in Minnesota Recently.

WAS CAUSED BY FROST SPICULÆ.

in Polar Regions.

STRICTLY LOCAL IN ITS CHARACTER

pearances for this latitude. Like the rain-

bow, such a spectacle is local, so that while

stated in this case, as the published de-

THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

PITTSBURG, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 14 1892.

FROM LAKES TO GULF

The Elaborate Canal System to Be Proposed in Ohio's Legislature.

CHANNELS 20 FEET DEEP.

So as to Accomodate the Largest Boats on the Inland Seas.

A BRANCH TO REACH PITTSBURG.

The Great Objection Is That the Ohio Can't Carry Large Craft.

WATER SUPPLIES AND RIGHTS OF WAY

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.] TOLEDO, O., Feb. 14.



Canal. It is quite similar to the scheme agitated in Ohio in 1887. It lacks, however, some of the objectionable features

the Wallionding to almost, if not entirely, equal it. This would provide a splendid outlet to the immense coal production there. Vessels would be enabled to float through Cleveland, Akron, Canal Fulton, Massillon, Canal Dover, New Philadelphia and a hundred thriving villages, to Coshocton, where the Wallionding leaves the parent waterway. Then for 40 miles they would pass only coal mines and what might be coal mines. Their cargoes would be handled but once, and the ship, laden with fuel for cold feet a thousand miles away, would have plain sailing.

have plain sailing.

But what if Duluth and Chicago and a hundred other cities should prefer coal from Pennsylvania's famous mines?

Mr. Gear's bill provides the way. The canal would be enlarged to Dresden, where the millions expended by the State on the Muskingum, make it navigable to Marietta, Muskingum, make it navigable to Marietta, at its mouth. Zanesville and McConnells-ville would be the only large cities passed. Vessels destined to Pittsburg would wind past them, up the Ohio, passing Bellaire, Wheeling. Steubenville, Wellsville and East Liverpool to the Iron City. Cargoes of wheat, flour, lumber or iron would be brought, for they find a market in the East. Pittsburg could send her products straight to the great lake ports, paying only the small freights which have long been the bane of the railroads which have to compete with lake rates. with lake rates.

A Short Cut for Pittsburg.

The proposition to sell or lesse the minor canals would also give an opportunity for a good waterway in and out of Pittsburg. It would be the improvement of the old bed which runs from East Liverpool through New Lisbon, Hanoverton, East Rochester, Bayard Minerya Malrage and Watershall Bayard, Minerva, Malvern and Waynesbor-cugh, joining the Ohio Canal at Bolivar, on the line between Stark and Tuscarawas counties. The distance by water between Pittsburg and Cleveland would be about 175 miles. Without this short cut it would be miles. Without this short cut it would be 425 miles or more. The benefits to be derived from such inland navigation are incalto the ocean, via culable, and should Ohio once complete the Ohio, Lake what Mr. Gear has planned for her to do, Erie and the Erie inland commerce will receive such an îm-

The enlarging of the Miami and Eric Canal would entail by far the greater expense. The projectors of the bill estimate that twothen urged. At that time it was proposed thirds of the \$28,000,000 would have to be

Garfield followed the towpath are still strong and abundant. But the Miami and Erie Canal has to depend on reservoirs. There are three of them, one for each of the levels which have been established. The first level is from Toledo to New Bremen, 114 miles; this is called the Lake Erie rise. The ascent is 118 feet, and to make it 49 locks are required. Several of these, however, are used to drop into valleys where the advantages of some navigable stream may be utilized. This level is fed principally by the St. Mary's reservoir. Several streams which flow into the Maumee at Defiance and Ft. Wayne assist somewhat in helping out, but the great volume of water comes from the reservoir.

The Great St. Mary's Reservoir.

The latter is the largest artificial body of water in the world, It is 12 miles long and has an average width of 6 miles. It is located at the sources of the Little Wabash, St. Mary's and about a dozen of smaller rivers. The site was once a vast swamp. The State built a big bank around it, allowed the streams which came down from the high land around to flow into it and retained the natural rainfall as fast as it came. In this manner an average depth of six feet was obtained. The Great St. Mary's Reservoir.

manner an average depth of six feet was obtained.

