Concentrated Earthquake and Cyclone the Coming Agents.

NO COSTLY ARMAMENT REQUIRED.

War Will Be Quick, Sanguinary, Terrific

NITRO-GLYCERINE AND ITS ALLIES

and Decisive.

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.]

Although the present is an age remarkable for its innovations, it still takes time to introduce and establish new ideas. So wedded are we to the old, that changes generally come some considerable time after the utility of the new order is recognized and its practicability is conceded. Gunpowder so revolutionized all military arts. and was such a decided advance on all previous methods, that the nations throughout the world still cling to it with the utmost tenacity. It was undoubtedly the great factor that shaped the political map of modern Europe, if not of the entire hemisphere. It rolled back the tide of Asiatic invasion at the opportune time, and taught the hordes of the East that supremacy no longer lay in mere numbers. It took centuries of valuable time to develop ordnance to yield the best results from its explosive power, and what now seems singular is that the aim has always been to apply the expansive force to the hurling of a projectile and thus depend for the execution on the secondary and not on the primary effect.

The philosophy of this tendency finds its basis in the fact that the crude, barbaric ancestor was first mechanical rather than chemical; he must hurl his spear or his arrow, so when chemistry dawned on him he would still cause it to hurl a missile instead of directly striking the enemy with the primary force of propulsion.

No Systematic Blowing Up.

Of course, there have been attempts made at direct "blowing up," but not in a systematic and general way. All this, however, has been logical enough, when we consider the extreme slowness, the large bulk and clumsiness involved in the explosive discovery of Schwartz, and as we now glance at the military and naval establishments of the world, we see that not a few of the nations have actually bankrupted themselves in the endeavor to provide armament and equipment for this costly and round-about way of bringing explosive action to bear on

In general terms, the plan has been and still is, to generate gases in a strong chamber with sufficient energy to expel a metallic missile with great velocity and to as great a distance as possible. Great strength with its usual accompaniment of tremendous weight, are the necessary concomitants of the devices thus rendered in-dispensable, until the weight of some pieces reaches into the many tens of tons with expensive paraphernalia, and the iron-sheathed vessels mount up to an appalling avoirdupois.

All this reaches to the grotesque and the comical when we consider that it is only the refinement of crude and ignorant bar-barism holding on to the coat-tails of modern progress. Clearly there is still the trace of the old cave dweller, only under much changed methods.

But later chemistry has produced what will not only supersede the ancient explo-sive, but what will relegate to the rear, as both necless and ridiculous, the present ex-pensive and clumsy ironclad in whatever guise it may present itself. It needs only an occasion to call the application of this force into practical effect and iron armament will vanish, at least from all naval calculations.

But why and how? In nitro-glycerine and its allied products there is the volcano, the earthquake, the evelone and the lightning, all condensed and packed into small space. So sudden and instantaneous and so terrific is the displacement of the atmosphere when impansion of this simple compound and over so wide an area are its effects disastrous, that no particular spot need be indicated as an objective point of assault, but it is only necessary that the explosion be produced within some miles of the object aimed at, to insure its utter annihilation. The vaunted iron leviathans of the modern navy would only need to be hit with an atmospheric wave whose initial impulse might be generated miles away.

The Power of Nitro-Glycerine. Let anyone that is conversant with this explosive undertake to calculate the disaster that would occur to a fleet of vessels, large or small, should even one ton of nitro glycerine be released in its proximity. Two waves of destructive force, atmospheric and aqueous, would be set in motion, and the recoil of the pressure of the former would literally crush into the depths of the ocean any vessel in the vicinity, as if a mountain

But, as nitric acid and refined grease are both plentiful and inexpensive, what is to hinder the letting loose of dozens of tons of this concentrated and portable lightning, should occasion call for it? The ingredients when separate are harmless; compounding them is a matter of no expense, and herein, were there no other advantage, lies an immense superiority over gunpowder, as this compound can be made of the crude in-gredients anywhere and just as fast as needed. There need be no magazine explo-

