

FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN.

Agitation of the Construction of a Canal on U. S. Territory.

INDEPENDENT OF CANUCK.

Government Aid Will be invoked in Building the Proposed Canal—Meeting in Washington Last Thursday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—The convention of representatives of commercial bodies and lake interests of the country, called by the Duluth Chamber of Commerce to organize a movement in support of the scheme to unite the great lakes and ocean by a ship canal through United States territory, met here today. Between seventy-five and one hundred were present. W. P. Baldwin, president of the Duluth Chamber of Commerce, and temporary chairman, called the gathering to order. After some speechmaking committees on credentials and permanent organization were organized, and a recess was taken until the afternoon.

It was nearly 2:30 o'clock when temporary Chairman Baldwin called the convention to order and named the committee on permanent organization, consisting of nineteen members, one from each state and territory. Mr. Davenport of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee on credentials, reported 125 delegates present.

Pending the report of the committee on permanent organization Colonel Graves of Duluth, spoke encouragingly of the movement in hand. The work, if persisted in, would finally result in success, he said. Colonel Graves said he was not committed to any particular plan or route for the proposed canal. Money and water, the two great essentials, could be had. If the government takes hold of this enterprise the people of the west have no objection to the charge of tolls sufficient to pay interest on the cost of construction and its maintenance.

Mr. George H. Ely of Cleveland, followed Colonel Graves, giving a history of the movement in favor of the proposed canal and showing the necessity for it. For the present Mr. Ely advised that the convention confine itself in favor of an appropriation by congress to make a survey of the route for the canal. Speaking of the extent of internal improvements in this country, Mr. Ely said that the United States had not expended more than other nations. As a matter of fact, he said, there had been expended, all told, by the national and state government from 1887 to 1890 for improvement of rivers, harbors and buildings of canals, less than \$20,000,000. France had expended over \$300,000,000 with nothing like the expectation of permanent benefit that had come from his expenditure. [Applause.]

At this point Hon. Harrison Allen, chairman of the committee on permanent organization, reported, recommending the following officers: President, George H. Ely of Ohio; vice-presidents, C. W. Osgood of Vermont and William A. Sweet of New York, with one honorary, vice-president from each state; secretary, S. A. Thomson of Minneapolis.

The report was adopted and Messrs. Johnson of Ohio and Bardett of Duluth appointed to escort the permanent president to the chair. Mr. Ely, on being introduced said he would not make another speech but would, however, state his platform to be in favor of a waterway from the lakes to the sea over territory of the United States and independent of any legislation or any Canadian lines of transportation.

A committee on resolutions, consisting of one member from each organization, was appointed and then letters were read from President-elect Cleveland, Vice President Norton and Senator McMillan regretting their inability to be present.

The secretary called attention to a large number of letters resolutions in approval of the convention coming from all parts of the country, indicating the national character of the support which the project has received. These documents will be made a part of the record of the proceedings.

The committee on resolutions met after adjournment and elected D. M. Irwin of Oswego, N. Y., chairman and S. A. Thompson of Duluth secretary.

A subcommittee was appointed to formulate the resolutions. Their work was approved by the full committee and will be reported to the convention tomorrow. The resolutions ask congress for an appropriation for a survey to determine whether or not a ship canal from

the lakes to the sea is feasible.

At the evening session the principal address was made by Secretary Thompson, who presented economic and strategic argument in favor of the scheme.

Representative Enoch of Ohio, evoked applause by the statement that he was in favor of and would vote for the appropriation of any reasonable sum up to \$500,000,000 to build the canal, when assured by engineers that it was feasible.

Ask Your Friends About It.

Your distressing cough can be cured. We know it because Kemp's Balsam within the past few years has cured so many coughs and colds in this community. Its remarkable sale has been won entirely by its genuine merit. Ask some friend who has used it what he thinks of Kemp's Balsam. There is no medicine so pure, none so effective. Large bottles 50c, and \$1 at all druggists.

PEOPLE AND AFFAIRS.

There was a beautiful thought of a California woman—to plant a heliotrope hedge all around her yard. This hedge is at Venutara, Cal., is 20 feet long, and a thing of beauty and fragrance in that soft southern climate all the year around. The plants are attached to a wire support six feet high and present to the sidewalk a wall of purple flowers. The sweet odor is diffused through all that part of the town. The originator of the pleasing idea is Mrs. Shepard who says hedge belongs to the town. All are at liberty to pluck flowers at will, and the more they are gathered, and the more this wonderful hedge produces. It is a real attraction to the city. Heliotrope hedges will not grow in every part of the Union, but some kind of a hedge will.—Ex.

