

THE MIDDLEBURGH POST.

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The fact was brought out in a Philadelphia court the other day that a certain money-lender of that city has been in the habit of charging 1200 per cent. for the use of money.

The college duffers have got another shining example at which to point with pride, remarks the New York Commercial Advertiser. Premier Rosebery took no honors at Oxford, and made such name and place as he won among his fellows by drinking claret at breakfast and captaining a football team.

In spite of the interest long felt in the cliff dwellers of the West, there are still some fine examples of their work in Eastern Utah, as yet unexplored. The approach from this side is over the ranges and high mesas of Western Colorado, a country most difficult to traverse, and peopled chiefly by miners too eager for gold and silver to give much time or thought to ethnography. This may explain the fact, the Chicago Herald suggests, that so interesting a region remains neglected.

Modelling in clay, which was a popular fad in many schools two or three years ago, has been generally abandoned. It was found, explains the Boston Cultivator, that where large numbers of children, each after the other, handled the same clay, a skin disease affecting one were communicated to all. There is really no instruction in art gained by teachers amusing their pupils in this way. The younger scholars like it, but it is better to let them find their amusement in the mud pies, which they will make without any instruction. That kind of play may not be good for the clothes, but it never injured health.

The Bank Superintendent of New York makes what the Boston Cultivator esteems, an excellent recommendation for the purpose of making the banks of that State safe for their depositors. It is that banks which have not accumulated a surplus equal to twenty per cent. of their capital stock should be required to set apart at least ten per cent. of net earnings before paying dividends, and that this be accumulated until it amounts to twenty per cent. of their capital. It is quite common for small banks to pay all their annual earnings in dividends. When losses occur, as they must in all institutions, the bank becomes insolvent. If the State obliges the bank to maintain a surplus of twenty per cent. it will be less likely to be swamped between the time when the bank examiner makes his rounds and looks into the condition of all the banks under his charge.

In reporting to the State Department at Washington upon the prospects of enlarging the American wheat trade, the United States Consul at Hong Kong, China, says that little can be done at that place, as the Chinese use the cheaper rice in preference to flour. He believes, however, that the opening to trade in new districts in the Yellow River region and the reduction of duties at Canton will result in some increase. The Consul at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, has no suggestions to offer, there being no duty on wheat or flour and no obstacle to the extension of trade, which is very important and long established. The sources of supply are well known to dealers in Great Britain, and the only questions they consider are quality and cost of delivery. The Consul at Liege, Belgium, suggests the formation of agencies in cities of over 100,000 inhabitants to push the trade. The Belgian millers all admit the superiority of American grain, and but for its higher price it would control the market. As it is, although no effort has been made, the trade has increased in the last five years at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. The Consul at Matanzas, Cuba, reports that we now have the entire wheat and flour trade there, and any increase must come from increased consumption by the working classes, who at present use very little flour. In three years the trade has increased sixty-nine per cent. The Consul at Christiania, Norway, thinks that much might be done to increase trade with that country could transportation thither be facilitated. Now American wheat is delivered at the pleasure of the railroads, is often two or three months on the road, and purchasers are driven to the use of German wheat.

THE PEACE ARMY MARCHING

ON TO WASHINGTON.

Scenes and Incidents Along the Route. The Army Growing Footsore and Weary.

Coxey's Army of the Commonwealth had a rough time of it on Wednesday, the eleventh day out. In Allegheny and Pittsburgh, there was a series of adverse happenings which materially weakened the forces. In the first place, Astrologer Kirkland, the Pittsburgh cyclone deserter, and then K. Wilson, when the Allegheny police court opened in the morning there were arrested 40 individuals who had spent the night in Central station. Of these 28 were members of the army, most of them belonging to the hobo contingent who had preferred taking the chances of being sent up to sleeping on the cold ground at the base of Park to those 27 pilgrims are not likely to be in Washington on May 1, when the Coxey army is scheduled to gather on the steps of the Capitol, for Magistrate McReeve at once placed their vagrants and sentenced them to 30 days each to the work house.