But let us illustrate some of tits practical applications, especially in defensive war-fare. Let it be assumed that a hostile fleet is on its way to pay its respects to some of our seaboard cities. The Dondolo, Druilio, Dreadnaught or some other huge, unwieldly iron plaything-and however costly, this is about all that such vessels have been to date -finally heaves into sight and takes posi-tion to bombard, let us suppose, New York

But now, quietly and simultaneously from different points, from as much of the radius of a circle as possible, small and simply-equipped vessels depart, having the enemy as a common converging center. Either of these craft has a stout engine and ample boiler, whose fuel is crude petroleum, boiler and fire gauged to insure the necessary run, fly-ing at the rate of 30 miles per hour, which may be maintained for the required dis-Each of these diminutive boats is tanked with an equipment of destruction in quantity sufficient for the purpose in view, and with clock apparatus to go off in any given time.

any given time.

Here comes craft from different directions, from front and rear, come automatically, with not a soul on board, fearless; come laden with an element of more than infernal destruction, dire, swift, sure-what

What can such an unwieldy monster do in the brief but fateful limit of half an hour? Fly? No! There is no time to get started even and there is no defense against these inanimate messengers, charged with the capacity of such terrible and inevitable

Possibilities Undreamed Of.

But there comes a crash, then another many times intensified. Earth and ocean shake and the very molecules of the atmosphere seem shattered. Columns of seem to reach to the clouds and for an instant there are yawning caverns in the deep! Then there is nothing but an expanse of troubled, rolling, lashing, seething waters! On the ocean floor lies a heap of junk, ghostly corpses, still warm as in life, shrouded in the night of death! Here are possibilities that are undreamed of yet, possibilities that will make war so terrible that invasion, aggressive warfare will be only a thing buried in history. But is it not strange, if all this be true, that it is not already done?

Not at all. There is always much mone in war—blood money, to be sure—and costly methods will always have staunch promoters and defenders. Then, most men really invite the hammering of new ideas into their heads with a club.

Why, the writer saw in March, 1865, Pittsburg coal selling for engine use on the "landing" at Rouseville, Pa., at \$1 25 per shrunken bushel, while within gunshot were shricking, writhing, deafening gas wells, hurling tens of millions of feet of finest fuel into the over-burdened air daily.

Was this not also strange?
Sixteen years, yes, 20 years, later there were hundreds of millions of feet of gas wasted. Was this not stranger still? Then into the gray matter of some brain the idea penetrated that such fuel might have a commercial use and a commercial value. Ah, yes! Our sires and grandsires used Schwariz's preparation of charcoal and saltpeter for throwing metal of instead fling-ing spears and speeding arrows, why should

But change is written on the face of everything and war can claim no ex-

#### A SURPLUS OF DIRECTORS.

Too Many Persons Looking After the Educational Interests of Stowe Township and the Pot Threatens to Boil-The Cause of the Difficulty.

There is a surplus of school directors in Stowe township, eight instead of six, and owing to the temper of some people interested it is feared there may be friction. One end of the township elected a lawyer, W. A. Sipe, and consequently have a point in their favor, but still, if they propose to unload two directors there may be some fun, as it seems somewhat doubtful whether the elected ones will be willing to abide by the result of a shake by the dice-box. The interest was very great on the day of elecinterest was very great on the day of elec-tion, not so much perhaps, among the peo-ple at large as among the candidates, which were unusually numerous. Mr. B. F. Grimes, who spent some time at the voting

grimes, who spent some time at the voting place near Bryan's tavern, stated that while there was a good sized crowd present, he was, so far as he could learn, the only one who was not a candidate for something.