Charles Marshall, a young carpenter working on one of the additions Swift & Co., ice house fell from a scaffold last Thursday evening and fatally injuring him.

IMPORTANT MEETINGS.

The Improved Stock Breeders Meeting For 1893, Will be Held Next Month.

On February 7, 8, and 9, 1893, the Improved stock breeders' association of Nebraska will meet in annual session in the city of Fremont, and every indication at the present time points to it being the banner meeting of the association. There are in this State a number of important associations devoted to the improvement of agriculture in all its various branches. When we mean every branch of that great and ever-growing industry—the trotting horse, the dairy cow, the beef animal, swine, sheep, poultry, etc. The most intelligent, the most progressive and the most active men connected with live stock and agricultural are identified with and have participated in the welfare and development of this, the representative association of Nebraska. Visitors from abroad that have heretofore been interested spectators and have participated in our meetings have gone away surprised that there was so much ability displayed, such able papers read and so much enterprise, thrift and harmony pervading every feature of the association and its work. The association is a sort of migratory affair, that is, it migrates from one locality to another in order that all sections of Nebraska may feel its influence and be benefited by its presence. For the past two seasons Beatrice was the seat of our annual convention and this year in response to a very generous invitation from Hon. Geo. W. E. Dorsey, of Fremont, and W. G. Whitmore, of Valley, Neb., together with other prominent citizens of Dodge county the 1893 meeting will be held in the beautiful little city of Fremont. It is to be hoped that northern Nebraska especially, will take great interest in furthering the influence of this meeting and thus materially benefiting and stimulating live-stock and agricultural matters of that section of the commonwealth. At this meeting as during all previous sessions the ablest men of the state that are identified with agriculture and live stock will be present with papers, prepared at great expense of study and research and the discussions of these papers will be well worth listening to by the most intelligent and advanced body of agriculturists that it is possible to congregate in any state. The programme will be issued shortly and knowing as we know what it will contain in general, can speak of it in a manner that cannot help but convince all that it will be a royal feast of experience, common sense, and advanced ideas.

H. S. REED, Secretary.

A PROFITABLE MEETING.

The State Horticultural Society Met at Lincoln.

THE PREMIUMS AWARDED.

Hon. J. Sterling Morton indorsed for Secretary Agricultural and Cleveland Notified—Business Transacted.

The Last Day. The state horticultural society held a very successful convention at Lincoln last Thursday.

Hiram Craig of Ft. Calhoun secured second premium on collection of twenty varieties apples, 3d on collection of fifteen varieties, second on plate of Jonathan and second on plate of Iowa Blush.

E. N. Grenell, Fort Calhoun, first on collection of fifteen varieties of apples, third on collection of five varieties and first on Jonathans.

G. A. Marshall of Arlington, first on collection of five varieties of apples, first on Iowa Blush, Wine-sap, Northern Spy, and Rawle's Janet.

P. F. Thomas, Dany, second on collection of five varieties of apples first on Ben Davis.

Henry Eick, Omaha, first on seedlings. Uriah Bruner, West Point, second on Rawle's Janet.

J. D. Remms, Broken Bow, second on Ben Davis.

G. W. Alexander, Friend, first on Duchess grapes and honorable mention for method of preservation and display.

Honorable mention was given Professor Hartley for his case of wax fruits.

The session opened Thursday with a paper by W. F. Jenkins on "Valley County Horticultural," largely devoted to adverse criticism of tree agents.

C. W. Gurney, of Concord, made an earnest defense of northeast Nebraska as a fruit growing region.

Hon. J. Sterling Morton gave an interesting account of the founding of the society in 1886, and of horticulture in the first days of Nebraska. J. H. Masters also talked on the same line. Both were charter members of the society.

Peter Younger, jr., of Geneva, read a very interesting account of his trip to Atlanta to attend the national convention of nurserymen.

A resolution was adopted endorsing the plan for a convention hall on the university campus, to be used jointly by all state societies and the legislature was asked to make the needed appropriation.

