

Trappers in the states of Washington and Oregon report that the fur-bearing animals are very numerous this winter, the beaver especially. Last week a trapper near Blaine caught a beaver that weighed nearly 100 pounds.

The Chinese make what is called "Chi-wa-hi," or grass cloth, from the common nettle. It is said to make a splendid cloth for tents, awnings, etc. When made into belting for machinery it is said to have twice the strength of leather.

The daily water supply of London is 175,148,189 gallons, of which about 90,000,000 gallons are drawn from the river Thames, and a little over 85,000,000 from the river Lea and from various artesian wells. The average supply per capita is 39.93 gallons.

Thomas Connolly, a woodsman of Bell's Mills, Forest county, Pennsylvania, while splitting a chestnut tree into rails, found an ox shoe in the trunk of the tree a foot from the surface. The shoe had evidently been pounded into the tree when it was a sapling.

The Pennsylvania railroad has decided to give all Christian ministers half fare passes over its lines, and the Philadelphia office of the company is crowded with clergymen of all sorts, from bishops to Salvation army captains, and from orthodox pastors to latter day saints.

The Centralbatt der Bauwalingt states that pipes of cement, in which wire netting is imbedded, are now being manufactured in Berlin. The wire netting is said to greatly increase the strength of the pipes against bursting, so that they are well adapted for water conduits.

Turkish and Persian pipes, it is said, are difficult to manage. They require the fragrant yellow tumbake, that must be soaked in water, wrung out and put in the bowl with a live coal on top. The pipe is now relegated to the elders, for the younger generation in western Asia smoke cigarettes.

The snake season has opened up promisingly in Georgia. A few days ago a colored man there was chased three miles by a coachwhip snake, and only escaped finally, so it is reported, by doubling in his tracks so suddenly that the snake, "in turning around to follow, did it so violently as to snap itself in two."

The Salvation army is being boycotted in Finland. No mention of it of any kind may appear in public print. So strictly is this law being carried out that any mention of the army, any advertisement bearing on the movement is sufficient to cause an entire issue of a newspaper to be canceled.

Large families are very common among the factory population of Lewis-town, Me. Henry McCraw has raised nineteen children, of whom thirteen are now living. The mother is a healthy woman of 43. Noel Gaudette has raised nineteen children, of whom fourteen are living, the youngest 11 years of age and the eldest 33.

St. Johns, New Foundland; Montreal and Ottawa, Canada; Portland, Ore.; Temeswar, Hungary; Trieste, Austria, and Venice, Padua; Verona, Mantua, Milan and Turin, Italy, are all situated between 45 and 46 degrees of north latitude. Who would think of putting Montreal and Ottawa in the same latitude as Venice and Verona.

A Montana man has invented a ranch snow plow, to be used in scraping the snow off the ranges so that the cattle can get the grass. It is reported that the machine works very satisfactorily. Thousands of cattle perish every year, and the number this year has been more than usually large from starvation, on account of the deep snows cutting off the food supply.

The remarkable instinct which causes the mudfish to roll himself in a ball of mud when the dry season approaches is a wonderful provision of nature, intended solely, it would seem, to prevent the extinction of the species. The most interesting fact about the fish is that it breathes by means of gills when in its native element and by means of lungs during its voluntary imprisonment in the mud cocoon.

No fewer than 12,000,000 acres of barren land have been made fruitful in the Sahara desert, an enterprise representing perhaps the most remarkable example of irrigation by means of artesian wells which can be found anywhere. Algeria owes to this method of cultivation that it is becoming a most important wine producing country, as may be gauged from the fact that it sent to France in 1896 10,500,000 gallons.

A sewing machine has been invented which stitches easily and rapidly through layers of leather five-eighths of an inch in thickness, this having been accomplished on a first exhibitory trial; in a second trial, stitches were made evenly and rapidly through a piece of bird's eye maple three-eighths of an inch thick, and, in a third test, the still more remarkable feat was achieved, viz. that of sewing through a layer of brass one-eighth of an inch thick, placed between pieces of leather.

