

Every period of life has its peculiar prejudices; who ever saw old age that did not applaud the past, and condemn the present times?

Everybody is your neighbor whom you can injure or shield from harm according as you cultivate or neglect purity in your home-arrangements.

Endeavor to keep your conscience always soft and sensitive. If but one sin force its way into that tender part of the soul, and is suffered to dwell there, the road is paved for a thousand iniquities.

Gen. Weyler reports that it will take at least two years to suppress the Cuban insurrection; but the probability is that he will find reason within a much shorter time to announce that the task is an impossible one.

We are not sent into this world to do anything into which we cannot put our hearts. We have certain work to do for our bread, and that is to be done strenuously; other work to do for our delight, and that is to be done heartily. Neither is to be done by halves and shifts, but with a will; and what is not worth this effort is not to be done at all.

Only three countries in the world build ships amounting to over 40,000 tons a year, and the United States is one of the number. In 1895 the United States turned out a tonnage of \$4,877, or about the same as that of Germany. The British yards floated 950,967 tons, which is equivalent to saying that England in this line is first and the rest nowhere.

At the recent annual meeting of the fruit-growers of Connecticut a report on peach culture was read in which it was estimated that 750,000 peach trees are under cultivation in the State, and that 150,000 more will be set this year. The Connecticut peach orchards are given a high degree of care, and are found to be far more profitable than when the attention they received ended with the planting.

If we would establish any real and enduring power over others, we must cultivate their trust in us. We must be so honest that they rely on our integrity, so sincere that they never doubt our truth, so just that they confide their interests in our hands, so truly kind and generous that they are sure we will do them good and not harm. It is power such as this that enables us really to help or to benefit our fellow-men.

The most infamous depth to which Minneapolis spite has gone, according to recent exposures by the St. Paul press, has been reached in an attempt by the weather bureau in the former city to wipe out the name of St. Paul and substitute that of Minneapolis on the weather maps which are distributed throughout the State. The government has made Minneapolis stop it. St. Paul has just as much weather as Minneapolis—so there!

According to the latest statistics, the public debts of the European nations aggregate \$23,320,000,000, or about \$64 per capita for the whole population. The heaviest per capita indebtedness, \$180, is in Portugal, France comes next with \$135. England's rate is about \$106. Switzerland's is the smallest, \$5. This tremendous burden upon the people of Europe is largely due, of course, to the maintenance of formidable armies and navies; but there are also heavy civil charges that are too often overlooked in the discussion of the subject.

It is certainly a reflection upon the intelligence, good sense and good feeling of any one that he frequently complains of meeting uncongenial people. The best thing for such a one to do is resolutely to turn round and cultivate congeniality with every one he meets. He may rest assured there is something in each that will respond to the effort, some element in character which will command his respect, some quality of heart which will gain his regard, some disposition worthy of imitation, some habit which he would gladly make his, knowledge of which he is ignorant—something, in fact, which will reward him for the trouble of cultivation.

There are laws protecting innkeepers as against guests, but no laws protecting guests as against innkeepers. It is evident that the various Legislatures have a duty to perform in this respect. The innkeeper and all of his employes are not in equity, the masters of a hotel; they are the servants of the guests. The innkeeper should be placed in the attitude of a manager to the guests and made to serve their interests. The guest in law is a householder. In law, he should also have all the rights and equities of a householder. At present, he has no redress against bad food and service, although he pays for the best of these. Although the guest must pay for all the comforts and necessities of a home, he must put up with all the discomforts and even the lack of necessities which fall to his lot the same as if he were invested with the former. It is time that the public, living in hotels, sought the Legislature for relief.

It is reported contracts have been made for the use of sterilized air in the transportation of meats, fruits, etc., and it is expected this will obviate the need for the employment of ice in the shipment of perishable food products.