A resolution was introduced endorsing "from a purely non-political standpoint" Aon. J. Sterling Morton for secretary of agricultural, as possessing "all essential characteristics and qualifications for the position" and capable of administering the affairs of agricultural and all its kindred pursuits in a proper manner. The resolution was heartily indorsed. A copy of this resolution will be sent to President-elect Cleveland.

A telegram was received from the Minnesota state horticultural society at Minneapolis, conveying greetings and "ice for lemonade." Secretary Taylor wrote a reply sending palm leaf fans to brush the warm off.

A paper by Wm. Stahl, Quincy, Ill., on "Spraying" was read, and Prof. Bruner made quite a talk on the same subject.

L. A. Stilson, of York, read a paper on "Relation of Bee Keeping to Horticulture." He pointed out that the busy bee, in its industrious gathering of honey, was the means of carrying pollen from flower to flower and thus fertilizing many that would otherwise produce no fruit. Weather that prevents bees from working is disastrous to fruit on that account. He stated that more fertilization was thus accomplished than by wind alone, and Prof. Bessey corroborated the statement. In this connection it was mentioned that a resident of Nebraska is busily engaged in breeding a strain of bees with long enough honey pumps to extract the nectar from first crop red clover, which none but bumble bees can handle at present.

After finishing up some minor business the society adjourned.

Blue Book.

A British blue book just issued contains information as to wages in Ireland which ought to be of considerable interest to Irish-Americans, as well as to Americans in general. The blue book in question deals more especially with the condition of agriculture. It informs the public that the wages paid the agricultural laborers in Ireland vary from one shilling and sixpence—that is from thirty-five to sixty cents a day—in the summer without lodging or board, to twenty-four cents in winter, also without lodging or board. It is

almost needless to say that, the laborers suffer untold privations. It is worth while to recall the fact that Ireland owns the poverty of her agricultural classes chiefly to the British policy which destroyed the Irish manufacturing industries and compelling the people to resort almost wholly to the soil for support, just as Great Britain has endeavored, but as far in vain, to destroy the manufacturing industries of America in order that British manufacturers might flourish at the expense of the American wage earner.

CLUBBING LIST.

Table with 2 columns: Publication Name and Price. Includes The Herald and Cosmopolitan (\$3.75), American Farmer (1.50), Harpers Magazine (1.50), Harpers Weekly (4.25), Harpers Bazar (4.25), Harpers Young People (4.00), Toledo Blade (2.25), and Century (5.00).

NEW ADMINISTRATION.

Opinions of the State Press of Illinois Regarding the Change.

The New Administration Peoria Transcript: Governor Eifer has won universal commendation from the democrats by the unflinching courtesies he has shown his successors during these preliminary days at the capital.

Alton Telegraph: The republican party found the state impoverished and bankrupt. It returns it to the party that impoverished it, rich and without debt, a magnificent memorial to the practical statesmanship and honesty of the great party of freedom and an undivided country.

Joliet Republican: Illinois is almost the only Northern state which has not made some provision for saving its erring girls. As our people claim to be intelligent, moral, and progressive to an average degree, it is not only their privilege, but it is their duty to do something at once toward establishing a reformatory.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The people have decreed a trial of the experiment of anti-republican rule, and they must bear the consequences if it turns out to be a grave mistake, which is the result most likely to ensue, considering all the circumstances and remembering the former experience of the state under democratic sway.

Galena Gazette: Governor Altgeld is named, not as the partisan nor as the exponent of any set of principles, but as the governor of the proudest state in the union, as chief magistrate of this commonwealth of phenomenal growth and prospects. He today occupies a position more exalted than that of emperor or king, as chief executive of 4,000,000 of enlightened and prosperous people. May he prove in every respect worthy of the great trust reposed in him.

Ottawa Republican-Times: Governor Altgeld is no longer the chief of a party, but of the state—the representative and servant of the people. While it is expected he will fill the office with men of his own political faith, his administration should be in all respects non-partisan. We trust that such it will be and that he will receive from republicans, democrats, populists and prohibitionists that kindly consideration, respect, honor and cordial support which should be accorded to the man whom the people of the state have called to fill the highest office of their gift.