IS IT NOT FREE TRADE?

David A. Wells' Letter to Mr. Springer Shows the Real Inwardness of Tariff Reform.

If any one has honestly had any doubts as to the true meaning of the present tariff "reform" movement they should be dispelled by Free Trader David A. Wells' recent letter to Chairman Springer indorsing the piecemeal plan of tariff destruction. No one doubts that Mr. Wells is an out and out free trader. The fact that he approves Mr. Springer's method ought in itself to arouse the suspicion of those who believe that the proposed policy of the present ways and means committee is one of free trade. But the language in which the approval is given reveals more explicitly the desire of the democratic majority for free trade.

Mr. Wells points out that Sir Robert Peel, who was mainly instrumental in getting Richard Cobden's idea enacted into British law, thus foisting their present free trade policy upon the English people, began exactly as Chairman Springer proposes to begin—namely, by introducing individual bills attacking separate items in the existing tariff. That is the way the great English statesman led the free trade forces to victory. Mr. Springer is following his example. Peel's watchword, "Divide and Conquer," has been adopted by the dominant wing of the free trade party in congress.

Many honestly deluded voters have found fault with us for insisting all along that the policy commonly called tariff "reform" is a free trade policy pure and simple. Because the leaders of the movement did not demand the abolition of all tariffs they were not demanding free trade, was the argument used in refutation of our charges. We pointed out that if Cobden himself were alive and guiding the enemies of protection in this country he would not advise any other course than that which the tariff "reformers" have been following for the last five or six years. Yet no one would doubt that Cobden was a free-trader or that his aim was free trade. So when we saw the modern tariff "reformers" taking the only practicable road to free trade we called them free traders and exposed their hypocrisy. It was difficult to convince many of the soundness of our position in face of reiterated denials from an army of partisan demagogues. But when so radical a free-trader as David A. Wells approves of the tariff "reform" method on the ground that it is exactly the method through which protection was supplanted by free trade in England, it must be a dull democrat who does not distinguish the free-trader's savage teeth and claws beneath his "reform" lamb skin.

OUR BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

Why We Send Boots and Shoes to England and Why We Pay Better Wages—Machinery a Help, Not a Hindrance.

The following special dispatch to the free-trade Providence Journal from London speaks for itself, and is a most emphatic refutation of the cry that machinery injures labor:

The members of the Royal Labor commission expressed great surprise to-day at the evidence given by Mr. Smeeth, a boot and shoe manufacturer of Leeds, on the subject of imported and domestic boots and shoes. Mr. Smeeth testified that the art of boot and shoe making in America is fifty years ahead of that in England, owing to the use of improved machinery, which cannot be taken advantage of by English manufacturers on account of the determined opposition of the trades unions to any innovations in the line of labor-saving devices. American-made boots and shoes, the witness declared, are fully equal in quality, while being much cheaper, as compared with those of English production. The imports from America, already large, are rapidly growing. The prices are such as to leave the American manufacturer a good profit. Mr. Smeeth naturally thought that if the commission could do something to convince the unions that it was to their interest to admit improved machinery in the factories, and thus prevent the trade going to America, it would be a good thing for every body concerned. The Duke of Devonshire, Rt. Hon. A. J. Mundella, Rt. Hon. Leonard Courtney and other eminent members of the commission stared at the witness as if they considered him out of his mind. Their questions clearly indicated that what they had heard was a revelation, and not a pleasant one, to them, and they thought by a severe examination to shake the testimony of Mr. Smeeth, and to bring his expert in his line of business, and came out of the contest with flying colors.

Mullhall says the American boot-making machine enables one man to turn out 300 pairs of boots daily, that one factory near Boston makes as many boots as 32,000 bootmakers in Paris, and that in 1890 there were 3,100 of these machines at work producing 150 million pair of boots yearly. The figures for 1890 would, of course, largely exceed those above, yet we hear no complaints from the Massachusetts shoemaker. Why should he complain when he earns from \$15 to \$20 per week, while the English shoemaker who has no machinery to work against earns but \$6.50 on the average? How it would make the Englishman's mouth water to visit such towns as Lynn, Brockton, Haverhill, Abington and others and see the way the American shoemaker lives. If told to him he would hardly believe it.