The new process will be operated on a line of fruit steamers plying from New Orleans to other ports, and it is also intended to use it in the trade between Australia and the British Isles if warranted by the success attained in the other trials. Theoretically the idea is a good one. Its practical value must be determined by comparative cost as well as by actual efficiency. The process of decomposition in meats is akin to fermentation, and results from the multiplication of minute germs. These are contributed by the atmosphere, which is charged with microscopic entities working for the disintegration of organic substances. The breaking up of the more complex organic compounds into simpler ones largely depends upon temperature and the presence of sufficient moisture. The first has been kept down by artificial refrigeration to a point below the inferior limit of the range of temperature within which decomposition usually occurs. The salting of meats has long been in use for checking the process of decomposition. Recently the air has been excluded by a coating of material impervious to it. Borax is the latest of these appliances, and is claimed to be the best, being not only effective in excluding the air, but having only a mechanical action and being easily removed. Large quantities of meats coated with borax have been shipped from the United States to Europe in the last few years, and the material has the same advantage of cheapness. The sterilized air process, by which the unwelcome germs are to be excluded from the air surrounding the food products, will have to compete with this mode of preservation. Perhaps it will be found superior for some kinds of food, and may be relatively cheap for use in countries where borax is dear. The value of the new process, however, will depend upon the completeness with which unsterilized air is kept out of the vessels, as a small portion of it is sufficient to vitiate the contents.

"How use doth breed a habit in a man!" We are the children of custom and do a thousand things and hold to a thousand traditions simply because our fathers did the same. We are not like the Greeks, as the apostle described them, constantly striving after some new thing, but we stand rigidly upon the ancient ways. In nothing is this better exemplified than in our general hostility to the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures, not because we have a rational ground of opposition, but because it makes a radical change in our methods. That system, like the decimal system in coinage, is the only scientific system that has yet been conceived, and it has been adopted by every civilized nation in the world except Great Britain and the United States. We owe to Jefferson the adoption of the decimal system of counting money, but that we obtained this boon was probably as much owing to the general scarcity of coin among our ancestors as to the persistence of Jefferson. If pounds, shillings and pence had been as plentiful with the people a hundred years ago as they are in Great Britain to-day the system might never have been changed, and our great-grandfathers would have clung as tenaciously to it as the British do to-day, cumbersome and unwieldy as it is. Our old-fangled, uncertain and indefinite method of weights and measures we hang onto as if it was bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. We have two different weights of ounces and pounds, a half-dozen different kinds of bushels, several sizes of barrels, two different weights, and many other like discrepancies, and yet we stumble along rather than adopt a few French terms that invariably mean the same thing both in weight and measure. In 1890 Congress passed a law making the use of the metric system permissible and legal in the United States, but it was tried for about a week on the Chicago Board of Trade and then abandoned. An act is now pending in Congress making the system compulsory on the government after July 1, 1897, and upon the public after July 1, 1899. It is a question of wide interest and importance, and the people should consider it with earnestness.

No Danger of That Fate.
It is related in the Bookman that at a New York theater one night recently, some one pointed out to Mrs. Craigie ("John Oliver Hobbes") a lady in the opposite box as being a well-known American novelist who, like Mrs. Craigie herself, writes over a masculine nom de guerre. Some details were added as to her intense and vivid nature. "Why," said the informant, "the other day some one asked her whether she had decided how she would prefer to die; and she answered that she had long ago made up her mind on that point. Said that she had decided to be kissed to death!" Mrs. Craigie put up her lorgnette and took a long look at the lady. "Ah, I see," she said, after a short inspection; "she evidently intends to be immortal!"

To Reassure.
A Paris paper relates that at a private party, at which the composer Massenet was present, a lady was asked to sing something of Monsieur Massenet's. The lady made many objections and protestations, evidently chiefly for effect, and at last went forward to the piano. "I will sing the grand aria from the 'Cid,'" she said.
Turning to the composer, she added: "Oh, sir, I am so afraid I can't sing!"
"Never mind," answered Massenet; "so am I, too!"

Prof. Schullich—I don't know what's the matter with me, doctor. I am perpetually limping to-day. Is it locomotor ataxy, I wonder? Doctor—Why, professor, you are walking with one foot on the curbstone and the other in the gutter.—Lustige Blätter.

Johnny Bull Fastening.
London, April 17.—In the house of commons yesterday Rt. Hon. R. W. Hanbury, financial secretary to the treasury, stated in reply to a question by Mr. Patrick O'Brien, member for Kilkenny City, that the postmaster-general was at the present time in communication with the postmaster-general of the United States, in regard to the future transmission of newspaper matter from the United States to England, solely by American vessels, and was now awaiting an answer from the postoffice department in Washington. "But," he said, "it should be remembered that the postmaster-general of the United States has the liberty to make his own arrangements."