The first level ends at New Bremen where the summit level commences. At this point the canal is 512 feet above the Ohio river and 118 feet above Lake Erie. A gorge or canon 119 feet deep would allow the water of Lake Erie to flow into the Ohio river and the canal problem would then be forever settled. The gorge need extend no further south than Lockington, at the southern end of the summit level. This fixes the length of the level at 23 miles. It has no locks, the south end being at the same altitude of the north end. The water supply is obtained from Laramie reservoir. This is a pool about two miles long and half a mile wide. There is considerable question as to how long this reservoir would hold out when great ships drawing 20 feet of water passed through the locks at the Southern end. The reservoir is so small and its feeders are so spasmodic that it is unsafe to depend upon them. Greater drains would be made upon the Laramie reservoir than any of the others because of the great incline at Lockington.

At this village alone there are 43 locks, At this village alone there are 43 locks,



MAP SHOWING THE PROPOSED SYSTEM OF INLAND WATERWAYS.

that a ship canal be constructed from Toledo to Cincinnati by merely enlarging the present Miami and Erie Canal. The fact that Ohio had another canal connecting the lake and the Ohio river excited the jealousy of the portions of the State through which it passed, and the attempt died with its agitation. To get around this the new bill provides that both canals shall be so enlarged that the largest lake vessels may navigate

By its provisions the State is to appropriate \$28,000,000 for the canals. All the other canals in the State—the Licking, Walhending, Wabash and Lake Erie, Warren county, about three-fourths of the Warren county, about three-fourths of the Ohio and over a dozen short ones—are to be sold to private corporations. If they cannot be sold at a good figure the State is to lease them. The fund thus raised goes into that for the improvement of the two remaining canals.

mee river, to the heart of Cincinnati. The distance is 244 miles. The first part is 60 feet wide, 6 feet deep and 66 miles long, between Toledo and Junction, in Paulding county. The next part, 114 miles, between Junction and Dayton, is 5 feet deep, and 50 wide. The remaining part, 64 miles long, is 4 feet deep and 40 feet wide. The Ohio Canal is also about the

The proposition for the new canal is that it be 150 feet wide and 20 feet deep. The proposed canal would therefore be about 11 undoubtedly be the greatest canal in the world, all points considered. The object in To Be Surveyed Next Summer.

It is estimated that five years will be re
making it so deep is to keep in step with the demands made upon Congress by the Detroit Waterways Convention for a 20-

foot channel all over the lakes. Thus the

largest lake carriers would be enabled to

the unsalted seas," to New Orleans, the Horizon City of the Father of Waters.

There would be a continuous stretch of over 3,000 miles of fresh water navigation,

the longest on earth. It would render pos-sible a multitude of schemes which would naturally be declared crazy ones. Think of

Shipping a cargo of cotton direct from Natchez to Buffalo, or a boat load of copper from Marquette to Galveston! Salt loaded on a ship at Saginaw might be unloaded at

Nashville or Wheeling or Sioux City. War vessels stationed on the Mexican frontier

could hasten to repel an invasion at Sault Ste. Marie, on the Canadian frontier.

A Very Big Undertaking.

To accomplish all this would require the

removal of 2,792,588,800 cubic feet of earth, not counting in the hills and hollows on the

route and counting out the present canal bed. It would necessitate the removal of hundreds

of large warehouses and manufactories built upon the canal banks in Toledo, Defiance,

Troy, Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati. In some places railroads have secured the

right of way along the canal bank, and to widen the channel the State would have to

fight a legal battle with them. Nearly every foot of the way would have to be

bought, except in some of the large cities. Here the State is supposed to own 90 feet on each side of the canal. However, it has

long been appropriated to private uses and it would take much litigation to recover a

good title.

As to the supply of water in the case of

the Ohio canal it is believed the natural feeders tapped along the route would be ample. The same streams and lakes

HIDRIVER RISE

SHOWING LEVELS ON THE MIAMI AND ERIE CANAL.

quired to complete the work, and every will be made to get the measure through this session of the Assembly so that the surveyors may complete their work during the coming summer. The bill would have been introduced last winter had it not been for the great rush over Senatorial and Congressional district matters.

The part of the Ohio Canal to be im-

proved is that between Cleveland and Dres-den, about 70 miles. Dresden is at the head of navigation on the Muskingum river. head of navigation on the muskingum river.

A vast amount of money has been spent in
making this river navigable, and with a few
hundred thousands more the largest lake
carriers could twist around its many shoals and bends. The caual part is a gentle slope from the highwater to the lake. A reservoir erched up among the hills supplies water or the raising and lowering of vessels. The feeders to this reservoir are believed to be never-failing. The Walhond-ing, formerly the Mohican and Wal-honding, rans into the Ohio and is by far the most picturesque of any canal in the State. It follows the valley of the Mothe State.

