged accomplices having retracted their sensational confessions.

A New B. & O. Bridge. Quite a number of miles of new 80th steel rail has been laid on the Columbus and Newark division of the B. & O., replacing old rail. Almost half a mile of trestle has been converted into an embankment on the same division. Other improvements on the B. & O. lines, west of the Ohio river, include a four span steel bridge 900 feet long across the Hocking river, at Zanesville, and two iron bridges on the Midland division.

A new passenger and freight depot has been built at Wooster and a new freight house at Bellaire.

DUEL TO DEATH.

J. W. Harris, His Brother and G. B. Gerald Participants.

ALL PROMINENT MEN.

The Fusillade Opened by J. W. Harris, Editor of the Waco Times-Herald, Who Fired on Judge Gerald—The Latter Returned the Fire, and Then W. A. Harris Joined in the Fray.

A special to the St. Louis Republic from Waco says: J. W. Harris, editor of the Waco Times-Herald, a morning paper, and W. A. Harris, his brother, on one side, and Judge C. B. Gerald, a prominent citizen, fought a duel to the death on the street at 5 o'clock Friday afternoon. W. A. Harris was shot dead, J. W. Harris wounded fatally, his body being paralyzed, and Gerald shot in the side and may die. The trouble was the outcome of the mobbing of W. C. Brann, publisher of the Iconoclast.

Gerald was ex-county judge and one of Waco's most prominent citizens. He had written a bitter criticism on Baylor University with reference to the recent mobbing of W. C. Brann and had filed it with Editor Harris for publication. Afterward he asked to have his manuscript returned and became incensed at the editor's delay in complying. Bad feeling resulted, and when Judge Gerald was crossing the street at the corner of Fourth and Austin streets at five o'clock Editor Harris came out of a drug store and opened fire upon him. Gerald immediately drew his revolver and returned the fire.

Hearing the shooting W. A. Harris came up on the scene and took a hand in the fusillade, shooting Gerald from behind. Gerald pursued him in the drug store, shouting as he ran. Harris fell to the floor with the words: "You shot me in the back."

Gerald emptied the remaining chambers in his weapon into the prostrate form of his victim, killing him on the spot. He then left the scene.

A little colored boy who stood near, was shot in the leg by a stray bullet.

Editor Harris was carried into the drug store by friends. His wife and daughter were notified, and were soon at his side. The scene was pitiful, the wife and daughter weeping, while the husband and father lay prostrate unable to move a muscle of his body or speak. His windpipe had been severed by a bullet, which injured his spinal column. He was removed to his home, but cannot live.

Judge Gerald was wounded in his neck and side. While serious, his wounds cannot be said to be necessarily fatal. The excitement is very great and public opinion seems to be divided.

WHITE HOUSE RECEPTIONS. A Decided Innovation Arranged for 1898 to Avoid Crowds.

A despatch from Washington, D. C., says: The official programme for the receptions of 1898 at the White House by President and Mrs. McKinley has been issued. It is as follows:

January 1, Saturday—President's public reception, 11 A. M. to 1:30 P. M.

January 5, Wednesday—Diplomatic, judicial and congressional reception, 9 to 11 P. M.

January 7, Friday—Cabinet dinner, 8 P. M.

January 12, Wednesday—Diplomatic dinner 8 P. M.

January 19, Wednesday—Judicial and congressional reception, 9 to 11 P. M.

January 26, Wednesday—Supreme Court dinner, 8 P. M.

February 2, Wednesday—Army and navy reception, 9 to 11 P. M.

February 9, Wednesday—Congressional, diplomatic and judicial reception, 9 to 11 P. M.

February 16, Wednesday—Public reception, 9 to 11 P. M.

Invitations will not include all the receptions, but during the season all persons in official life will be invited.

The official programme for the division of the receptions says:

"January 5, Wednesday—The diplomatic corps. The Supreme Court, The Congress.

"January 19, Wednesday—The Supreme Court and judiciary. Part of the Congress. Part of the press.

"February 2, Wednesday—The army, the navy and marine corps. Part of Congress. Part of the press.