At 4:25 Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer arose, amid conservative cheers, to deliver the speech introducing the budget. He began by saying that despite the fact that the expenditure of the last fiscal year had been larger than that of any year since the last great war, the surplus in the treasury was the largest that had ever been known and the credit of the country was never so high. The yield of consols to the purchaser, he said, was just about half what it was a century ago, and a larger sum had been applied to the reduction of the national debt than had ever before been applied to that end within a similar period. The deposits in savings banks and permanent accounts in ordinary banks had amounted to an unprecedented point, and the production of gold throughout the world has been the highest ever known. The amount of bullion in the Bank of England was \$4,900,000, and the reserve fund in the bank, in proportion to its liabilities, was the highest on record. Continuing, Mr. Beach said the position of the working classes had never been so satisfactory and the issue of produce stamps supplied the best possible measure of ascertaining that business transactions had never reached so great a volume. Altogether, he said, the past year, had been a wonderful one.

Noble Work Done by the Red Cross.
WASHINGTON, April 17.—Private advices received here from Constantinople state that the Red Cross is doing a great work in Armenia. No one is interfering with them and the ports have been declared in writing both to the English and American legislatures that no one shall interfere with the great charitable undertaking. Every permit has been granted. The Red Cross agents are in the heart of the recently disturbed districts and special protection is given them.

Boston, Mass., April 17.—The New England Armenian relief committee has received from Constantinople a dispatch from Miss Clara Barton as follows: "Send \$5,000 immediately, care Peet. Our men are reporting very successful work."
The Boston committee remitted \$2,000 yesterday and the treasury is empty. The committee says unless friends of distressed Armenia rally in this emergency they fear the work will have to be suspended. Brown Brothers & Co., No. 50 State street, Boston, are the treasurers of the fund.

A Session in Court.
Chicago, April 17.—Julius Mannow started Judge Horton and sent the revolver and red pepper plots into total eclipse by getting up and declaring that he and Joseph Windrath were guilty of the murder and robbery of Carey B. Birch, cashier of the West Chicago Street Railway company on June 23 last. The court informed the prisoner that he must not feel too certain that his plea would secure leniency for him. Waldrath's attorney and friends pleaded with him to have him also admit his guilt, but the prisoner refused to do so, claiming that he was innocent and would never make such a plea.

In his confession Mannow involved a third person, Albert Schalk. No attempt will be made to prosecute Albert Schalk for conspiracy to rob, as he has become a witness for the state.

Will Inspect Horses.
London, April 17.—In consequence of the report of the Liverpool commission, representing that the spread of glanders in horses in that city is due to the importation of Canadian horses, the government will probably order the inspection of horses upon their landing at Liverpool and the disinfection of vessels upon which they arrive, but will not otherwise hamper the trade in imported horses. Inquiries on the part of the authorities show that glanders have always been prevalent in Liverpool, but the persons making the complaints upon which the health commission's action was taken allege that Canadian horses arriving in Liverpool are often afflicted with pulmonary influenza, which weakens the English horses by contact with them and renders them more liable to attacks from influenza.

Robbed by His Son.
Des Moines, Ia., April 17.—Samuel R. Reynolds, a grain buyer of this city, has been robbed of \$3,500 which he had secreted in the wall of his cellar when his wife died eight years ago. He imparted his secret to his son, then thirteen years of age, and showed him the seal which covered the hole where the treasure was hidden. Yesterday Mr. Reynolds discovered that the money had disappeared. His son is now of age and has left the parental roof.

NEBRASKA IS FOR M'KINLEY

Delegates to St. Louis Instructed by the State Convention.

RESOLUTIONS AGAINST FREE SILVER

John L. Webster, T. P. Kennard, Peter Jansen, and G. H. Thummel are Chosen Delegates at Large.

OMAHA, Neb., April 16.—The republican state convention, called for the purpose of selecting four delegates-at-large to represent Nebraska at the national convention at St. Louis, met at 8 o'clock last night in the Coliseum, and after an interesting session adjourned at 11:15. John L. Webster, T. P. Kennard, Peter Jansen and G. H. Thummel were elected delegates-at-large and O. G. Smith of Buffalo, C. B. Dempster of Gage, L. P. Judd of Boone and A. C. Wright of Cass were chosen as alternates.