During the day 22 other members of the army were gathered in by the police and they were sent to the work house. The parade announced to take place through the principal streets of Allegheny and Pittsburgh was declared off, first, because the Allegheny police officials forbade anything of the kind in their jurisdiction; and second, because a strong intimation was given the army that its presence in Pittsburgh would not be regarded.

In the afternoon a great mass meeting was held on the Monongahela near Pittsburgh. It is estimated that fully 15,000 people were present. It was the largest gathering seen in Pittsburgh for many years. The crush was so terrific around Coxey's carriage that one of the wheels was smashed. Then there was a great and general session. The speakers and other pieces for relief. After the meeting Coxey gave out to cover the claim of \$400,000 which M. R. Everson had an attachment issued against him.

On the twelfth day the Commonwealth camped in Homestead, Pa., at night, and which was called Camp Homestead. The army moved from Allegheny shortly before noon and reached Homestead before 3 o'clock in the midst of a driving, drizzling rain. The features of the day were the strength of the army as it moved out of Allegheny, despite the onslaughts of the weather, and the number of recruits enrolled at Homestead. There were over 200 of them.

The Commonwealth are growing in strength. There were 410 in line when they started on their march on the twelfth day's tramp, and there were 500 left when the column crossed the River-Ohio bridge and entered McKeesport shortly before 6 o'clock in the evening. In Dupquesne a bunch of 40 crackers per man and a pint of coffee was served. Before reaching McKeesport the column was met by a detachment of employees from the Westinghouse air brake works who had come over from Wheeling, bringing with them a brass band.

Amid a cold, drizzling rain, over road slippery and deep with mud, 258 ragged, shivering creatures composing the army of the Commonwealth, left McKeesport, Pa., for Elizabeth. Before the march was begun the men were put through simple marching movements by Smith. They made a fair showing. Smith has been having these drills every morning, and the order kept by the men on the road has improved. There was a new formation of the line, necessitated by the liability of the wagons getting stuck in the mud. The Commonwealth were divided into five squads of about 50 men each. Before each squad was a wagon, to the wheels of which the members of the squad were expected to place their shoulders. If the Monongahela valley mud got too strong, at 2:30 the army reached Elizabeth, where it was met by an interested crowd. The river was crossed to West Elizabeth, where a lunch had been prepared by the citizens. At 3 o'clock the army started on its march for the town of Monongahela City, reaching there about 9 o'clock, after a fierce struggle with muddy roads, midnight darkness and heavy rain, and camped in a barn.

On the thirteenth day the army's path was up and down the steepest of hills, over poor roads. To add to the hardships, it has been light the past two days, yet despite all the army hangs together and is cheerful. The army arrived at Brownsville, Pa., after a weary march on poor roads and over steep hills, with 265 men in line. At McKeesport the forces were materially reduced. First, a body of 51 foreigners who had joined at Homestead were "fired" by Marshal Browne, who declared they had been induced to join by Wall street agents with instructions to injure the army to do unlawful things and there give the authorities an excuse for breaking it up. Then there were many desertions. The leaders do not mind them, though. They are glad to see the force reduced, for it means less trouble in caring for the men in the mountains. The army left Brownsville at 10 o'clock, and its use by the town council of Brownsville as a guard by special police, it having been decided that was the safest and easiest way to care for these undesirable guests.

The people of Brownsville and Bridgeport sent the Commonwealth on their way, packing on their sixteenth day a march. The quantities furnished by the boroughs were the best the men have had. At late night and Monday morning the men turned out looking in perfect condition and went through the simple marching drill given by the Department with equal spirit and precision. The regulations served potatoes, a pound of beef, a potato and coffee. Three hundred and seventeen men were fed, and immense quantities of bread and potatoes were consumed. The soldiers will be a burning question with the citizens of the town of Brownsville, who are reported to be in a state of excitement. The Commonwealth will be in the city of Washington, and will be demanded every day, but at a late hour Monday night the superintendent of the National guard refused the money already collected on Mr. Coxey, and the march will have to be suspended for the time being.