The school-director complication was brought about by the McKee's Rocks people, who, though they are soon to be erected into a borough, decided to take a hand in educational management anyhow. Conseeducational management anyhow. Consequently, while the upper end of the town-ship elected the full number, the Rocks people also elected two, and chose them from the territory outside the line, so that they cannot exercise jurisdiction within the limits occupied by those who elected them. In a short time they will be called on to elect directors for the new borough, and the surplus in the rest of the township must be disposed of in some way, unless some vol-

#### untarily pull off. ANOTHER CHILEAN SCANDAL

It Involves Cousul McCreery, Against Whom Charges Are Made.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.-A special to the Herald from Valparaiso savs: A new scandal, implicating United States Consul McCreery, has cropped out. The story is the sensation of the hour. Docu-ments in the case have just been made public. They relate to alleged transactions in exchange by Mr. McCreery. It is asserted that the bills show there was bought and sold by him in December, 1890, and in January and February, 1891, over \$1,000,000. For the last three months, it is further alleged,

the last three months, it is further alleged, he has been extensively engaged in exchange transactions. This was especially the case during the time of the Baltimore affair. It is also alleged that he used information which he gained from official sources in his dealings.

This data, which has so astonished the business community, leaked out through a letter which was sent to Broker Meklemann by Mr. McCreery, and in which the Consul threatened legal proceedings unless he was paid a certain sum of money which he claimed was due him. It is rumored that Lieutenant Harlow, the World's Fair Commissioner, is seriously mixed up in this scandal, and that he entered into a sort of partnership with Mr. McCreery in his late purchases will. dal, and that he entered into a sort of partnership with Mr. McCreery in his late purchases of bills. All the documents in the affair are now en route to New York. Lieutenant Harlow's letters to certain New York newspapers, in view of the present circumstances, seem to Chilean minds to furnish good reasons for the spread of startling rumors in the United States, namely, for the purpose of mutually profiting those engaged in the affair. A rumor is prevalent that prominent Chileans are considering the advisability of asking their Government to return Consul McCreery's exequatur.

to be the best LUNG MEDICINE there is." BLOWVILLE, OHIO, Dec. 5, 1891. Dr. D. Jayne & Son—Gentlemen:—I be-lieve Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant to be the best "Lung Medicine" there is. A few years ago a man boarding at my house was taken very ill with the Croup and lost all power of speech. Having a bottle of the Expectorant in the house I gave him a good and repeated it at intervals. In a short time he could speak, and next day was as well as ever. All of Dr. Jayne's Medicines are well thought of in this com-RILEY MCADAMS. If you want the genuine, buy of your neighbor-druggist.

#### THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD'S WASHINGTON TOUR, Last of the Season

The last tour in the winter series to Washington from Pittsburg, via Pennsylvania Railroad, will leave February 25. This will afford a delightful opportunity of visiting the National Capital in its most attractive season while both Houses of Congress are in session and all the departments open to visitors. Excursion tickets will be good for ten days from date of sale, admitting of a stop over in Baltimore in either direction within limit, and tourists will travel in a special train of parlor cars and

Rate. Train Leaves. ... \$9 00 9:00 A. M. Washington ..... Arrive .... 8:45 P. M. The tickets will be good for use on any regular train of the date above named ex-

# cept limited express trains. The return coupon will be valid for passage on any regular train within the return limit ex-

OUR ST 25 MEN'S SUIT SALE A Tremendous Success-The Best Values Ever Offered to the People of Pittsburg -See Samples in Our Show Windows

cept the Pennsylvania Limited.

P. C. C. C. As you enter our store you will find arranged three tables of men's suits marked \$7 25. It ain't the low price that's so wonderful, but it's the great value we give you \$14, \$15 and \$18 men's suits -\$14, \$15 and \$18 men's suits "bunched" into one big bargain lot at \$7 25 each. These suits are worth looking at. You make your own selection from \$14, \$15 and \$18 pin checks, small checks, narrow and wide wales, plaids, herring-bone patterns, mixtures, fancy cross bars, broken stripes, plain black cords and hair lines for \$7 25. These men's suits are made in sack or contenses, at all bound are made in sack or cutaway style, bound or plain, just as you prefer. Each garment exactly as represented. The earliest comers get choice of the best patterns. No blow or brag, but a solid, indisputable fact that these suits are the best value ever offered. P. C. C. C., Clothiers, corner Grant and

#### Worth Ten Times the Price.

SHARPSBURG, PA., Jan. 27, 1892. Mr. J. J. Keit, Druggist: DEAR SIR-I have used Krause's Head-

ache Capsules for some time and want to testify to their value. I tried various wellended medicines, but got no relief until I used Krause's, and now would not be without them for ten times their cost.