Champaign Gazette: All good citizens will hope for good, safe and sound government under Altgeld. No one can afford to wish for less; but he has a terrible task before him. He and his party have created hopes and expectations in Illinois, as they have in the nation, which in the very nature of things, he cannot fulfill. Besides he is loaded down with a retinue of office-seekers, and spoils-mongers enough to swamp the ablest man in the state. Add to this the fact that Governor Altgeld is himself a political adventurer, and the outlook for him becomes anything but encouraging. He will have to compete with the record of a line of governors as distinguished as any state boast, reaching back for a period of forty years, so that conspicuous ability and marked success will be absolutely necessary to prevent his administration from falling into discredit by the mere force of comparison and the disappointments which must arise under it. Altgeld has no easy work to perform. If he so far succeeded as to justify the expectation he and his party have raised, especially among their own adherents, he will do well. If he fails he will fall flat, and his party will fall with him.

HUMAN NATURE'S INEQUALITIES.

The Sort of Consolation a Philosopher Finds in His Thoughts.

"I've lost faith in human nature," is the common expression of many who have been deceived by strangers or wronged by pretended friends.

"I don't believe in anybody or anything," says the cynic.

"When all is said and done life is not worth living," say the braised and heart-broken men and women who have grown weary of the fight.

Not one in a hundred who utters such a sentiment believes a word of it. No, not even while it seems wrong from them by apparently justifying circumstances. It is the utterance of the sublime egoist. Human nature deceives only those who mistake human nature. Having assumed it to be something it is not, they are disappointed because it disturbs their cherished and carelessly constructed ideal. Human nature is weak and beautiful and changeable and true, and bad and solid and full of holes. The man who is conversant with and really close to human nature is never disappointed in it. If we are equally good and true and irrevocably upon the same perfect plane physically, intellectually and morally, then indeed life would not be worth living.

Perish the philosophy which would reduce us to that.

Life is alone worth living because of its inequalities, as beauty is worshipped because of its rarity and strength and goodness, and riches give pleasure because of their widely contrasting opposites. On the dead level of equality we might as well be so many senseless hogs in the warm mud—fat, insistent, fit only to eat, lie in the warm sun and to roll over and die. With nothing to stimulate love or hatred, with nothing to provoke laughter or tears, with nothing to command respect or awaken contempt, with no incentive to thought and no use for physical strength, with no ambition and no development—that is just what we should be.

Thank God, I say, for the weaknesses, the strength, the goodness, the badness, the beauty, the ugliness, the grandeur, the insignificance of human nature! For in this unevenness we reach the highest physical, mental and moral development, and in it we find the greatest happiness and the most reasonable excuse for being.—New York Herald.

Where Popular Education Has Failed.

The educated critics of the practical results of public education complain that lawless violence continues to break out just as it did before common schools were thought of, that lynch law is familiar in the United States, riots common from Berlin to Seattle, and assassination an avowed means of social and industrial regeneration. Even religious persecution, these critics say, is rife. The Jews are ostracized in educated Germany and metropolitan New York, and in Russia are robbed and driven into exile by thousands. Are votes less purchasable now than they were before the urban graded school and the state university were known?

On the other hand, the least educated and most laborious classes complain that, in spite of universal elementary education, society does not tend toward a greater equality of condition. They allege that the rich man in modern society does not bear, either in peace or in war, the grave responsibilities which the rich man of former centuries, who was a great land owner, a soldier and a magistrate, was compelled to bear. They point out that wars are more destructive than ever, this century being the bloodiest of all the centuries. If universal education cannot abolish or even abate in seventy years the horrible waste and cruelty of war, can anything great be hoped from it for laboring classes?—President Eliot in Forum.

An Old Story Retold.

A merchant died at Ispahan in the earlier part of this century who had for many years denied himself and his son every support except a crust of coarse bread. On a certain occasion he was overtempted to buy a piece of cheese, but reproaching himself with extravagance he put the cheese into a bottle, and contented himself and obliged the boy to do the same, with rubbing the crust against the bottle, enjoying the cheese in imagination. One day, returning home later than usual, the merchant found his son eating his crust, which he constantly rubbed against the door.

"What are you about, you fool?" was his exclamation. "It is dinner time father, you have the key, so, as I could not open the door, I was rubbing my bread against it, as I could not get to the bottle." "Can't you go without cheese one day, you luxurious little rascal? You'll never be rich." And the angry miser kicked the poor boy for not having been able to deny himself the ideal gratification.—Cassell's Journal.

One on the Conductor.

"I ventured to remark that the bus was going rather slowly," said a well known wag the other day, "whereupon the conductor, to the great delight of the others began 'challenging' me.