SCALDED TO DEATH.

Escaping Steam From a Derailed Engine Kills Seven Men. Sixteen men were killed near New Eau, Ontario county, Mich., by the derailing of a freight train. The locomotive struck a tree which had been blown down across the track, and was thrown down an embankment, several logging cars falling upon the engine. Eight men were thrown into the water, and were terribly scalded by escaping steam in addition to their other injuries. Only one, Fred Chalk, escaped alive and he was badly injured. The dead are A. Shelander, Charles G. Anderson, J. Brennan, Martin Lynch, Frank Shipley, Allen Chaffee, and Abraham Critchett. Henry Stearns, all the victims were married except the three last named.

Iowa Still Prohibition.

In the Iowa House the question of constitutional prohibition was considered and Cooper's resolution was substituted for the senate resolution. It prohibits the manufacture and sale of liquor for any purpose and leaves the legislature to enact laws for its enforcement. The measure passed by a vote of 42 yeas and 56 nays. This settled it that liquor manufacturing will not be legally carried on in the State.

Most Escaped the Blight.

The Associated Press has through its correspondents in all the counties of New York in which fruit-raising is an industry of magnitude, collected data regarding the effect of the recent cold snap. In the main trees and vines wintered well. Only in a few localities was there any considerable damage done by the cold weather of the last few days of March, and for the most part the injury was restricted to the peach orchards.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Summarized Proceedings of Our Law-Makers at Washington.

SENATE.—Senator Allison, Republican, of Iowa, dissected the Wilson bill in the senate. After routine business the senate proceeded to the passing of a resolution sending O'Neill to 15 to 28. Mr. O'Neill was sworn in. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the English-Hilborn case and after a lengthy debate the house adjourned without action.

HOUSE.—The deadlock which has prevailed in the House for the week past over the Joy-O'Neill contested election case was ended by the passing of a resolution sending O'Neill to 15 to 28. Mr. O'Neill was sworn in. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the English-Hilborn case and after a lengthy debate the house adjourned without action.

SENATE.—In the senate Mr. Allison, Republican, of Iowa, spoke against the Wilson tariff bill, and Mr. Mills, Democrat, of Texas, made a brief defense of it. After an executive session the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House after a lengthy debate voted to send Warren D. English, Democrat, as Representative from the Third District of California, in place of Samuel G. Hibborn, Republican. The House then adjourned.

SENATE.—The senate took up the Russian trade bill, appropriating 1 million dollars. At 2 o'clock the tariff bill was laid before the senate as the unfinished business and the Russian trade bill went over without action. Mr. Peffer of Kansas was recognized to speak, but at 2:08 p. m. the senate went into executive session, which lasted until 5:10, when the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—In the house the senate bill to give effect to the award of the Paris tribunal, prescribing regulations for the protection of fur seals in Behring sea, was passed. Representative English of California introduced into the house a bill providing for the appointment by the president of a commission to consist of four or more persons to be selected from the different departments of the government to examine and report upon the feasibility of constructing a canal connecting the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. The commissioners are to be selected from the war, agricultural, postoffice and interior departments.

SENATE.—The senate bill disallowing was continued by Mr. Peffer, and after a short executive session the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Hatch in the chair, and the consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill was resumed. After a lengthy debate the committee rose and the house adjourned. A recess until 8 o'clock. The evening session was devoted to pension bills.

SENATE.—The journal was read and approved. The senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Chinese treaty, introduced by Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, to debate the treaty in open session, but without accomplishing anything. The senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The house failed to secure a quorum for the consideration of a contested election case and adjourned.

SENATE.—The pending tariff bill being laid over, the senate adjourned. Mr. Hill (Dem.) of New York, according to the subject, his opening speeches clearly indicated the aggregate tone in regard to the administration which prevailed the whole speech, and the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The house was depopulated today. Three-fourths of the members were in the city over the contest of Senator Hill's speech on the tariff. His address was business was transacted. At 5:10 the house adjourned.