Yours respectfully, CHAS. F. SEDGWICK.

BISQUE OF BEEF Herbs and Aromatics

SCRAPS OF SCIENCE Some Recent Novel Innovations in

the Mechanical World. IMPORTANT USE FOR COAL TAR.

The Application of the Fand Blast in English Practice.

UNIQUE THEORIES ON VARIOUS TOPICS

Coal tar has recently come into extensive use as a means of rendering masonry impervious to water, especially in positions exposed to direct contact with water. Tar used to coat masonry built up of extremely porous stone renders it quite impervious even at a depth of 50 feet of water, as our experience over many thousands of square yards distinctly bears out. Tar, used as will presently be explained, ought to be utilized in all public buildings, particularly those designed for the preservation of works of art; for the dissolving action of water upon mortar even of excellent quality is well known, and also the disagreeable consequences of the exudation of water charged with lime salts from the mortar.

The tar may be employed in two different ways: it may be used in a boiling state in one or several layers, or it may be made to flame up before it is used. The first method is suitable for surfaces exposed to the air; the second is appropriate to surfaces which have to be covered up. When boiling coal tar is used in three coats on masonry, the result is a black and very brilliant varnish, which perfectly resists the action of frost, water and sun, and which is absolutely impervious. Its good effects last many years. and in many cases the use of a layer of plaster or cement is rendered unnecessary. By adding to the coal tar an india-rubber paste, produced by dissolving rubber clip-pings in benzine or petroleum, a coating may be obtained which is still more resistant, elastic and durable. The tendency of the black coating to absorb heat may be over-come by white-dusting the whole before the tar is quite dry; the white adheres and the heat is reflected.

A most unique combination of mechanical and nautical skill, in its way, is the passen-ger car transfer ferryboat which for some time past has been operated in the Strauts of Mackinac by the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railroad. As described, it has an enormous capacity for carrying cars, but its peculiarities are its strength, its shape and peculiarities are its strength, its shape and the number of its steam engines. It carries 24 steam engines for performing the various requirements of the business in hand. The hull of the boat is a triumph of solidity, and the bow rises up and away from the water, so as to hang or slant over it as if it were a hammer—what, indeed, it is designed to be; this is because the boat is an ice breaker, intended to keep a channel open in the straits all winter, or to make one whenthe straits all winter, or to make one whenever it is necessary to encounter the massive
ice that forms in that cold region, the big
beat advancing toward the ice, and, shoving
its nose upon the edge, lifting herself upon
it. Then a screw propeller under the overhanging bow performs the work of sucking
the water from under the ice to enable the
beat's weight to crush it down the more boat's weight to crush it down the more seasily. Thus the monster makes its way steadily through the worst ice of the semi-polar winters of that region, climbing upon the ice, crushing it down, and scattering it

The peculiar fact is remarked upon in the The peculiar fact is remarked upon in the Engineering Journal that, as compared with English practice, the sand blast process has found but little favor in the United States, a single company in Sheffield using at least 200-horse power of steam in its operations, and the application elsewhere in Europe being extensive for various purposes. In Sheffield the main utilization in this line is the recutting of new files to improve them. the recutting of new files to improve them. The process is familiar by which files are cut with chisels that raise up shavings or teeth, these being of curved form and with a thin edge that soon crumbles or breaks, unless the cutting is skillfully done and the steel of good quality. When treated by the sand blast the files are held at an angle, so that the sand impinges on the back of the teeth, cutting away the thin edge but not affecting the face, the teeth thus becoming strong cut-ters without the thin curled edge left by the chisels in cutting. The operation is very rapid, requiring but a few seconds, and the value of the files is much increased. Sand, however, in the common sense, is not em-ployed in this process, but a mixture of sandy clay and water, thin enough to be cir-culated by pumps. This mixture of clay water, as it may be called, is drawn in by induction nozzles and discharged through a thin slit made in chilled cast iron tips that wear away very rapidly.