Resolutions were adopted declaring against the free coinage of silver. By a vote of 488 to 410 the convention instructed the delegates to "vote for William McKinley for the first ballot and on each succeeding ballot until he is nominated or his name withdrawn." The principal diversion of the session was the attack made upon Senator Thurston by ex-Governor Cronson, who denounced the senator as a dictator in a resolution which the convention voted down. The date for the nominating convention at Lincoln was fixed at July 1.

Missouri Democrats Want Silver.

SEDALIA, Mo., April 16.—Free silver at 16 to 1. This tells the whole story of the democratic state convention. The ring of the white metal is the music to which the democrats of Missouri must march this fall. Free silver and "Silver Dick" Bland for president.

Never before was a convention better organized before it was called to order; never before was a convention more of one mind, and never before did a convention follow more absolutely the lines marked out for it by the managers.

Gov. William J. Stone proposed the endorsement of Richard Park Bland for the democratic nomination for president and the convention endorsed him by acclamation. The delegates did not know until the last moment that this was to be done, as Mr. Bland has repeatedly said that he would not allow it, but when they saw it was on the card they acquiesced with a cheer. There was no wild scene, such as sometimes marks such conventions, but nevertheless a strong ground of applause.

Everything went as every one knew it would go. A hand full of sound money men caused a little ripple in the silvery stream by announcing their position, but that was all. The resolutions were adopted as they came from the committee on resolutions and they are strong enough to satisfy the most enthusiastic silver man who ever shouted for 16 to 1.

Fifteen hundred persons were crowded into Woods' opera house, with a seating capacity of 800 men, when the democratic state convention to elect delegates to the national convention was called to order by Chairman Moffit at 12:35.

Vest, Cockrell and Stone were named as delegates-at-large by acclamation and George W. Allen, ex-mayor of St. Louis, was chosen the fourth delegate.

More Land Open.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16.—The report of the appraisers of the abandoned Ft. McPherson military reservation in Nebraska, which has been received at the interior department shows that there are 19,500 acres of land in the even numbered sections, except the military road, about 200 feet wide and seven-eighths of a mile long, which is not suitably subdivided for appraisal. The secretary yesterday directed the commissioner of the Land office to call the attention of the local land officers to the fact that the odd numbered sections in his reservation accrue to the Union Pacific railroad by reason of their original grant. He also approved instructions to local officers at North Platte river relative to disposal of these lands under the act of restoring the reservation to the public domain, to be disposed of under the homestead law to actual settlers at its appraised value, which is about \$1.25 per acre. Settlers now on the land will be given preference right to entry.

A Popular Man.
NEW YORK, April 16.—A Richmond, Va., special says: The appointment of General Fitzhugh Lee as consul general to Cuba gives general satisfaction.

"I accepted the position after mature deliberation," said General Lee Tuesday evening. "My sympathies in the Cuban matter are entirely non-partisan, and I feel as though I were in a position to report things on the island exactly as they exist, and it will be an easy matter for me to keep in the middle of the road." It is understood that General Lee's military training had something to do with his appointment, and, with his experience in such matters, he will know a fight when he sees it.

A Preliminary Step.
NEW YORK, April 16.—Chairman Aldace F. Walker of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, said yesterday that Judge Collier's decree in the foreclosure case of the United States Trust company against the Atlantic & Pacific railroad was a preliminary step towards the foreclosure sale of that line. The decree covers the property in New Mexico, but no decree in Arizona has yet been given. Similar proceedings will be taken in other sections.

The Mississippi Floods and Rafts.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 15.—The Mississippi is on a rampage from Grand Rapids to St. Paul. The river has been rising rapidly here for two days and is now eight feet higher than on Sunday. A further rise of two feet will drive the people on the west side flats to the hills.

ROYALTON, Minn., April 15.—The Mississippi river bridge west of here, built six years ago, was swept away yesterday. Platte river dam, at this place, went out also. One Knoll dam went Sunday. McLean's dam, on Skunk brook Sunday, and the mill dam at Two Rivers Monday. It is the biggest flood in years. The Mississippi bridge went out during the morning and the river is out of its banks.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., April 15.—The situation on the river at this point, owing to the high water, is quite serious, and the Great Northern railroad officials are co-operating in taking measures to protect the bridges. The dam is also threatened by the great gorge of ice and logs that has formed and lodged in the Skunk Water. The lower end of the millpond in the river is still covered with ice, and through this the jam has partially forced its way. While a dozen men were working on the ice in the river, just above the dam, early yesterday morning, opening a channel for the big gorge which formed there, they had a narrow escape from being swept over the dam. A sudden rise in the water broke up the ice, which rushed toward the game. All had to make their way to shore over floating cakes of ice and narrowly escaped with their lives.