WEATHER CROP BULLETIN. An Unusually Warm March, With a Frigid Wave Following. The weather crop bulletin for the month of March has just been issued by the United States department of agriculture. A portion of the report reads: The month of March was warmer than usual over the western and central parts of the Rocky mountains and slightly cooler over the eastward. The excess in temperature ranged from 6 degrees to 10 degrees per day over the northern states, Virginia, North Carolina and Kentucky, while the excess was only from 2 degrees to 4 degrees per day in the Gulf States. This great excess of temperature was due to the unusually warm weather which prevailed during the first three weeks of the month, during which occurred the highest temperature recorded in March since the establishment of the weather bureau over a large area in the southern and middle Atlantic states.

This warm period was followed by the most decided cold wave of the month, which carried the line of freezing weather southward to the Gulf coast and caused frosts which proved injurious to fruits and vegetation over the agricultural districts of the central valley and eastern states. The last day of March, 1894, was characterized by the most remarkable temperature extremes occurring in March that have been recorded since the establishment of the weather bureau. Within six days over a large portion of the country, east of the Rocky mountains, both the highest and lowest temperatures yet observed during March were reported.

The month of March was unusually dry over all sections east of the Mississippi river, and over the greater part of the Atlantic coast states the precipitation for the month was but little more than one-fourth of the usual amount.

THE BLIND BILL DEAD.

The House Refuses to Pass it Over the Veto.

Mr. Blain's attempt to pass the seaman's bill over the President's veto was made in the house on Wednesday. It had been foreseen that if debate were allowed the angry free labor Democrats would attack Mr. Cleveland and so, as soon as Mr. Blain moved to pass the bill there were cries of "Vote, vote!" Mr. Blain was evidently overpowered by the cries of "vote" and speaker Crisp's purpose to rush things through, and said he was willing to vote at once. But Mr. C. W. Stone of Pennsylvania had already announced that debate should be had, and that Mr. Dingley, of Maine, desired to speak. But amid the greatest confusion the speaker put the question and ordered the call. Only one name had been called when Mr. Dingley demanded recognition. The speaker promptly refused to interrupt the call.

General Tracey, Democrat, of New York, pleaded that the Republicans be given a hearing, but the speaker ordered him to sit down. George Cookran, Democrat, of New York, went to Mr. Crisp's desk and openly expostulated, but the speaker would not be interrupted. Meanwhile the call was getting on amid a very pandemonium. On the first call the Republicans refused to vote, but as it became apparent that a quorum was dangerously near, and that the bill must override the veto, Tracey, of New York, Harter, of Ohio, and other anti-silver Democrats went among them, pleading with them to save the country's credit. So on the second call they voted, and the result on the bill was 144 to 114, less than the necessary two-thirds, and the seaman's measure fell finally. Mr. Crisp voted to override the veto.

Shot Three People.

At the mouth of the Gauley river near Charleston, W. Va., Louise Brown was killed, and her husband, fatally wounded, and Sarah Hester seriously wounded by James Smith. Smith went to shoot the Hanes woman and shot the other two in the dark, while trying to murder her. He escaped and has gone to kill a man who, he claims, alienated Sarah's affections from him.

LATEST NEWS SUMMARIZED

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

What is Transpiring the World Over. Important Events Briefly Told.

CAPITAL, LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL. What was designed to be the greatest strike ever known to the Connellville, Pa., coke region has completely collapsed and there is not now left except of the recent uprising of discontented foreigners to make a creditable death struggle to a labor dispute. The strikers stood no show in the presence of the plain law administered in heroic doses by courageous officials. As a result L. R. Davis, president of the Mine Workers Association, Daniel Darby, secretary of the association, and 136 of their followers are now crowded into the Uniontown, Pa., jail, charged with killing Joseph H. Paddock, chief engineer of the H. C. Frick Coke Company. Deputy sheriffs mounted and armed are hunting down others of the strikers for whom warrants are out for complicity in the murder of Paddock.