In the basement of a down-town restau rant there is a queer looking array of cylinders connected by pipes. They don't move nor make any noise, but they perform a great amount of work that can hardly be appreciated. They are connected on the one hand with steam boilers in an adjacent room, and on the other hand, leading from them up in the air, is a 1/2-inch pipe. Two of the big cylinders contain ammonia. This is turned into a gas by the action of steam and conveyed into smaller cylinders at the side, which act as storage reservoirs. Lead ing from these storage reservoirs. Leading from these storage reservoirs is the 4-inch pipe, that goes along the ceiling for a hundred feet, and then turns upward, connecting with 3-inch pipes that run into a refrigerator. These 3-inch pipes are covered with frost to a thickness of a quarter of an inch, and in the refrigerator a coil of the pipes are covered with frost to a thickness of a quarter of an inch, and in the refrigerator a coil of the pipes are covered with the pip the pipe produces so much cold that the thermometer sometimes goes down to zero. It is not the intention to keep the refrigerator as cool as this, but in the ex-periments that have been carried on no effort was made to restrict the amount of cold produced. After the gas leaves the refrigerator it turns back again into ammonia and flows back to the big cylinders below to be changed again into gas when required. There is also a big chest filled with brine downstairs. Pipes are carried into this brine and in a very short time water in cans is turned into blocks of ice. All this work s done without expert attention and about the only labor connected with the making of ice and cold is the turning on or off of a few valves. Messrs. G. H. Abel and J. H. Gordon, who have been investigating the process, have about decided that they will refrigerate the market by this process. They are satisfied as the result of the experiment at Dimling's that they can make more cold than the ice companies and at a less expense. Mr. Abel thinks that the gas could be carried in pipes from one part of the city to another, and that he could produce cold as well in Allegheny with gases made in Pitts-burg as is done now in Dimling's restau-rant, and is very enthusiastic over the pos-sibility of doing better work than he has been able to do with ice in the way of cold

In a lecture before the Society of Arts, Boston, some of the drawbacks to the use of aluminum were set forth by A. E. Hunt. The pure metal, he said, is softer and weaker than the commercial variety containing 3 to 4 per cent of impurity, and the tendency of the metal to become coated with a thin film of oxide on exposure to air gives it a dull appearance, and renders it unsuitable for tableware. It loses its tensile strength and much of its rigidity at 400 to 500° F., becomes pasty at 1,000, and melts at 1,300; it does not roll or cast well, and its conductivity for heat and electricity is only about half of that of copper, is only about half of that of copper, its tensile strength is not greater than that of common cast iron and only about one-third that of structural steel, while its strength in compression is only about one-sixth that of cast iron. Further, a bar of aluminum one inch square and 4 feet 6 inches between its supports defiects two inches with a load of 250 pounds, while a similar bar of cast iron requires double the load to give an equal deflection; the modulus of elasticity in the case of cast

aluminum is about 11,000,000, or only about one-half that of east iron and one-third that of steel. Its presence in iron is stated to be deleterious, and it is said not to lower the melting point of steel, statements to the contrary notwithstanding. Softness in aluminum, however, is said to be overcome by alloying it slightly with hardening