He Worked Under Free Trade and Protection.

R. G. Hood, an English-born mechanic living in Philadelphia, says: "In England I worked as a mechanic in a shop of about twenty men. My wages ranged as high as the highest, and being of a frugal turn of mind I commenced to save, and at the end of four years had accumulated the sum of eighty pounds, or \$400, which is considered very good saving for a mechanic, even one who has no one to keep or look after but himself. For the benefit of those of our citizens who say there is nothing in protection for a working-man, and who offer him as a balm for every sore a reduction of the tariff, or what would ultimately lead to free trade, I will make a confession which will not in the least harm me, while it may do some of our free trade friends a great deal of good. To wit: that when I came to this country and commenced work as a mechanic, living in a similar way to what I did in England, I found that instead of saving at the rate of one hundred dollars per year, I could save at the rate of \$500 per year and live just as well in every particular. After I had paid my board and laid a reasonable amount away to procure clothing and sundry articles which every young man requires, with a little to spend, I had more left than I received for wages in England."

NEW ENGLAND IRON WORKS.

Have They Been Closing Up on Account of the "Destructive Effect" of Our Tariff?

One of the latest bulletins issued by the census bureau gives the results of an exhaustive investigation into the status of the New England iron industry by Dr. William M. Sweet, of Philadelphia. This report, while it does not present a uniformly gratifying array of facts, will effectually set at rest the walls of the "reformers," who have been claiming that the partial decadence of this New England industry is due to the destructive influence of the tariff. It seems that while the number of establishments has decreased, both invested capital and value of products have increased, as the following table (which includes blast furnace, iron and steel rolling mills, Bessemer, open-hearth and crucible steel works, and forges and bloomeries) shows:

Table with 4 columns: Item, 1890, 1880, 1870. Rows include No. of establishments, Total capital invested, Av. No. hands employed, Total wages paid, Total cost of materials, Total value of products.

That such an increase in invested capital should be accompanied by a decrease in the number of establishments would be quite unexplainable were it not a fact that this decrease was only apparent and not real, the discrepancy being due to the different modes of collecting the statistics for the two periods. "In 1880," says Dr. Sweet, "where a rolling mill was operated in connection with a steel plant the works were tabulated as two establishments. In 1890, owing to the growth of the manufacture of steel and the consequent impossibility of making any accurate division between the iron and steel establishments, works consisting of a rolling mill and a steel plant have been considered as one establishment." The statistics relating to the number of workmen employed also require a few words in explanation. The figures for 1880 include not only the labor directly employed at the New England furnaces (which should be the real basis of comparison), but also the labor engaged in mining and other operations conducted in connection with these works. In the statistics for 1890, on the other hand, all data relating to labor engaged in ore mining, charcoal burning and other industries dependent on the manufacture of pig iron, but not directly connected with it, have been omitted. The figures for these two periods, so far as they relate to the number of workmen employed, can not, therefore, be compared. On the other hand, when we consider the average wages paid to the individual, we find a gratifying increase. In 1880 the average wages were \$388 per year; in 1890 they were \$435 per year, an increase of 25 per cent. The cost of the product, too, has been steadily declining, while the quality has not been lowered. In 1880 the number of tons of pig iron produced by the blast furnaces of New England was 30,957, valued at \$1,042,896; in 1890 it was 34,335, valued at \$890,438. In other words, the price has fallen over 23 per cent. since 1880.

There is nothing in these statistics that will give the calamity any reason for rejoicing. While it is true that there has been some decline, this has been not nearly so great as was believed, and it has been due not to the tariff, but to peculiar circumstances, chief of which was the enormous growth of the industry in other and more favored parts of the country, which, says Dr. Sweet, "has gradually narrowed the market of most of the New England iron mills to the limits of local demand."