"February 9, Wednesday—Part of Congress. The diplomatic corps. The judiciary. Part of the press. Government officials.

"All of these events, excepting New Year's reception and the public receptions, will be by card invitation. Only those invited will be present, but all who are entitled will be given an opportunity to be present at least once during the season. The avoidance of excessive and dangerous crowding will add to the attractiveness of all the receptions."

This is a decided change from the previous official receptions, when invitations included all persons in official life for all the receptions. It is stated that the division has been made to avoid large crowds at the receptions, but it is an innovation that doubtless will cause considerable animated talk in Washington society circles.

FIRE IN MELBOURNE.

A Block of Business Houses in the Australian City Destroyed.

A great fire broke out in Melbourne and in a very short space of time did enormous damage. It started in the warehouse of Craig Williamson, in Elizabeth street, in the very heart of the city. A strong wind was blowing and the fiercely fanned flames rapidly engulfed building after building. Despite the desperate efforts of the firemen, the entire block bounded by Elizabeth, Flinders and Swanston streets and Flinders lane, with the exception of two buildings on the Swanston street front, were destroyed within three hours.

The burned section included many of the largest business houses in Melbourne. The buildings were completely gutted. As most of them contained soft goods the flames progressed with a rapidity which defied all checking, and in the furious wind ashes and burning debris were carried into the suburbs a distance of two miles.

It is estimated that the loss will reach £1,000,000 (\$5,000,000) while the trade in soft goods has received a serious setback. Hundreds of employes of all sorts have been suddenly thrown out of employment. Melbourne is the capital of the British colony of Victoria, in Southeast Australia. The city's population in 1891 was 491,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Spanish cabinet received a letter from Minister Woodford expressing the satisfaction and gratitude of the United States government at the release of the Competitor prisoners, who were delivered by Marshal Blanco to Consul-General Lee at Havana.

Dispatches from Madrid announce the surrender of all the important insurgent chiefs in the Philippine Islands and the complete pacification of the colony.

Signor Giuseppe Verdi, the composer, is prostrated by the death of his wife, and serious results are feared.

Sir Henry Doulton, head of the firm of Doulton & Co., Lambeth potters, is dead. General Weyler arrived at Coruna, Spain, but continued to Barcelona without landing.

A despatch from Havana to a Madrid newspaper says there is not a single sign of the submission of the Cuban insurgents.

Fire in London destroyed a hundred and fifty large warehouses, causing a loss of about \$25,000,000. The historic St. Giles Church, containing the tomb of John Milton, was badly damaged.

In the Chamber of Deputies at Montevideo, Uruguay, Dr. Herrera Obea demanded the resignation of President Cuestas.

The government of Canada has decided to send a commission to Washington to try and reach a settlement of questions pending between Canada and the United States.

Melo, the soldier, who tried to kill President Morales, of Brazil has made a written confession involving many well-known officials in the plot.

Eight persons were crushed to death in a panic at a circus near Kovna, Poland.

The Turkish government has yielded to the demands of Austria for satisfaction for indignities to an Austrian merchant in Merzsin.

Count Esterhazy has demanded an investigation in connection with the case of Captain Dreyfus.

A fierce struggle is in progress in London between those who favor the introduction of religious teaching in the schools and those who oppose it.

Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, in receiving the Hungarian delegation, referred to the said shaming of Austria's relations with Russia on an additional guarantee of peace.

The National Union of Conservative Associations favors a royal residence in Ireland.

Prof. W. H. von Richel, the publisher and historian, died in Munich, Bavaria, aged seventy-five years.

John Frazer's claim to the Lord peerage was dismissed by the Court of Session at Edinburgh.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

"I am the Father of the Faithful, and you are the most beloved of my children," said the Pope to the Irish pilgrims.

His health permitting, Mr. Gladstone meditates an important biographical work embracing the lives of most of the distinguished modern divines, but there are disquieting rumors in circulation as to the marked manner in which old age and infirmities are growing upon the "Grand Old Man."

Ziller, who began life as a butcher lad, and who for years has been the most successful purveyor to the midnight pleasures of Paris, died suddenly in his luxurious flat on the Rue St. Lazare. He was proprietor of the Jardin de Paris, of the switchboard railroad near the Madeleine, and of the notorious Moulin Rouge.

