

TO BE EXTRADITED.

Judge Bain Remands Burke for Extradition.

A Winnipeg despatch of Wednesday says: In the Burke case to-day Judge Bain, on the conclusion of the arguments, summed up the case, making a most able review of the evidence, and showing how the links of evidence fitted into each other and formed a complete chain. As to the depositions, he had to take them as being properly authenticated. He had little doubt as to their admissibility. It only remained for him to consider whether or not the evidence was sufficient to justify him in committing the prisoner for extradition. It had not been questioned that the crime was one for extradition under the Act. All the prosecution sought to show was that the prisoner was an accessory before the fact. Clause 25 of the Act provides that a man can be tried as a principal, if accessory before the fact. There was no question, if a presumptive case was shown that the prisoner was accessory to the murder of Dr. Cronin, that he comes under this clause of the Act. He was sitting, not for the purpose of trying the prisoner, whether he was guilty or innocent, but just as if the prisoner were brought before him as a magistrate. With regard to the spirit in which it seemed to him the principles of the Act should be administered in our courts, he agreed with the expressions of the learned judges that had been cited by the lawyers for the prosecution.

For his own part, he thought that the formalities and technicalities in the law of extradition should be very much simplified, and it would seem to him that the fact of an indictment being found by the grand jury of his countrymen should be sufficient to warrant a judge in sending the prisoner back for his trial. In considering the evidence, he regarded his position as somewhat different from that of sitting as a judge trying the case. He thought it proper that any leanings he might have should be in favor of extradition, and he was pleased to find he was supported in this view by the learned Chief Justice of Ontario. On the evidence adduced he could come to no other conclusion than that the evidence raised a strong presumption that the prisoner was an accessory to the murder of Dr. Cronin, and that being the case he had no alternative but to remand him for extradition. He accordingly held the prisoner for extradition, stating that the matter of extradition rested with the Department of Justice at Ottawa. He committed Burke to the jail of the eastern district, to await transference to Chicago. He notified the prisoner that he would not be delivered up for fifteen days, and that he could in the meantime apply for a writ of habeas corpus and have his case reviewed by the full court. Burke was then sent back to jail. It is not likely an appeal will be taken as the prisoner's counsel refuse to take the case further until funds are forthcoming.

A Chicago despatch says: A paper here says that young Mrs. Carlson will swear when Cronin's murderers are brought to trial that she saw the doctor enter the cottage on the fatal night and heard the struggle in the house. There has not heretofore been known to be any direct proof that the doctor was murdered in the cottage.

CROPS IN THE STATES.

Interesting Reports From the Department of Agriculture.

A Washington despatch says: The June crop report of the Department of Agriculture makes an increase in the area planted in maize of about one and one-third million acres, and the total over 77,000,000. This is only a preliminary estimate. The largest increase is west of the Mississippi. The condition of the crop is only medium. It is lower than usual at this period of its development. Excessive moisture delayed planting, and low temperatures and a saturated soil retarded growth on the Atlantic coast north of South Carolina. In the Ohio Valley the condition is lower than elsewhere. The extremely cold weather of the latter part of May and the first week in June was very unfavorable to germination, and the frosts of that period injured or destroyed that which was above ground. The replanting was slow and the plants are therefore small. In Michigan there has been some loss of area by ploughing up. Cut worms have been very destructive in the west. The crop is less dependent on the July weather for improvement. West of the Mississippi, in the sub-humid belt and border of the arid region, the crop is generally in fine condition. The general average of condition is about .90. The condition of winter wheat is well sustained, notwithstanding injury by storm and flood, the general condition standing at .92. In the heart of the west the harvest is generally finished by this date. It is entirely completed in the south, and threshing is in progress. The straw is generally short and unusually well headed and plump in grain. The general average of spring wheat is about .83, which is very low at this stage of growth. Rye maintains its condition, and barely declines to about .92. A falling off of the area in tobacco of over 23 per cent. on both cigar and manufacturing leaf is reported. The total value of exports of mineral oils from the United States for the year ending June 30th was \$49,420,817, against \$46,585,551 in the previous year.

Original and Attractive.

Rev. Charles Spurgeon, a son of the celebrated London preacher, who is delivering religious addresses throughout the States, takes "Nails" as the subject of one of his discourses, and uses a number of these articles as illustrations of human character. With a hidden electric battery to repress Divine love he causes the nails to approach and cling to a small steel cross, thus giving at the same time a lesson in theology and natural science.

"Bright's Disease has no symptoms of its own," says Dr. Frederick Roberts, of University College, London. First get rid of the kidney disease by using Warner's Safe Cure, then the effects of symptoms will be removed.

The usual summer cry against ice water is absurd. Ice does not seem to be objectionable in anything but water. It looks suspicious.—Boston Globe.

A GALLOW'S HORROR.

Sticking Scene at a Rochester Execution—Kelly Pays the Dread Penalty.