Organized labor won its greatest victory at Omaha, Neb., when in the United States Circuit Court Judge Henry C. Caldwell handed down his decision in the Union Pacific wage schedule contest. In the legal opinion this declaration of the court stands out most prominently: "A corporation is organized capital it is capital consisting of money and property. Organized labor is organized capital; it is capital consisting of brains and muscle. What is lawful for one to do is lawful for the other to do. It is lawful for the stockholders and officers of a corporation to associate and confer together for the purpose of reducing wages of its employees, or of devising some other means of making their investments profitable. It is equally lawful for organized labor to associate, consult and confer with a view to maintain or increase wages. Both act from the prompting of enlightened self-interest, and the action of both is lawful when no illegal or criminal means are used or threatened."

The Ohio State convention of mine workers in session at Columbus, has decided to favor a general strike May 1, unless the operators restore the old scale.

About 600 union carpenters of Indianapolis, Ind., struck for 30 cents an hour and eight hours a day.

The fires were lighted in the furnace of the Valentine iron company at Bellefonte, Pa., and employment will thus be given to the 500 operators of the big plant. The furnace has been idle since last August.

Owing to the coke strike the Belmont furnace at Wheeling, W. Va., which has to have started up Wednesday, will remain cold indefinitely.

CRIMES AND FATALITIES. Mrs. Augusta Schmidt, of Kokomo, Ind., was sentenced to prison for killing one of her tenants. She is the daughter of Baroness Schlingling, of Germany.

William T. Zell, former New York agent of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company pleaded guilty to the embezzlement of \$93,000 and was sentenced four years to State prison.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. The Mound City, Kan., Bank has closed its doors, and State Bank Examiner Bridenbald is in charge. This is the oldest bank in the city.

DISASTERS, ACCIDENTS AND FATALITIES. Two children of Mr. and Mrs. Clark, who reside near Glade Springs, Va., were burned to death during the temporary absence of their parents.

LEGISLATIVE. The Iowa senate passed the House bill giving women the right to vote for town, city and school officers and on all questions of issuing bonds.

The Massachusetts senate defeated, by a vote of 25 to 13, the bill granting municipal suffrage to women. A proposition to submit the question to a popular vote at the next State election was also defeated.

IRELAND. A fire of alleged incendiary origin destroyed the business portion of Hartford, Kan.

WASHINGTON NEWS. The annual distribution of seeds by the Agricultural Department has been practically completed. The work was commenced last autumn and about 9,000,000 small paper bags of seed have been distributed during the season.

Prof. Brown-Sequard, the eminent physician and physiologist, the supposed inventor of the elixir of life, died at Paris.

Senator Kyle introduced a bill in the senate to prevent the manufacture of clothing in unhealthy places. It is directed against the sweating system.

ELECTIONS. KANSAS CITY.—The result of the election here is a sweeping victory for the Republicans, the entire ticket being elected.

LINCOLN, NEB.—The Republicans elected their entire city ticket, members of the Board of Education and six out of seven candidates for members of the City Council. Results from over the state show that the main issue was license or no license of saloons, with license generally successful. In the larger towns where party lines were strictly drawn Republicans won the day.

LATER NEWS NOTES.

Four men were drowned in the Chattahoochee river opposite Columbus, Ga. Five men were out fishing when the boat was capsized and all except one man went down.

A Lehigh Valley engine was wrecked near Batavia, N. Y., by the breaking of a side rod. Engineer King was instantly killed and John M. Rooney fatally injured.

James L. Wyrick, J. T. Hill, alias Albert Mansker and Thomas Brady were hanged at Newport, Ark., for robbing an express train and murdering Conductor W. P. McNally.

The contractors of Indianapolis are one by one granting 30 cents per hour, which the carpenters struck for.

As the result of the official count the Democratic representation in Rhode Island is reduced to five in a total of 108 members of the legislature.

The net gold reserve in the Treasury at the close of business Monday was \$105,675,704 and the cash balance \$133,273,310.

Three men were killed by a boiler explosion at Lancaster, Ind., Saturday. They were Christian and Lewis Weber and Clifton Binehart. Two others were frightfully injured.