Bjornstjerne Bjornson and his daughter, Mrs. Berglied Ibsen, recently gave in Copenhagen an evening of reading and music. The Norwegian poet disclosed, notwithstanding his 65 years, a remarkable powerful and resonant voice, and his reading of several poems of Victor Hugo that he had translated into Norwegian prose was much applauded.

Prince Radziwill, who is the owner of the Jardin de Paris, late des Peupliers, is now restoring the tomb of Jean Jacques in that park. It has been said that the philosopher's body was never removed from the Isle des Peupliers, and that the bones now in the Pantheon in Paris are those of animals. The restoration of the tomb will give an opportunity to settle the matter definitely.

William C. Todd, of Atkinson, N. H., has embarked Boston Fabrics Library with \$2,000 a year for the purchase of newspapers. Mr. Todd says he is "impressed with the increasing importance and influence of newspapers and the great demand for them by all classes of the community." He gives the money on the simple condition that the whole annual interest on the \$50,000 be expended for newspaper subscriptions.

Wm. B. Howell, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was a prominent boy in the Department 15 years ago.

Henry Ward Beecher always used to break down when asked—as he was every Sunday when a boy—to recite the catechism.

Miss Susan Randall, daughter of the late Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, is a clerk in the Friends' Library in Germantown, Pa.

Chauncey M. Depew never drinks anything at a banquet except the driest kind of champagne, and if he is to speak he drinks no wine at all until after he has finished his speech. Two glasses of brut champagne are usually his limit.

A bust of Charles Stewart Parnell has just been added to the National Portrait Gallery, London. It is the work of Miss Mary Grant, and was hung in the great British gallery of celebrities on the sixth anniversary of the death of the great Irish leader.

Mrs. Elizabeth Strangoe, who died recently in Lamoni, Ia., was the widow of the famous James Jesse Strangoe, who 40 years ago became the self-elected successor of Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet, and King of Beaver Island, Mich.

Masseuse's new opera "Sappho," based on Alphonse Daudet's romance, which will be sung in Paris shortly with Calve in the principal part, is another illustration of feminine wild blood. French novelists, composers and librettists of the day seem unable to find any other theme.

It is said that the Princess of Wales is becoming extremely sensitive to the effects of music, and that there is one air, from an oratorio, to which she can never listen without shedding tears. As a young girl the Princess used to practice the piano a great deal, and could spend many happy hours alone with the instrument.

President Stryker, of Hamilton College, in a recent address, threw out a hint that is worthy of consideration by those who are prone to excessive pride in circumstances of birth. "We ought," he said, "to think more of what our ancestors would think of us than of what we think of them."

Artillery Wagon Exploded. An artillery wagon loaded with powder and gun cotton, exploded at Mexico City, Mex., killing four men and wounding eight soldiers and citizens fatally, and shaking the ground for many blocks.

WAR ON FEVER GERMS.

Officials Trying to Prevent an Outbreak Next Year.

DISINFECTING SQUAD.

The Occupants are Made to Take a Bath in Solution of Bichloride of Mercury and Don Clothing Brought From the Outside, Then They Leave and the Squad Begins a Process.

A despatch from New Orleans, La., says:—The yellow fever may now be considered to have been suppressed here. There are a few new cases each day, but these are generally mild, and in another week the disease is expected to have been obliterated as far as New Orleans is concerned.

In the past there has always been a recurrence of the fever the year following an outbreak. This has been due to the fact that clothing or bedding alive with germs, which has been packed away in boxes or trunks during the winter was brought out again in the spring, starting the disease on a new career with a long summer ahead in which to work its ravages. It is a well-known fact that the germs cannot live in a temperature as low as 50 degrees above zero, or in the sunlight, but packed away in dark corners and in rooms where the temperature is never allowed to drop to 50, they propagate at a tremendous rate, and on the first appearance of warm weather begin their insidious work.