It follows the famous Walhonding coal mines. It was for this industry that it was built. The sarrow caual boats carried tood and clothing to the miners, who, save for the canal, were isolated from the world. To reach them the boatmen had to twist and turn in all directions. The horses walked on a path of stone, in places hewn out of the solid

Opening Up Coal for the West, This is one of the canals which Mr. Gear, the father of the bill, proposes to have sold or leased and the proceeds expended on making great arteries of commerce. He be-lieves that by making the Ohio Canal 20 lieves that by making the Ohio Canal 20 ample. The same streams and lakes feet deep private capital will soon bring which furnished the supply when James A.

expended upon it Ever since its construction, which commenced in 1837 and ended in 1842, it has been the second largest canal in the United States, the Eric alone exceeding it. It extends from the heart of Toledo about six miles from the mouth of the Mau-mee river, to the heart of Cincinnati. The

same average size. Size of the Proposed Waterway

times as large as the present one. It would

nati, which purchased it for sewer purposes. Green seum and floating filth now have the right of way and canal boats stop long before they reach the Ohio. The engineers who have recently been looking over the route say the best way is to lock the canal into Mill creak area. into Mill creek, seven miles up from the Must Dredge the Ohio,

After having finally reached the Ohio, Mr. Gear's elaborate scheme would seem to have been carried out, and his hopes fulfilled. They would be in the spring and summer, but along about dog days, when farmers are threshing wheat, the Ohio rapidly subsides. The floods with which Cincipati controls are a second. rapidly subsides. The noods with which Cincinnati contends every spring are away down in the Gulf of Mexico, and only a few feet of water is left. The Ohio is only 4 to 6 feet in depth at Cincinnati in September—the time when the great grain crop of the West is on the move, and thus the canal would be rendered useless at the very time when wanted the most. The only way to obviate the difficulty would be to dredge channel in the river which would always

leaving but six for the entire 107 miles be

tween there and Cincinnati. It is the most

tedious part of the whole canal for travel-

ers. For take vessels it would be the hard-

est part of the trip, although modern en-gineering would reduce the number of locks

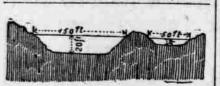
by at least two-thirds. At Sault Ste. Marie vessels are lowered and raised 20 feet at one

ter. It is in the northern part of Logan county, and is one of the natural sources of

What was once the southern terminal of the M. & E. Canal is now owned by Cincin-

be 20 feet in depth.

The probability of the passage of Mr. Gear's bill is much greater than would be at first supposed. He is virtually the Democratic leader of the Senate, and would probably be backed by his party in the House. Independent of politics, the proposed improvements would greatly benefit 27 counties, which



Sizes of the Projected and Present Car alone have 47 members of the Legislature. These, with a few friendly votes which could be easily obtained, would send the bill through a whooping. The shallowness of the Ohio in the autumn is the greatest brawback, and if the project is a failure, this will be the main reason for it. A second handling of the article of the project is a failure,

this will be the main reason for it. A second handling of the grain at Cincinnati would perhaps be adopted.

The large map shows the ideal waterway system connecting the great lakes with the Ohio, Mississippi and the Gulf on the South and the Atlantic seaboard via the Eric Canal on the East. The proposed canal from Pittsburg to Eric and the Chesapeake and Ohio outlet, with which readers of THE DISPATCH are familiar, are not shown on the map.

NEW THEORY OF GRIP

Based on the Ocean's Low Temperature the Last Three Years.

ABSORBS THE HEAT OF THE BODY. The Heart Is Overloaded and Congestion

of the Blood Pollows.

NOVELTY THAT KNOCKS OUT TOTTEN

The following comes to THE DISPATCH from a gentleman who is not altogether unknown to readers of newspapers. His theory as to the cause of the grip is given for what it is worth. As a scientific novelty Lieutenant Totten's notions as to the conjunction of Jupiter and Venus are not much shead of it:

The grip, or, more properly, "congestion of blood in the veins," results from the workings of certain natural laws, which are as yet but partially understood, affecting life and health, climate and vegetation, to an extent which is quite incredible to those who are uninformed as to their subtle and far-reaching effects.