Reciprocity Not Inconsistent With Protection.

Protection levies duties on articles which we produce at home, in order to preserve American industries and the higher wages of American workmen. It also removes duties from all articles which we do not ourselves produce, because the duty on them is an unnecessary and burdensome tax to the consumer. Reciprocity removes the duties from articles which we do not produce, and, at the same time, gets concessions from foreign countries by which they remove or lower their import duties on our products exported to them. There is nothing inconsistent between the two. It is already a part of the protective system to remove duties from things which we do not produce. And if in addition to doing this we also open markets for ourselves in other countries, do we not reap a two-fold benefit?

From this it is evident that we can only have reciprocity with those countries that produce some article which we do not or cannot produce. For example, a reciprocity treaty between Great Britain (supposing she were not a free trade country) and the United States would probably not be possible, for these two countries are too much alike in climatic and other conditions. Hence the necessary restriction of reciprocity to comparatively few countries.

Is there anything inconsistent between the two systems? Far from it. Protection guards the products of our labor at home.

Reciprocity opens to the products of our labor a market abroad.

One is the handmaiden of the other.

The calamity party is still wallowing over the poor farmer, but this does not sound so calamitous. During the month of October, 1891, the farm mortgages filed in Nebraska amounted to \$35,233; mortgages canceled, \$199,157; difference, \$163,924. During the month of November, 1891, mortgages filed, \$41,760; mortgages canceled, \$105,855; difference, \$64,095. During the month of December, 1891, mortgages filed, \$30,719; mortgages canceled, \$138,237; difference, \$107,518. Total paid out during three months to liquidate mortgage indebtedness, \$385,547. The farmers are not quite bankrupt yet.

Those who decry a duty on tin plate for the purpose of establishing its manufacture in this country lose sight of the fact that Great Britain's industry was established by the same means. From 1787 down to quite recent times a high protective tariff was maintained on tin plate entering a British port.

NEBRASKA.

The new Fremont brewery has begun operations.

Capillion will have a new school building. It will cost \$30,000.

William Hegglund dug up part of a human skeleton near Oakland.

The Madison public library has been opened with about 500 volumes.

About 300 new farms will be settled on this spring in the vicinity of Hartington. Fremont citizens will vote to bond the city for \$100,000 for a complete system of sewerage.

Rushville will have a \$10,000 race track. Several thousand dollars have already been subscribed.

The corn cob pipe factory at Greenwood is being moved to another place and York is considering it.

Frank Ejust accidentally shot Ed Harter at Norfolk with a 32-caliber revolver. The patient will recover.

Michael C. Maloney has sold the Hartington Herald to W. F. Sinclair, late of the Bancroft Independent.

Some sixty or seventy farmers near Columbus have expressed their intention of raising tobacco this season.

Members of secret societies at Maywood met March 1 to consider the matter of building a hall for their use.

Sheridan county has 114 school districts and there are not over ten which have a bond the debanding over them.

The Otoe County Alliance, official organ of the farmers' and citizens' alliance at Dunbar, has removed to Nebraska City.

The big Niobrara artesian well flows 2,500 barrels per minute, and supplies power sufficient to run a 100-barrel flour mill.

It is likely that the electric power for Beatrice street cars will be generated at Hoag and carried some six miles by cable.

The Columbus wind mill factory has been sold to the Columbus State bank which will secure a manager and put it in operation.

The Central City high school building caught fire while school was in session. The janitor rang the bell, and a panic of the pupils was narrowly averted.

The farmers of Holt county not having taken hold of the matter the new chinery company at O'Neill has rented 200 acres of ground and will raise its own raw material.

Nebraska City people complain of the poor telegraph service given by the Western Union company, and will endeavor to induce the Postal company to put in an office.

Nine years ago James Griffin stole a buffalo robe from a soldier at Fort Randall. Last week he was arrested by a government detective, produced the robe and will be prosecuted.

A mass meeting of Omaha people was held at Boyd's opera house Sunday afternoon to arouse interest in the general conference of the Methodist church which meets there in June.