"I wonder such gents as yer would sit in a bus! Will I call you a cab? Perhaps you would prefer a carriage and pair? Oh, my eye, what toffs we do see about 'ere."

"I stood it all quietly and waited for the day of vengeance, which was not long in coming. One fine evening I saw my conductor and his bus at Oxford Circus. There was just one seat vacant.

"Here you are, sir, jump inside; just one seat vacant," he cried to me.

"No," I answered loud enough to be heard by all inside and outside the bus. "I'm in a hurry, so I'll walk!"—London Tit-Bits.

Arms of a Philadelphia Policeman.

The substitution for the night sticks of the New York police of a pocket billy and a whistle brings to mind the fact that the Philadelphia police are regular walking arsenals compared with the New York patrolmen. To be sure, all the protection they carry is not provided by the city, but there seems to be no objection to their providing themselves with all the weapons they please, limited only by the size of their purse. A belt and a club are all the city pays for. What the average policeman carries is a club, a blackjack, a revolver, a whistle and pair of nippers or handcuffs.—Philadelphia Record.

A Forbidden Topic.

"There is one topic pre-emptorily forbidden to all well bred, to all rational mortals," says Emerson, "namely, their dispositions. If you have not slept, or if you have slept, or if you have headache, or sciatica, or leprosy, or thunderstroke, I see you, by all angels, to hold your peace and not pollute the morning, to which all the housemates bring serene and pleasant thoughts, by corruption and groans. Come out of the azure. Love the day."

The quotation suggests that, hard as it is to be an invalid, it may prove almost as painful to be an invalid's friend.—Youth's Companion.

A Great Combination of Writers.

One of the unique organizations in the country is what is known as "The Sociological Group," a company of men distinguished as college presidents, professors, students, literary men and statesmen. It meets three or four times a year and listens to papers by different members. The papers are discussed by the group with the utmost frankness and many of them never see the light, but when a paper after thorough discussion by all these gentlemen is accepted by the whole group as worthy of publication it is published.

The members of this distinguished group are Rev. Charles W. Shields, Bishop Henry C. Potter, Rev. Theodore T. Munzer, Rev. William Chauncy Langdon, Rev. Samuel W. Dike, President Seth Low, of Columbia college; Professor Richard T. Ely, Bishop Hugh Miller Thompson, Professor Charles A. Briggs, Dr. Washington Gladden, Professor Francis G. Peabody, William P. Stumm, Jr.; Hon. Edward J. Phelps, Professor or William M. Stovane and Charles Dudley Warner.—Forum.

The Inventors of Clepsydras.

The Chinese were the first to invent the "water clock" to which the term "clepsydra" was applied. It is an apparatus which rendered watching unnecessary by striking the hours. Up to the beginning of the eighth century persons had been employed to watch the clepsydras in palaces and public places in China, their duty being to strike bells or drums at every "k'ih" or 15th part of a day.

But at this period a device was constructed of four vessels, with machinery which caused a drum to be struck by day and a bell by night to indicate the hours. No description of the works of this interesting invention can be found. Mr. Romay Hiltchen suggests that the Saracens may possibly have introduced the Chinese "clepsydras" to the Moslems of the true water clock, Bostan Ghioze.

A Mistake Made by Presiding Officers.

I think the great mistake made by presiding officers of both sexes is forgetfulness of the fact that they are not called upon to rule the opinions of the meeting. I have noticed that men as much as women are apt to endeavor to control the action of the meeting over which they have been called upon to preside, and that is something which I consider always objectionable. It is so very clear a matter that the chairman is merely the pivot upon which the whole matter turns and not the controlling genius of the sentiments of the meeting, that I am sometimes surprised to see people attribute to themselves powers which they do not possess, and which were never intended to be conferred upon them.—M. Louise Thomas in Ladies' Home Journal.

A carriage bag is a pretty gift for one's friends. It is made of cloth lined and wadded, into which the feet are slipped and the mouth drawn up nearly to the knees, insuring comfort on a cold day.

Edward Everett Hale has a step so quick and a voice so vigorous that not seeing him one would never suspect that he was a white haired man over seventy years of age.

Professor G. M. Lane, Harvard's learned Latin teacher, used to keep a comb in his desk to regale and refresh his mind in the intervals between recitations.

A number of the houses in Berlin are numbered with luminous figures, which can be easily observed at night.

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