The establishment of M. Mantois in Paris is said to furnish all the glass ground for telescopic lenses in the far-famed shops of is said to furnish all the glass ground for telescopic lenses in the far-famed shops of the Messra. Clark, in Cambridge, Mass., whose celebrity in this line has long been unrivalled. Their practice is to import the material in the shape of large disks, which are generally flat on both sides. The first grinding is done by machinery, the abrading material being Tilghman's chilled iron globules, which are found to be more effective than sand, and the finer grinding is accomplished by means of varying grades of emery; but it is in the finishing process that the American operations take rank over the foreign. The final touches and the potishing are all done by hand, the rouge being applied on the tip of the finger. It is necessary to employ constant tests during the course of the grinding, these at first being all mechanical and made with a spherometer, but such tests simply insure first being all mechanical and made with a spherometer, but such tests simply insure accurate curvature, and by their very nature can take no secount of irregularities in the texture of the glass, these being detected and remedied only by means of optical tests. When the preliminary polishing is finished the lens is roughly mounted and submitted to the most rigid examination—that is, a beam of light from what is called at the workshops an "artificial star" is transmitted through the lens, and enables the workmen to locate defects of all sorts; the remedy is ten a matter of touch and try, and is a long ten a matter of touch and try, and is a long and tedions process. An improvement in the construction of

annealing furnaces is announced in a Lon-don journal, by which a prompt action and considerable saving are insured, the method being applicable alike to sheet annealing, hollow ware, malleable iron and sheet tin or steel—in the case of the first named the time being shortened by some 50 per cent, be-sides other advantages. The furnace con-sists of four outer walls, within which, by the erection of two side walls and one end wall, is a second furnace or annealing oven; the flames and heated gases from the outer space pass through numerous perforations in the two side walls into the middle chamber, and, after traveling through this space, ber, and, after traveling through this space, escape by bottom flues furnished with dampers, to the chimney stack. Only one fire is used, and the pot containing the articles to be annealed is by this arrangement subjected to a uniformly distributed heat; hence the pot does not suffer from undue strains or buckling, and therefore lasts longer. The uniform distribution of the heat insures annealing in a shorter time, and likewise causes a reduced fuel consumption.

At the Blochain works, near Glasgow, of the Steel Company of Scotland, what is known as magnolia metal has for some time been resorted to with a view to obviating the trouble caused by the heating of roll necks, and the rapid wear of the journals due to this cause, the plan being entirely successful, it is stated. More positive still, perhaps, is the result reached by the Malleable Iron and Steel Company, of Stockton-on-Tees, in the application of the plan to their 31-inch steel-plate mill with phosphoron-frees, in the application of the plan to their 31-inch steel-plate mill with phosphorbronze bearings at one end of the rolls and magnolia metal at the other, the former being worn out after 14 weeks, while the latter was scarcely worn at all. In their use of this metal by the Stockton Company the bearing is cast first, and is of a special phospor-bronze for bottom chilled plate roll necks and other bottom roll necks. After the bearing is cleaned and dressed in the ordinary way, a segment of loom core of proper radius is placed against the bearing, and the magnolia is then run into the recess provided for it. This is believed to be the very best kind of bearing for the heaviest possible work, as it is also the cheapest. If the bearings were not of the best phosphorbronze, the end thrust of the rolls would wear the collar away and cause the bearing to be changed when the magnolia face of the bearing was quite good nor worn away. the bearing was quite good nor worn away.

An original and important industry is carried on at Kansas City in the manufacture of soap from the wild and prickly plant of the prairies known as the Mexican soap weed, and, as described, its treatment affords a notable illustration of the modern utilization of waste products. Since the Kansas prairie was an inland sea, says the Kansas prairie was an inland sea, says the Kansas City Times, this weed has thrust its roots deep into the soil of the unsheltered plains, and to gather these a sharp spade is driven down deeply by the side of the plant, the earth is broken, and the thick, brown root secured, the top, with its long spines, being thrown aside. The root has been known to extend as far as 20 feet into the soil, but only from 2 to 3 feet of the upper portion, which is about 2 inches thick, is of practical service in the production of soap. In the manufacture of the latter, the roots are first washed, then cut up and boiled out in a big vat, where other ingredients are also placed, and, when this is dried out to such a degree that it will solidify, it is molded into semi-transparent cakes, which possess all the desirable qualities of toilet soap. A peculiar charactersolidity, it is moided into semi-transparent cakes, which possess all the desirable qualities of toilet soap. A peculiar characteristic said to pertain to this weed is that, notwithstanding it grows in a region where alkali roots dot the ground, and where the soil is white with the chemical, none of it