In order to convey a clear understanding of the subject, it is necessary to explain some of the laws of neat, especially in connection with water. Heat is always passing from the warmer to the colder body of matter in proximity, whether it be earth, air, animal or water. If the disparity in temperature be slight the draft of heat from the warmer to the colder body will be slight. If the disparity of temperature be large the heat current will be increased accordingly. Distance is no bar to this law, and heat will pass instantly from the warmer to the colder body, and its current will continue until equalization of temperature between the two bodies is effected.

A Fact About Water.

A Fact About Water.

Water has the capacity of "holding more"

In sabove, and all were relieved of pain in a short time and well in one to two days without the use of any medicine whatever, and no lingering, annoying results followed. Heat up the blood and its congestion in the yeins will be removed, but do not use spirituous stimulants. They accelerate the action of the heart before the blood is in proper condition for circulation.

The foregoing paper has been written with the hope of turning abler minds to this line of investigation. That more die in this disease from the use of drastic drugs and the want of proper treatment than from

Water has the capacity of "holding more heat in an insensible condition" than any other natural substance. If the temperature of the water of the Atlantic Ocean should from any cause be lowered 10° from its normal condition, it would reduce the temperature of a weight of iron equal to the weight of the waters of the ocean 89° to restore the 10° of sensible heat to the water. This illustration conveys but a faint idea of the volume of heat that is drawn from the adjacent continents when the waters of the ocean and the Gulf stream have been lowered in temperature 12° to 23°, as has been the case for some three years past.

During the summer of 1888 the flow of icebergs was almost continuous, and in Septure of the water of the Atlantic Ocean

During the summer of 1888 the flow of icebergs was almost continuous, and in September of that year they still reached as far south as the Gulf of St. Lawrence. In 1889 immense icebergs and fields of floating ice kept flowing southward to and beyond the banks of Newfoundland till the summer was past, which was quite unusual. In 1890 the same condition continued, and as late as the 12th of October the commander of an incoming vessel reported passing an iceberg coming vessel reported passing an iceberg near latitude 38° north, an event which, at that late season of the year, was pronounced

Temperature of the Atlantic.

Judging from the few tests of the temperature of the waters which fell under the eye of the writer the ocean was about 12°, and the Gulf stream about 25° below normal in the fall of 1890. May not this low temperature of the waters lying between the continents whose people have suffered so terribly from the mysterious maindy called grip be the cause of the disease?

When the temperature of the waters of the ocean is below that of the continents on either side, the heat currents must be continents and Dr. Conaty, of Springfield, Mass. The little book takes the form of the street of a stree

either side, the heat currents must be con-stantly passing from the warmer substances on the continents, including animated bodies, to the colder waters of the ocean, until the temperatures become equalized. The greater the disparity of temperature, the greater the draft of heat. Hence our bodies being warmer than the air, earth, water, buildings and other surrounding matter, are drawn upon for a proportionately larger amount of heat; and it is this subtle draft upon our life force that causes so large a number of our aged and infirm fellow creatures to be gathered to their fathers. None are exempt from danger, for the strongest by exposure to this heat draft may be stricken down in an hour. Why the Body Keeps Warm

lock, and it is believed that similar locks would be practicable in Ohio, if water enough can be gotten to fill them.

The water supply for the Ohio river rise comes from Lewiston reservoir, a body nearly round and about four miles in diame-Friction is the source of heat, and the heat of our body is produced by the friction of the blood in its channels in our systems as it is driven through by the heart. If, however, a portion of this heat, which is required for the well-being of our bodies, be drawn off by the laws before stated, the heart fails, especially in old age and infirmity, to supply this extraordinary draft and the wants of our bodies at the same time, and it is precisely these conditions that the Mismi river. Having only six locks to supply there is no question but that it would be never-failing. The water from it carries canal boats through Troy, Piqua, Dayton, Middletown and Hamilton. The easiest navigation on the whole canal is the part between Dayton and Cincinnati. and it is precisely these conditions that cause the temperature of the blood to lower, which is followed by chills. The heart, na-ture's heat force, is still doing its best, but the blood thickens and it soon congests in the veins, circulation ceases, which is called "heart failure," and the coldness of death follows. This is the grip. All its victims are not affected alike. Many cases are diagnosed as the grip, then heart failure,

diagnosed as the grip, then heart failure, pleuro pneumonia, paralysis, meningitis and sudden pains, all springing in large measure from the same source, loss of heat from the blood and resulting congestion.