A Politician Worsted.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 15.—J. Milton Turner, ex-minister to Liberia, politician, lawyer and national celebrity, is at the city hospital with a fractured skull. A fight with his stepdaughter, Mrs. William Mason, Monday night, is the cause.

There are two sides to the story. His wife says: "It has been my custom for years to spread his meals in his room, no matter what time he came home, at 1, 2, or even 3 o'clock in the morning. I was setting out his supper, with which he expressed great dissatisfaction. My daughter heard him coming into the room. She asked him to keep still. He swore at her, telling her to mind her own business. Then he told her to take the children and get out of the house. She said the children were in bed and it was too late at night to leave. Grabbing up a knife, he rushed at her. Picking up a broken pitcher from a shelf at her side, she hit him over the head."

Turner's story differs materially from that told by his wife. He denies being drunk. He told his stepdaughter to get him something to eat, and a quarrel ensued. During the excitement she hit him on the head. Turner loudly bewails the girl's ingratitude. He says he spent over \$10,000 on her education. Her husband will not work, he says, and Turner supports the whole family, including four little girls.

A Mad Murderer.

CHICAGO, April 15.—John Lehman, a driver for the Chicago & West Division Street Railway company, killed his three children, Clara, aged five, Bertha, three, and a four-month-old baby last night and then committed suicide.

Lehman, though only thirty-eight years old, was possessed of the idea that he was growing aged, and being in poor health, has been dependent for many weeks. He was fond of his children, and while he had over \$1,500 in the bank, he was afraid he would die and his little ones would not be properly provided for.

Mrs. Lehman at the time was at a flat on Knoll street, to which the family intended moving in a few days. She has been married twice and by her first husband had two children, who live with her. Lehman had no desire to kill his wife's children by a former husband and before committing his dreadful deed sent them out to find their mother.

Tenement Burns.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Tenements of the Bartlett block, at Davis street and Chicago avenue, Evanston had a close call from being burned to death or suffocated by a fire which gutted the building early yesterday morning. Archie Parks, who roomed on the second floor, was awakened by a rush of smoke into his room, and he was overpowered several times when he tried to escape. When the flames burst in he rolled to the floor by a desperate effort and crept out in the hall. Then he aroused Miss Jennie L. Johnson, a dressmaker, who lived across the hall. While the firemen were at work Capt. John Sweeting severely cut his foot and lost part of a finger by the fall of a ladder on which he stood.

Architect Gets \$2,500.

ATCHISON, Kan., April 15.—George P. Washburn of Ottawa, Kan., architect of Atchison county's new court house, will receive \$2,500 for his services.

Nervous

People find just the help they so much need, in Hood's Sarsaparilla. It furnishes the desired strength by purifying, vitalizing and enriching the blood, and thus builds up the nerves, tones the stomach and regulates the whole system. Read this:

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Cured

Hood's Pills with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and they have done me much good. I will not be without them. I have taken 13 bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and through the blessing of God, it has cured me. I worked as hard as ever the past summer, and I am thankful to say I am well. Hood's Pills when taken with Hood's Sarsaparilla help very much." Mrs. M. M. MESSENGER, Freehold, Penn.

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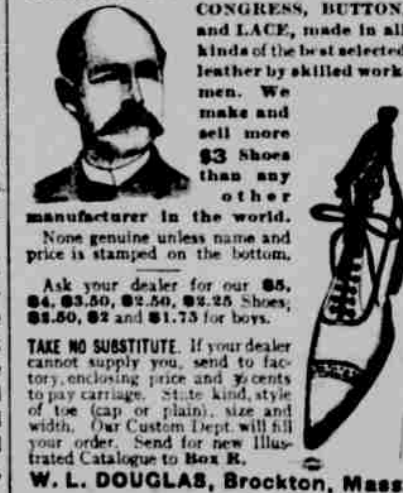
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He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humors). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

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