The Weeping Willow Republican announces that a new company, consisting partly of Lincoln men, has bought the sewing machine factory, and it will be put in operation in a few weeks.

Negotiations were consummated whereby the city of Holdrege becomes owner of the city water works, purchasing the same of W. A. Paxton, of Omaha, consideration \$40,000.

The annual shooting tournament of the Nebraska Sportsmen's association will be held at Grand Island early in May and will continue four days. This shoot is open to the world. Over \$1,000 will be added to the purses and 10,000 pigeons have been advertised for.

Holt county wants a change in its supervisor system. At present the board includes thirty-one members, which is likely to be increased if no change in the system is made. As the state senate has only thirty-three members, the Sun thinks Holt county could stand a reduction.

The postoffice at David City has been robbed the past month of several valuable letters. Burt Andrews, a young lad, was caught in the act. While waiting for the United States marshal to arrive the lad escaped. There is no clue to his whereabouts.

John Blair, of Beatrice, while returning home through the railway yards was run over by a Burlington and Missouri passenger train and his body frightfully mangled. Full play is suspected.

The final settlement of the affairs of the Gretna State bank has been made. President Key and the other stockholders who guaranteed the payment of all debts to get possession from the receivers paid all deposits in full with interest, amounting to about \$14,000.

Engine No. 717, pulling train No. 23 on the main line of the Union Pacific at Columbus, collided with some cars being switched in the yards. Engineer J. D. Taylor and Fireman Doc Taylor had a narrow escape from serious injury.

While a daughter of L. A. Davis, at Strang was in an outbuilding one of her brothers, not knowing of her presence, fired a rifle ball into the building. The ball took effect in her shoulder.

Charles Redfield, whose trial and conviction for adultery was secured at the district court at O'Neill last week, was sentenced by Judge Kinkaid to three years at hard labor.

The sixth annual session of the North Nebraska Teachers' association will be held at Norfolk March 30 and 31, and April 1. An interesting program has been prepared.

A. B. Wood, of the Gering Courier, who has been spending the winter in southern California, returned to his home last week. He has furnished interesting letters to his paper during his absence.

James Harrison, a brakeman on the B. & M., was seriously injured at Edgar while trying to make a coupling. He was knocked down and dragged under the car, the break beam striking his back, bruising him severely, breaking several ribs and a bolt cutting a gash in the back of the right thigh six inches long and three inches deep.

Mrs. Shadrach Cole, of Plattsmouth died Friday as the result of a fall, which caused the rupture of a blood vessel.

The following is the mortgage indebtedness record of Fillmore county for February: Real estate mortgages filed, seventy-one, \$34,295; released, 116, \$72,733.66; city mortgages filed, 116, \$10,518; released, eighteen, \$5,953; chattel mortgages filed, 217, \$47,731.65; released, \$36,805.33. Of the above real estate and city mortgages, \$20,440 was for part purchase part of land. As a rule not one-quarter of the chattel mortgages are released.

GLADSTONE FULL OF LIFE

Returns to the House Refreshed by Travel.

Balfour Will Need to Be a Little More Alert Now—The Ministerial Ship Being Steered Rather Wildly.

LONDON, March 7.—Gladstone's return to the house of commons has infused new life into the proceedings and compelled Balfour to pull himself together and be a little more alert. In the midst of the murderous east winds the Grand Old Man came back as fresh as a lark, delivered two speeches in one day and went gallily to bed at midnight. The ancient gladiator could not even go home at night after his return from the continent until he had first looked in upon parliament. The house is practically his home. Although wrapped up in it the Chertsey election must have thrown a cloud over his spirits, for it shows that in middle-class life conservatism holds its own. If many seats cannot be won at the next election in London and the home counties, Gladstone's return to power is out of the question; hence the Chertsey election was a damper.