In demonstration of this fact a thousand facts could be stated. The winter of 1891 was remarkable for its high temperature throughout the United States, the mercury ranging generally 10 to 35 degrees Fahrenheit above the temperature of the waters of the Atlantic to the eastward. During all the winter and until the beginning of summer the grip manifested its power,

Becoming More Virulent

Becoming More Virulent As the temperature went up, holding carnival in the cities, towns and villages, and manifesting its death-dealing power in a still greater extent, in proportion to population, in the rural districts. Its victims in the region lying north of 35 degrees north, to the lakes, if they could be counted would outnumber the victims of cholera, yellow lever or any other plague that ever devas-

tated our country.

North of the lakes the winter was cold and severe. Blizzards, snowfalls, ice and zero weather prevailed, yet we had no ac-counts of grip in Canada until late in the spring, and late in July in raged in Quebec. A slip now before the writer, dated Montreal, July 8, 1891, says:

At Plaster Cove and Melgan, dozens of people have died, dozens are dying and many have gone insane, and to make the matter worse, provisions have run short. Bishop Bosse is down with the disease, his prelate is dead and a number of the nuns are also among the dead. On July 6, 1891, the inspector stationed at

From the latest reports received, the Stratts of Belle Isle and to the eastward are full of heavy ice. The grip is working havo among the inhabitants of that locality, and a great many are reported starving, dead and dying.

It Rages in Warm Weather. The winter of 1891 was a very cold one in Europe, and during the continuance of cold weather the people there were exempt from the grip. Late in the spring, when the temperature raised higher above that of the waters of the ocean, the death rate was high waters of the ocean, the death rate was high in many places on the continent and terrible in England. A telegram to THE PITTS-BURG DISPATCH, dated May 13, 1891, said: The weather has been almost tropical during the last three days, but in spite of the changed climatic conditions there has been no abatement in the grip. The papers are filled almost to the length of columns with names of titled personages and other wellknown people who are ill. In Leicester 25 members of the police force are ill, and 50 percentof the teachers fn the public schools are unable to continue their avocation.

Another dispatch, dated London, May 21, 1891, says: The report of the Register General for the West End for the last week shows that the epidemic has made sad ravages in the humble ranks of life. The death rate for the last four weeks is as follows: 10, 39, 148, 266, the latter being double that reported for any week during the scourge in 1890.

Preventing the Grip.

The foregoing facts should be sufficient to convince the careful reader that the grip only prevails when ar 1 where the temperature is above that of the waters of the ocean. To avoid the chilling of the blood, from which the grip and other kindred diseases arise, it is essential to keep as far as possible all the heat within our bodies that the action of the heart can produce. The jest mode of doing this is to wear plenty of woolen clothing and to avoid exposure when the weather is moderately warm, that being the time when this incomprehensible heat-draft from our bodies is greatest. Avoid exposure. Sleep in a warm bed, and if aged or infirm, keep within a warm room, and you will be safe from the blight of this invisible foe.

As soon as convenient after the patient is attacked with pains, or chills, a bath or tub of hot water should be procured, temperature about 130°f. Use a cloth or large sponge. Bring the water well over the limbs and aid the circulation of the blood by friction. When the proper circulation is effected the pains will cease, generally in 15 to 30 minutes. Take a warm bed in a warm room; drink plentifully of hot water or hot weak tea, which will promote perspiration, with which the pain is sure to cease.

Has Known of Cures. The foregoing facts should be sufficient to

The writer has known many cases treated as above, and all were relieved of pain in a

in this disease from the use of drastic drugs and the want of proper treatment than from the malady itself there is no room for doubt. Properly treated the disease is easily mastered, but the disease must be clearly understood before it can be properly treated. In the light of all the known facts relating to the grip, to treat it as a result of microbes or baccilli or as an intertions engineering speaks. infectious epidemic seems to be nothing less than dangerous scientific-nonsense.

A Peculiar Fact About Corns. The effect of this heat-draft from on to rheumatism or neuralgia or have corns. When there is a cold wave up in the region of the lakes, 100 or 500 miles off, or when there is a heavy snow fall in the lake region, and the temperature here in the Ohio Valley is warm and pleasant, all who are subject to rheumatism, neuralgia or corns suffer intensely till the disparity of temperature in the locations mentioned is more nearly equalized. Then the heat-draft which so injuriously affects the blood, ceases and the pains are gone. to rheumatism or neuralgia or have corns.

and the pains are gone.