One of the long-sought inventions is now reported to have been realized, namely, a machine by which Sisal hemp is rendered suitable for commercial purposes, and this without the disproportionate expense which without the disproportionate expense which has usually characterized contrivances for this purpose. The object of the machine—that of working out in good condition the fiber from the plant—is said to be satisfactorily realized in its makeup and action to a degree only partially attained herefore; thus, it is stated, some English-made machines have been in use in San Domingo, in the Bahamas, and at other points, but only to the feet of their conting the San in the Bahamas, and at other points, but owing to the fact of their cutting the fiber when operating, their employment has proved undesirable. This new machine is an American invention, and one of its im-portant advantages is that, when the fiber leaves it, it is ready for the market except

"MELLIN'S Food and I are old friends, it having fulfilled all the conditions demanded of it at my hands," is the testimony of a well-known physician.

#### HORSES, WAGONS AND HARNESS

At Auction Sale. The Pittsburg Brewing Company quit business and sold their interests. We will offer for sale at the Arnheim Live Stock Company, Limited, stables, at 52 Second avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., 38 head of horses, weighing from 1,150 pounds to 1,500 pounds, all young, healthy stock, in No. 1 condition, all young, healthy stock, in No. 1 condition, weighing from 1,150 pounds to 1,500 pounds, all young, healthy stock, in No. 1 condition, suitable far light or heavy draught. Sir (6) two-horse spring wagons, 20 sets of double wagon harness, 3 sets of single wagon harness, 4 sets of driving harness, all in thorough repair.

This stock of horses, etc., will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. Sale restricts.

No postponement on account of weather

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., Thursday, February 25, 1892.

N. B.—We will have also a consignment of one carload of saddle, driving and carriage horses, some elegant matched teams to be sold the same day. Anyone wishing to purchase should not fail to come, as they will be sold exclusive of cost.

Additional

MEAN ADVANTAGE TAKEN Of the Starving Peasantry of Russia by the Authorities-They Must Surrender on

Points of Previous Disputes or Get No

Relief Provisions. ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 23,-Strong com plaints continue to be made of the action of the administrative authorities in dealing with the famine. It is asserted that at several places the committees charged with the distribution of food take advantage of the utterly helpless condition of the peasants to compel them to give way in matters concerning which they have formerly been in conflict with the authorities. With this object the poor people are refused all help until a promise has been obtained from them that they will pay in future the money for the land purchases in regard to which they denied their ability, and, deprived of all resources, the peasants see no other course open to them than to under-take to make these payments in order to secure a share in the corn and flour dis-tributed by the relief committees. The Westnik Europy, one of the leading reviews, denounces in indignant terms this

abuse of authority, and mentions that among other places, it has been practiced in a village where the prevailing distress is aggravated by the fact that the inhabitants have not yet been able to repair the damage caused by a great fire last year, when most of the cottages, stables and granaries in the place were destroyed.

The same review points out that owing to their ignorance of the existing state of things and their instrumental diletarings and their instrumental diletarings and their instrumental diletarings.

things, and their inertness, dilatoriness and bad management in connection with the supply of food to the famine-stricken provnces, the authorities have caused enormous losses to the public treasury this year, and that much money would have been saved had the grain been dispatched before the closing of the navigation on the rivers and canals.