Three men were killed at the new Westinghouse works, Britton, Pa. (near Pittsburgh) by an unexpected explosion of blasting powder. The dead men are Cronions. Nine or ten men were wounded, the most seriously being the foreman, Owen Dugan.

At Duquesne, Pa., 225 girls employed in Glover's overall factory struck because the company refused to restore wages reduced last fall.

The Iowa Legislature adjourned sine die on Saturday.

Rev. Clement W. T. Lewis, colored, was on Saturday, at Chattanooga, Tenn., sentenced 28 years in the penitentiary on 13 counts of forgery and procuring false pension affidavits.

A new bill was introduced in the House providing for the earnings of the seamanage in the Treasury, which, it is said, will meet the President's objection to the Blain bill. It gives authority to issue 3 per cent. bonds to protect the gold reserve and provides for the sale into standard silver dollars of 42,660,215 ounces of silver bullion and to issue silver certificates on the coin.

At Martins Ferry, O., the Laughlin mill works closed down for an indefinite stop. The warehouses are packed to the roof, and there is very poor sale for their products.

Secret Service officers have also covered a new counterfeit \$20 United States note, series of 1883, check letter "C."

The bank Vermont, from Trinidad, India with sugar, is ashore near Chatham, Mass., and will be a total loss. Six of the crew of nine were drowned.

The second division of the so-called Indian army has been organized at San Francisco. It left for Washington with 500 men, and is recruited 250 more at Oakland.

At Akron, O., the Werner plant, the largest printing and lithographing establishment in the world, closed down, and between 600 employees are out of work. The shutdown was the result of a refusal on the part of the company to grant the demands of the pressmen's and feeder's unions asking a restoration of the 10 per cent. cut in wages made last September, and which at the time it was the announced intention of the company to restore at the end of six months.

The United States Supreme Court decided that labor law was not a "spiritual liquor" within the meaning of the statute prohibiting the introduction of "spirituous liquors or wine" into the Indian Territory.

THE WHISKY WAR ENDED.

Cowardly Troops Dismissed in Disgrace by the Governor. At Burlington, S. C., everything is quiet and business is being revived. Gen. Richard Long has broken camp and left for home. The embargo on the Western Union office has been raised.

The coroner's jury find that McLendon and Cain did the killing of the citizens and that Redmond killed Constable Pepper. McLendon and Cain have been given to the military and warrants will be issued for them.

Gov. Tillman has issued a proclamation restoring the civil status in Darlington and Florence counties.

Gov. Tillman, in a general order to the troops, gave a scathing rebuke to the Newberry lilies, who responded to the Governor's call by going to Darlington and doing guard duty, but disbanding next day. He said: "Your resignations are not accepted, but you are dismissed from the service of the State as unworthy to wear its uniform. You do not deserve it, but I will pay your hotel bills, and I trust I may never be bothered with any more such band box and holiday soldiers."

COLD WAVE EFFECTS.

Fruits and Wheat Considerably Injured by the Cold Snap. The "Farmers Review," Chicago, says—Reports from correspondents in 10 states as to the injury done to wheat and fruit by the recent cold weather shows the damage to wheat is small in the aggregate, but very bad in some localities where the plant has made rapid growth. The disaster to fruit was widespread, the states where the trees were most forward suffering most. In the northern section of a number of states the larger fruits were saved, for the reason that they had been held back in development. The 10 states reported are as follows—Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Wisconsin.

TWELVE PERSONS KILLED.

Frightful Results of the Explosion of a Fireworks Factory. A fire yesterday in the fireworks factory of C. N. Romayne & Co., in Danford, a suburb of Petersburg, Va., caused a series of explosions which killed 12 persons and wounded six others. The killed are: Charles N. Romayne, John B. Bland, Capt. James W. Toth, James W. Perkins, James Rowland, Robert Rowland, John F. Norris, Edward Praylor, William Parker, Quincy Lindsay and James Bryant, employes of the factory, and Thomas Woodfolk, colored.