This represents, upon a miniature scale, the action of the same laws which astound the world when the mighty ocean is brought under their effective force.

A TOTAL ABSTINENCE MANUAL

question and answer after the style of a eatechism. Among the good things in it is Cardinal Manning's famous expression, "Temperance is good, but total abstinence is better," and that of St. Augustine, "The man who gets drunk does not commit sin; he becomes sin it-self." Gladstone is quoted as saying: "In-temperance brings more calamities on the world than the three great historical scourges, war, pestilence and famine, com-bined."

Statistics are used to prove the evil is inereasing. Much stress is placed on the in-herited tendency of children of drunken parents to intemperance and immorality generally. Attention i called to the dangerous practice of treating called to the dangerous practice of treating.
The concluding chapters are devoted to
hygiene, the saloon and remedies for intemperance. The declaration of the third
plenary council is quoted to show the position of the Catholic Church on the subject:
"We call upon all pasters to induce any of
their flocks who may be engaged in the sale
of liquor to shandon as soon as they can of liquor, to abandon as soon as they can

the dangerous traffic, and to embrace a more becoming way of making a living."

It is expected to circulate the manual among school children generally, but it is especially interesting in Pittsburg just now on account of the applications for license now being filed. now being filed.

STRIKING BACK AT THE CLAFLINS. Cincinnati Merchants, Acquitted of Ember

glement, Sue for Damages, CINCINNATI, Feb. 13 .- Charles S. Weath-

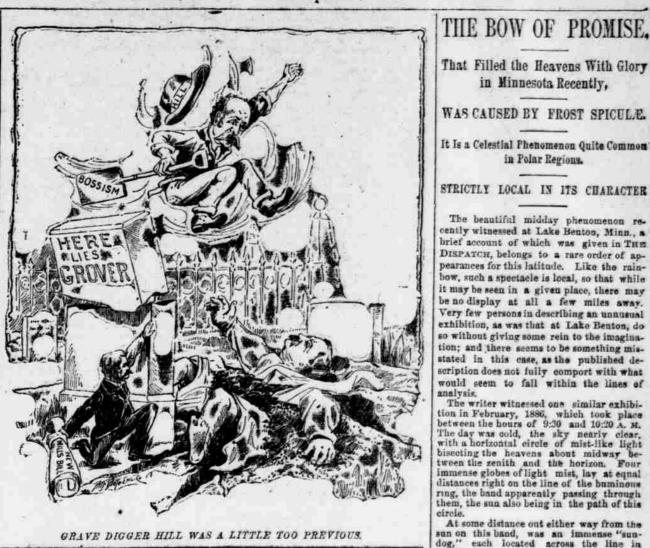
erby and W. E. Stevens, doing business as Weatherby & Stevens, were arrested some days ago at the instance of S. B. Claffin & lo., of New York, on the charge of embezzlement amounting to \$70,000. They were tried before a justice of the peace on a specific charge of embezzlement of \$10,000.

It was shown that Weatherby & Stevens were agents for Claffin & Co. upon salary, and at the termination of the agency there and at the termination of the agency there was a disagreement as to the state of the account. The magistrate who heard the testimony decided to-day that there had been no embezzlement and dismissed the accused. Now it is said they will bring suit against Classin & Co. for damages.

A Full Blood White With a Dark Skin. NASHVILLE, Feb. 13.-A bill to be filed in the Chancery Court of Rutherford county was presented yesterday to Judge Ridley, and he granted a decree for an injunction. Joe Bartlow, who, the bill alleges, is of a dark complexion, is the complainant. He claims to be the son of K. C. and Lockie Barlow, white people, now deceased, and claims to be a full brother of Jack and Mary Barlow, who are white. He alleges that by a mere unaccountable freak of nature he was born with a dark skin, but he was recognized by K. C. and Lockie Barlow as their lawful son, and was treated as a member of the family.

A Messiah Born at New Jerusalem DUBUQUE, IA., Feb. 13.-News comes from Iron Hill, or "New Jerusalem," as it is called, in Jackson county, that the Free Methodists of that section have gone wild over a religious crase. Revival meetings are being held. The climax of excitement was reached when the announcement was was made in "New Jerusalem" that a child had been born which the promoters of the meetings declared was none other than a second Messiah.