Acting on the belief, the authorities have been bending all their energies toward the destruction of the germs. Wherever a house has been infected the disinfecting corps was dispatched to the place to disinfect it as soon as the patient recovered or died. This was a thorough process, and it proved effective for not one this year has the fever reappeared in the same house unless taken there from a new source of infection.

A disinfecting squad consists of four men. The occupants of the house to be disinfected are made to take a bath in a solution of bichloride of mercury and to don clothing taken to them from the outside. Then they leave the house, while the squad hermetically seals each room, and through the key-hole of the door injects into the room a solution of formaldehyde gas. This gas is said to be the best disinfectant known, and it permeates every nook and corner of the room and every article of clothing. From three to five hours are required to disinfect a house in this manner.

There is a belief that all cases of the fever were not reported, and thus some infected houses may have escaped disinfection. But the authorities are urging upon the people generally the necessity of opening their houses upon the appearance of cold weather, so as to allow the cold air to penetrate every nook and corner, and also clothing, and giving some assurance that where the disinfecting corps could not be sent the work of germ-killing will go on. There are a hundred men engaged in the work of systematic disinfection, and they will continue at it as long as there is any vestige of fever in the city.

One of the principal lessons of the fever has been the efficacy of thorough quarantine. While it is true that in some sections of the city the house quarantines were not as thorough as they should have been, there are several other sections where it has proved extremely effective. If the fever is discovered in its incipency, there is not the slightest doubt among the leading sanitarians and physicians here that it can be stamped out without the development of another case.

FORCE OF NITRO-GLYCERINE.

The Explosion Nearly Wiped an Indiana Town from the Map.

Chesterfield, Ind., was almost wiped off the map by the explosion of eighty quarts of nitro-glycerine, which had been brought overland from Memphis and placed in an open field, a half a mile from the town.

Marion Mansey and Sam Maguire were working at a gas well near by when the explosion occurred. Mansey was thrown fifty feet, but not seriously injured. Maguire was also thrown a hundred feet in the air and badly lacerated, but will recover. James Gold's house, 300 rods distant, was torn to pieces.

The explosion tore a hole in the ground down the water line. So far as learned the explosion was spontaneous. A three-ton engine was torn to fragments, and every living animal was killed instantly. The little town of Chesterfield is a mass of ruins; every house was moved from its foundations, windows shattered, doors smashed in, every light put out, and the plastering shaken from the walls. Several people were shaken out of bed.

At Daleville, two miles away, and at Yorktown, six miles distant, the damage was almost as great. Many people were injured, and it is a miracle that none were killed outright.

The jar of the explosion was felt for fifteen miles in all directions. The gas in the well was blown out, and a workman named Cooper lit it, and caused another explosion, in which he was fatally burned. The damage cannot be estimated.

PRISONERS REBEL.

A Fierce Fight Between Them and a Sheriff's posse.

Nineteen prisoners confined in the Gibson county, Ind., jail declared themselves in open revolt against Sheriff Murphy. For several days threats have been made by the prisoners, and the sheriff had been warned.

The men declare they would have more food or kill the sheriff. A posse of deputies were placed outside the jail, while Sheriff Murphy entered the building alone.

Soon as he closed the door the prisoners, headed by John Boger, a notorious criminal, rushed upon him, and were about to carry out their threats, when the posse rescued the sheriff. A fierce fight ensued between Boger and Murphy, and Boger was beaten almost into insensibility and then thrown into a cell. When the prisoner saw that the leader worried they were suppressed without further trouble. Boger declared he will kill Sheriff Murphy.

An Old Woman Choked to Death.

Mrs. Caroline Abke, aged 70 years, who lived alone near Leavesworth, Kan., was found dead in her house by a son. Marks on her neck indicated that she had been choked to death. A lock on an outside door had been broken, apparently by burglars, and the house ransacked. Mr. Abke was eccentric and was believed to possess considerable money.

The revenue cutter Bear sailed from Seattle, Wash., to the relief of the ice-bound whalers.

A PHEASANT FARM.

HOW GREAT NUMBERS OF THE BIRDS ARE REARED IN ENGLAND.

A Large Farm Divided into Numerous Paddocks—Movable Pens—Disposition of the Eggs—Carrying the Laying Hens to Breakfast.