How London will vote on the national issue can partly be judged when the elections for the new county council are over. The Gladstoneans (called progressives) are making desperate attempts to retain the hold they won by stratagem three years ago, but the conservatives are on the war path, and their candidates (known as moderates) will be strongly supported. The defeat of the progressives would indicate the ascendancy of the conservatives in the metropolis, seeing that it returns over fifty members to parliament. This is a matter of no slight importance.

The ministerial ship is not in any immediate danger, but it is being steered rather wildly by a crew a little out of hand. So many of them are going to retire altogether at the close of the present parliament that it is most difficult to keep the requisite majority night after night. Having no further interest in public life they do not see why they should be chained to the galleys any longer. This is Balfour's main difficulty.

The Gladstoneans, on the other hand, full of hope always, are laying sleepers across the track to upset the train. They rather hope Churchill will help them win when the Irish local government bill comes on; but eccentric as he may be, he is unlikely to run the risk of once more outraging the opinions of the whole of his party. Six years of wandering in the desert, while his old colleagues were enjoying high official salaries, must have taught him something. In the coming campaign he will probably get right back into the traces, and thus qualify himself to return to office should the Conservatives gain the day. If Gladstone wins there will be two leaders opposing Balfour and Churchill. There can be but little doubt which will score the highest.

Army administration is to be brought prominently forward during the week. England has the costliest army in the world. Considering its size, practical soldiers declare the most inefficient. The total estimated cost this year is close to \$18,000,000, of which at least one-fourth is wasted. There will be a great attack upon the war minister opening tonight. He will throw all the blame upon the system. John Bull will continue to pay heavy taxes for the army on paper, and should the day of real necessity arrive no portion of the expensive machinery would be found ready and effective for use.

Auction at Parnell's Home.

LONDON, March 7.—There will be an auction in a few days of Avondale, County Wicklow, Parnell's late home. The household effects, books and stock will be put under the hammer and the house offered for sale. The timber on the estate is already disposed of. Parnell's brother John, who has been in Ireland since the late leader's death, is preparing to return to America.

HETHERINGTON'S CASE.

The Lieutenant Will Be Tried Under American Jurisdiction.

LONDON, March 7.—A dispatch from Yokohama says that a serious division of feeling has arisen between the English and American colonies relative to the shooting of George Gower Robinson, the English banker, by Lieutenant J. H. Hetherington, of the United States navy. Under the existing treaties with Japan European countries and the United States have extra territorial jurisdiction over criminals belonging to their respective nationalities. This jurisdiction Japan has for some time labored to abolish, but without success, as foreigners claim that they are not yet sufficiently civilized to deal with civilized people. The case of Lieutenant Hetherington of course comes under American jurisdiction, as he is the person accused and he will be tried by the American consular court, but the English are watching the case very jealously and should Hetherington be acquitted or let off with a light penalty there will probably, judging from existing feeling, be reprisals in some form. Robinson was very popular among the English colony and his friends claim that there was no good cause or excuse for Hetherington taking the law in his own hands. Hetherington's friends are making efforts to secure evidence that will place him right in the eyes of the foreign element and give reason for his acquittal that both the Americans and English will regard as satisfactory.

Eulogized Justice Bradley.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7.—In the supreme court today Attorney-General Miller presented for record the memorial adopted by the bar February 6 upon the death of the late Justice Bradley. The resolutions were received by Chief Justice Fuller, who, speaking for the court, highly eulogized the life and work of the departed justice. The resolutions and remarks were entered upon the records.

MERCY FOR MRS. OSBORNE.

The Purloiner of Pearls Likely to Go Free.

NEW YORK, March 7.—A dispatch from London says: There will be enacted today before Sir John Bridge in the Bow street police court what will, in all probability, prove to be the last act in the great pearl case which has been so prolific in sensational developments. Mrs. Osborne, the central figure in the case, will appear in court and plead guilty of perjury and larceny, and although the case has not yet been reached the court room is already crowded with curious spectators. An effort will be made to bring the case under "The First Offenders Act," which provides that a judge, if satisfied that a first offender is penitent and not likely to offend again, may admonish and discharge the prisoner without punishment. It is claimed by some that it would be bad policy to dispose of the case in this manner, that it would bring the law into contempt and furnish a precedent for the rich. On the other hand Mrs. Osborne has won much sympathy from a certain sentimental set by her apparent penitence in voluntarily giving herself up to the authorities, and others demand her acquittal for the sake of her unborn child.