Confidence Rapidly Growing.

Reports from the 3,777 national banks in the country under the recent call of the National government have been received by the comptroller of the currency. A summary shows the lawful money reserve on February 28, 1894, to have been \$433,380,261. Mr. Eyles regards the financial situation as quite encouraging. The loans indicate a rapidly increasing confidence and a return of normal business activity.

FOREIGN.

In the house of commons at London, the Behring sea bill was placed on the second reading and passed.

By the caving-in of one of the shafts of the Koshole mine, near Brescia, 11 men were killed and a large number injured.

A TALE FROM THE MOUNTAINS.

HOW A FARMER'S WIFE WAS SAVED

A Remarkable Story of a Woman's Escape From Death Told in Her Own Words.

(From the Scranton, Pa., Republican.) Nearly five miles north of the town of Berwick, in Columbia County, Pa., right at the foot of a spur of the North Mountains, is the home of Amos Cope, a sturdy young farmer. A Scranton newspaper man drove from Berwick to the Cope farm in order that the accuracy of an interesting rumor might be determined.

He had nearly reached the farm when he observed a woman coming towards him from the fields near by and walking somewhat rapidly. He was not certain that he was on the right road and, awaiting her coming, inquired as to where Amos Cope lived. Being told that the farm house just ahead was the place, he said he had come out to see Mrs. Cope, and was fairly started when she replied, "I am Mrs. Cope."

She was about thirty years old—her eyes flashed with brightness, and her cheeks were of that beautiful glow that is so common among the wives and daughters of farmers. She had been up a day's picking of about forty quarts. Being asked concerning her sickness and recovery, she stated explicitly and unreservedly that she regarded her present health better than it had been in years. "All of last year, and part of the previous one," she said, "I just moped about the house unable to do anything in bed perhaps more than half the time, and was treated by all the doctors of the nearby towns. Some of them doctored me for dyspepsia, others for inflammation of the stomach and rheumatism; while plenty of the left side, and even inflammation of the brain (for there were times when I knew not what I was doing) engaged the attention of other? They all seemed at sea, but I did everything they directed, but without avail.

"Herein and stomach troubles also attended the general breaking down of my strength and body, and just before last Christmas I was forced to bed from which I did not arise until during last March. Then none of my friends thought I would ever get well. Medicines without stint were bought and used, so much that I finally lost all hope of life, and was ready to resign myself to God's will. It was then my husband read of a medicine called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He got the pills, and to please him I began their use just as the directions said they should be taken. Before the first box was used I could feel a decided change. My appetite was returning; I was no longer distressed by passing on my stomach; I could feel the blood passing through my veins, and there was no more of that terrible pain in the region of the heart. My head became clearer and clearer, and before the second box was used I was out of bed. I am now using the sixth box, and am so much improved that I feel that any of the druggery on the farm that is a woman's work I can now perform. We bought the Pink Pills at Mr. Reagan & Co.'s drug store on Front St., in Scranton."

Mrs. Emma Posten, a neighbor of Mrs. Cope, and Mrs. Jacob Wise, a lady who lives on the road leading from Berwick to the farm, both confirmed the story of Mrs. Cope's sickness. The reporter next visited Amos Cope where he was working in the field. He fully corroborated every statement made by his wife, and seemed most happy that Pink Pills had been the means of bringing good health to his suffering wife.

When Berwick was reached the reporter found Dr. J. Reagan, one of the best known and most popular practicing physicians in the place. He is the head of the "true firm of Reagan & Co. He spoke freely of Mrs. Cope's long illness and of her final cure by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. J. W. Dietrick, the druggist, stated that there were many persons in the town now using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

An analysis of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills shows that they contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, after effects of influenza, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, and all forms of weakness, either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, (50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., or Brockville, Ontario.

ABOUT twenty-two hundred persons were killed during 1889 by the deadly car-coupler. Scattered as these unfortunate beings were over a great extent of country and the so-called accidents extending over a year of time, no one gives the matter special attention. When will this horrible and useless slaughter cease?

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