The pheasant is on the wing, and powder and shot are in the air, says the London Sketch. Where do the pheasants come from? Few people can tell you that. There is a vague idea that the birds are creatures of nature pure and simple. On the contrary, an enormous number of them are reared by the artificial processes of the pheasant farmer. One of the largest pheasant farms in the kingdom is that of Messrs. Dwight, Great Berkhampstead, while another is Mr. Montagu Robb's, at Petersfield, on the Hampshire Downs. The first essential for pheasant rearing is plenty of space. Thus, for instance, Mr. Robb's farm covers an area of about 400 acres, which is divided into large paddocks, with six-foot wire netting; the winter was brought out again in the spring, starting the disease on a new career with a long summer ahead in which to work its ravages. It is a well-known fact that the germs cannot live in a temperature as low as 50 degrees above zero, or in the sunlight, but packed away in dark corners and in rooms where the temperature is never allowed to drop to 50, they propagate at a tremendous rate, and on the first appearance of warm weather begin their insidious work.

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The young birds are hatched they are taken to a large meadow in which long lanes have been mown either in the grass or clover. Here, at intervals of about twenty feet, are placed some 600 coops. To these the foster mothers are tethered; their experience during the hatching time has accustomed them to the stake, and they generally settle quietly down with their charges. The latter soon make themselves at home, using the long, unown grass for shelter from the midday sun, and the coop and foster

mother for the same purpose when it rains. Of course, they are attentively watched and cherished by the birdmen, who reside in the field, and feed their charges three or four times a day. About the end of August they are ready for sale and removal to the covert. Here they will grow wilder, still, and when the leaves are turning yellow and the noise of the sporting gun is heard in the land they will take to their wings and fly as high and with as much skill as their wilder brothers. The most experienced sportsman cannot tell the difference; he will always find there is plenty of room to miss them.

CORN MAKES GOOD FUEL.

So Say Farmers Who Have Been Making the Trial.

There is an interesting discussion going on among farmers as to the value of corn as fuel. Many of them claim that corn is far superior to coal. Others say that they do not like the idea of using a food such as corn for fuel. Levi Gardner, a prominent farmer, speaking on this subject, said:

"I have proved after considerable experience that corn makes a better and cheaper fuel than coal. Last fall I had ten acres of corn. From this crop I not only had sufficient fuel for winter and spring use, but I also fed two of my horses and one cow with corn for the same length of time."

J. C. Beach, an old settler here, spoke in similar terms. He said: "One winter I traded a large quantity of my corn for wood. I have always regretted that transaction. The wood burned up much more quickly than the corn would have done. Corn gives out a great deal more heat per pound than either wood or coal. Corn is a clean fuel. It burns with an intense heat. Some people don't like the idea of burning corn. They say it is meant for food and not for fuel. But what does that matter if it saves them money?"

"Corn as a fuel has two disadvantages. First, it gives out such intense heat that it is liable to injure the stove; second, a bin full of corn always attracts rats to a house. The first difficulty can be removed with a suitable stout stove. The second with a few traps and cats. At the present prices of corn and coal I believe it pays the farmer to burn corn."

One of the most thrifty and successful farmers of this neighborhood is John Anderson. He said: "There is no doubt that when coal is dear and corn cheap farmers should use corn for fuel. If the burning of corn became common it would surely tend to lower the price of coal. I use corn for cooking purposes, and I think it far ahead of coal. A farmer can grow a crop of corn on the same land again and again, but he can't raise a coal crop. I raise enough corn for feeding and fueling purposes. This combination, I think, the best and most economical for farmers."—St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

Stick to the Shirk.

Some time since the Canadian Government issued a notice to the effect that wrecks do not break up rapidly on the coast of Vancouver Island. Seamen were cautioned that in the event of approaching shipwreck to stay by the vessel as long as possible, because all loss of life in the past had been caused through attempting to get ashore, or through exposure after landing.

Quite recently a large British sailing vessel was off the coast of Vancouver Island. For three days a dense fog prevailed, and the captain lost his bearings. Suddenly the roar of breakers was heard