The case owes its origin to the disappearance of certain jewels belonging to Mrs. Hargrave, a cousin of the defendant, in February, 1891, and a perusal of its details reveals little to warrant the cry for mercy that has been raised by Mrs. Osborne's friends. Immediately after the theft Miss Ethel Elliot, since become Mrs. Osborne, was suspected of the crime, and it was the expression of these suspicions that led to the slander suit of Osborne vs. Hargrave, which was tried last December. At first the plaintiff seemed in a fair way to win her suit, and her final decision was due to accident more than anything else. It seems that in disposing of the jewelry she had received \$550 in gold, and finding this too bulky, had obtained an order from a Mr. Benjamin on his bankers requesting them to give her notes in place of the gold. Mr. Benjamin's attention was drawn to the case by the printed accounts in the papers, and his testimony, together with that of the bank cashier who had a record of the numbers of the notes, placed Mrs. Osborne's guilt beyond a doubt, whereupon she fled to France, remaining there until her recent surrender to the police. Whatever may be the popular estimate of Mrs. Osborne, her husband has won the sympathy and admiration of the people by his unswerving loyalty and constant attendance upon her, sitting with her in the prisoners' dock in court, and helping her to bear her grief in her confinement in the jail infirmary, where she is surrounded with the lowest types of female criminals.

THE WORLD IS FOR BOIES.

Go-ham's Great Daily Practically Declares for Horace.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The New York World devotes two pages to a sketch of Horace E. Boies, of Iowa. Editorially the World practically comes out on the Boies side. Referring to the life of Governor Boies the World says:

"It is similar in its main features to the story of the lives of other Americans who have risen through their own talents and exertions from a boyhood of poverty and deprivations to a manhood of renown and of power. It recalls in its struggles and its successes the career of these other typical Americans, Lincoln, Wilson, Johnson, Grant and Garfield, and while Boies has not yet achieved the national fame of those men, who can tell what may be. He has led his party to success in three hotly contested campaigns in a great state, republican for more than thirty years. This fact, in connection with his character and principles, makes Governor Boies a possible nominee of the democratic party for president."

"A silent point in Governor Boies' favor, so far as this state is concerned, is that he is essentially a New Yorker. He did not remove to the west to live until he was 40 years of age. He practiced law in Buffalo, was elected to the assembly from Erie county in 1858, and in 1866 came within two votes of being nominated as a candidate for district attorney against Grover Cleveland. He became a democrat in a strongly republican state nine years ago upon conviction, and he is probably no less the New Yorker and more popular democrat than he would have been if he had remained a citizen of this state."

"Certain it is, as his repeated and increased successes in Iowa show, that he is now closely in touch with the people, and an able and ardent champion of democratic ideas. He is sound on the tariff, as the extracts given from his speeches show, and occupies a conservative and rational attitude towards silver. If it should appear that no New York candidate can be nominated at Chicago, what would be more natural than that this son of New York should receive the support of the delegation from his native state? Other combinations and considerations may interfere to prevent this, in case the convention should decide that a candidate outside the state would be more certain to carry New York than anyone within it. But Governor Boies, the transplanted New Yorker with western enthusiasm, pride and possible electorate votes on his side, is certain to be an important figure in the national convention."

NOT IMPROVING.

The Grand Duke Louis, of Hesse, in Great Danger.

BERLIN, March 7.—Grand Duke Louis of Hesse shows no signs of improvement today. His breathing is labored and the attending physicians have the greatest fears. The grand duke's children have been notified of his condition. The greatest sorrow prevails among the people, and the palace at Darmstadt was surrounded at least an hour by a multitude anxious to learn of the latest regarding the condition of the ruler to whom they are deeply attached.