#### NO SAINT, BUT A GAME MAN.

How Wallace Howard Got the Name of Be-

ing Exceedingly Nervy. BANGOR, ME., Feb. 23 .- [Special.]-Wallace Howard, of Monson, Piscataquis county, is accounted one of the nerviest men in those parts since he faced what seemed to be certain death one day last week in order to save the life of a friend. Howard and his chum, Henry Grover, were at Greenwood pond fishing for pickerel when a big snow storm came on, and they decided to go home while they had a chance, following the Canadian Pacific track to Onaway station, where they could get a train to Greenville and thence to Monson. They were half way across Greenwood trestle, which is 500 feet long and very high, when they were surprised by a westbound train. They had remarked that it would be a bad job to get caught on that trestle, and in coming along had noticed a place where, in such an emergency, they could crawl out upon some pro-jecting timbers and be safe from the train.

They started for the place, but when Grover had gone a few steps he fell and had his leg broken. He implored his companion to leave him to his fate and save his own life. but the backwoods Yankee was made of bet-ter stuff, and lifting his companion upon his shoulders he stumbled along over the slipshoulders he stumbled along over the slip-pery ties toward the one chance of safety, with death thundering behind them. He reached the projecting timbers and stepped out upon them just as the locomotive, throw-ing a blinding shower of snow before it, thundered past. Leaving his companion on the trestle, Howard ran all the way to Onaway and procured help, and the in-jured man was taken to Henderson, where he was attended by the railroad surgeon. It he was attended by the railroad surgeon. It is said in Monson that Wallace Howard "ain't no saint, but a game man—yes,

#### LOVE FINDS THE WAY.

Romantic Re-Marriage of a Couple Who

Agreed to Disagree. ORT, Feb. 23. - [Special, ]-Et Hornblower and William Gale lived on the banks of the Thames, England, 30 years ago, and fell madly in love with each other. A marriage resulted, and everything went along smoothly for a year when each discovered that the union had been too hasty, and that the love they once felt had burned out. They quietly separated and agreed that each should act as they thought best and as

though they had never been married. Gale came to New York, where he mar-ried and soon established himself as a builder and contractor. His wealth grew, and a present he is said to be in very comfortable circumstances. His former wife also emi-grated and also married. Pneumonia re-cently claimed Emma's husband, and Gale's cently claimed Emma's husband, and Gale's wife also succumbed to the same malady.

On Tuesday morning of last week fate directed that both should take the same train for Boston. They met and began comparing their lives since they parted on the banks of the Thames. The old love was revived, and before the train had reached Stamford they had pledged their troth again, and determined that they would get off the train at the next stopping place, procure a license, and seek a clergyman.

The next station was this city, and the

The next station was this city, and the two sought Town Clerk Watson, got the necessary legal permit, and were directed to the Rev. J. U. Emery, who made them one. Bride and groom are of the same age, 57 years, and both are very good looking. They resumed their journey to Boston, and the trip entered upon for business became a bridal tour.

#### SPECULATORS IN A STEW.

They Accuse a Storekeeper of Attempting to Blackmail Them.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23 .- [Special. ]-The talk of the stock speculators of Pine street and Pauper alley, to-day, was the attempt which young millionaire James L. Flood claims was made to blackmail him and Alonzo Hayward by Jeremiah Lynch, a stock broker. For several weeks a bitter fight has been going on over the control of the Hale & Norcross mine. Young Flood wants to get the management but there is a strong party opposed to him. Lynch owns 2,000 shares. A few days ago he visited Flood and offered him 2,000 shares for \$5 per share, although stock is quoted at \$2 10. When Flood refused he threatened to einch both him and Hayward. Flood says:

ward. Flood says:

Lynch said, "It has cost me, with assessments added, \$5 per share. If you want to take the stock off my hands at \$5 per share you can have it. If you don't take it at that price I shall give the use of it to a combination who are trying to get control of Hale & Nogcross, and on the morning after the election I will have Alonzo Hayward arrested. You had better do this. I have great influence with the newscapers of this city, and I intend in a short time to have a resolution passed in the Stock Board prohibiting the giving of proxies in mining elections.

Lynch to-day denied that he had offered

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Men's Genuine Kangaroo Shoes
Reduced from \$5 and \$6 to, \$2.90 & \$3.90

Men's English Grain Shoes
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