A Pennsy Strike That May Spread. INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 13.—The strike of the Panhandle machinists is still unsettled. The men now declare that unless the com-pany grants their demands every machinist on the Pennsylvania system between In-dianapolis and Altoona, Pa., will be called out.



GRAVE DIGGER HILL WAS A LITTLE TOO PREVIOUS.

WESTERN FLOUR FOR RUSSIA.

An Order From Philadelphia's Mayor for 5,000 Barrels Filled in Six Hours.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 13. - Mayor Stewart, of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Russian Famine Relief Association, yesterday placed an order with a local milling company for 5,000 barrels of flour, and the train of 30 cars required to carry it left at 3 'clock this afternoon.

The company turned out the flour in six hours. The train was handsomely decorated and placarded and marked "rush." It will go from Chicago on fast time via the Pennsylvania Railroad, arriving at Phila-delphia February 17, where it will be loaded on the American Line steamer In-diana, which sails February 20. The vessel will go direct to Russia and will sail under the American flag.

PICKETS FIRED UPON.

Tennessee Soldiers Preparing for Further Trouble With Miners. KNOXVILLE, TENN., Feb. 13 .- A num

ber of drunken men, supposed to be miners, fired upon the pickets of the State troops at the Coal Creek convict camp, about 10 o'clock Thursday night. The Gatling gun was turned on them, and two of them were wounded.
Commander Anderson has telegraphed to

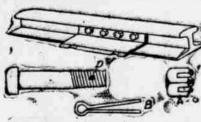
General Carnes, at Memphis, for more ammunition and arms. Crowds of men are seen among the hills in and around Coal Creek, and the operator there predicts another attack seen.

No Candidate Against Diaz.

ers are supporting President Di

chanles Have Long Wanted,

hole D in the bolt it is impossible for the nut to turn and become loosened. A sale nut



of this kind has long been sought in the field of mechanics, railroading, bridge building, etc., etc. Constant attention and great expense is entailed in efforts to keep bolts and nuis tightened and many a life has been sacrificed through their becoming loosened. The new locknut is being put to a practical test on several of the railroads in and around Pittsburg, as well as at the Homestead Steel Works, and so far they have fully sustained the favorable opinion one forms at first sight. Mr. Bullion, one of the inventors, is a cousin of Mr. Andrew Carnegie and a manager in his Homestead plant.

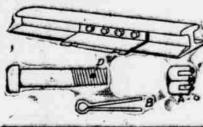
\$500 Reward CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 13.-Eighty news-

The illustration shows a nut-lock which has just been patented by Messrs. Leo Bullion and David James, of Homestead, Pa. After the nut A is drawn into its proper position on the bolt the split pin B is inserted through the slots in the nut and the

Two Homestead Men Discover What Me

dog," each located across the line in in the form of a segment and having all the hoes of the rainbow in the usual order. Near the zenith, on the supward side and with the convex side of the arch turned from the sun, was a perfect section of what may be termed a rainbow, although the phenomenon was not the result of falling drops of water.

A NEW LOCK-NUT.



For any trace of antipyrine, morphine, chloral or any other injurious compound in Krause's Headache Capsules, All drug-

Such occurrences are necessarily restricted to the winter season and to sunny days. In

to the winter season and to sunny days. In the Polar regions they are very frequent and they there assume a splendor and a variety unknown to dwellers of temperate and tropical zones. A cold temperature, with sunshine and frost spleulae borne on currents of proper angles to the sun's position and the plane of the observer's vision, are the conditions under which such a phenomenon may make itself manifest. It would be possible, if properly located in mid-air, to see 'a rainbow in a continuous circle, but as the drops of rain fail nearly perpendicularly and the observer is located at the terminus of the column of falling drops, the angle, even with the sun on the horizon, can afford no more than a half circle.

But this frost spicule, moving perhaps

no more than a half circle.

But this frost spiculæ, moving perhaps quite horizontally, if it has the proper translucence, may project the complete circle which must lie in the heavens on a plane coincident with the plane of the movement of the floating particles. The parts of perfect rainbows are the results of either clearer and higher spiculæ, or they are projected from where the focus of light is most intense and the opaque accompaniments are the result of the imore indirect transmission.

The common rainbow, the brilliantly burnished clouds in the evening or the morning, and the celestial happenings described, all belong to one general class, the differences being merely caused by somewhat varying factors. There is nothing auroral in their character, as these latter lights of the night have no kinship direct kinship-with sunlight and flor

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