A Wednesday's Rochester despatch says: John Kelly, convicted of the murder of Eleanor O'Shea, near Geneva, November 6th, 1888, was hanged at Canandaigua at noon to-day. Kelly passed the time from 9 o'clock in his cell. At 10 o'clock there was a scene in the room, his family being there for the purpose of bidding him farewell. The loud wails of his daughters could be heard out in the street. At 11.45 the condemned man was escorted from the cell to the gallows by Sheriff Corwin, of Ontario county, Sheriff Hodgson, of Monroe, Father English, of Canandaigua, and a number of deputies. He walked firmly, and mounted the scaffold without assistance. Father English said a brief prayer, and Sheriff Corwin asked Kelly if he wished to say anything. The man said "Yes," and commenced a rambling speech, which lasted seven minutes. He said he was sure he would go to heaven and hoped everyone else would. "I did not intend to kill Eleanor O'Shea, and I am not wholly to blame," said Kelly. He finally said: "I have only a few words more to say. I am sorry the crops hereabouts are bad. I give you all my blessing." Sheriff Hodgson, of Monroe county, then adjusted the cap. While doing so the condemned man said, "I am going soon, goodbye. You are too slow." At 12.05 the drop was touched, and down fell the body. As soon as the rope straightened out blood shot out from the neck, and then a perfect stream of bright red blood flowed down the outside of the man's clothing and formed a pool beneath his feet. The spectators were horror-stricken and every one save the doctors turned deathly pale. The physicians at once took charge of the body and listened for the pulsations of the heart. At 12.14 he was pronounced dead. He was removed to a table when the cap was removed it was found that there was a great gash in his throat just as if it had been slashed with a razor. The blood flowed from this gash even after the body had been cut down. The face presented a horrible appearance, being distorted greatly. The body was at once taken to Geneva.

Kelly's crime was the murder of Eleanor O'Shea, a woman 65 years old, housekeeper for George Kippen, a farmer residing near Geneva, by whom the murderer was employed. It is said Kelly was unduly intimate with his employer's daughter, a half-witted woman. The housekeeper upbraided the pair, and in a fight Kelly struck her on the head with a hammer, killing her.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

The General Secretary Presents a Most Interesting Report.

A Philadelphia despatch says: At the Christian Endeavor Convention yesterday the report of the General Secretary, Mr. George M. Ward, was read by the Rev. J. L. Hill, of Medford, Mass. The report stated that in 1881 there was one society, now the number is 7,570. A vast band of nearly 500,000 young people now marches under our banner in regularly enlisted, united service. To-day we can add nothing in territory, for twelve months ago it encircled the globe. Everywhere along the road it has gained its numbers. Single societies of last year have multiplied and increased. England has made a great advance, and to-day sends greeting from thirty-seven societies of Christian Endeavor. The foreign mission field is also awakening, and about fifty societies are aiding the hard-working missionary in all its foreign fields. In our own country New York still holds the banner, with 1,387 societies, as many societies in a single State as the whole world could show a few years ago. Next comes old Massachusetts, with her 742; then Illinois, with her 541 societies. New York, with two national gatherings, has held the lead for two years, and now Illinois, from the effect of last year's convention, jumps up to 541. One of the most noticeable growths of the year past is that of Ohio, which has increased from about 200 to 465 societies. California has also doubled her lists. Two thousand one hundred and forty-one societies report that there had been 15,672 young people come from their associate membership to acknowledge Christ. The Secretary covered 25,000 miles of territory and presented the cause on about 160 different occasions. Utah is not ready to be admitted as a State, nor can she have representatives in a national congress, but she does deserve a front seat in a National Endeavor Convention. The work in Washington Territory is gaining a stronghold, although it is yet in its infancy. The Secretary did not know when the cause has had a more generous hearing, as regards all classes of listeners, than it received in Tacoma. The Convention sermon was preached by Rev. George H. Wells, D.D., of Montreal.

Farnell Will Not Recede.

A London cable says: George Lewis, solicitor for Mr. Farnell, in an interview Friday professed ignorance of any intention of Mr. Farnell to withdraw his case from before the Special Commission.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal asserts that counsel for the defence in the Times' case against Parnell have subpoenaed the Secretary of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union to produce the books of the Union before the Parnell Commission. It is stated, moreover, that counsel have also subpoenaed the members of the commission who advanced money to Houston, including Sir Rowland Bannessett. Yesterday's evidence was little more than a dull procession of Irish Mayors and Town Councilors, the tone of whose evidence was only a repeated confirmation of that which every one is already convinced, namely, the innocence of Parnell and his intimate associates of all connections with the crimes with which the criminal set of Irishmen have soiled Ireland's struggle for justice.

A Highly Spiced Dinner.

A Mt. Pleasant, Fla., despatch says: Tuesday Frances Cooper, colored, invited three other negro women to dinner. After dinner the guests were taken with convulsions and one expired in agony. Investigation established the fact of poisoning. To-day Frances confessed that she had a grudge against these women, and had placed rat poison in a dish of beans for the purpose of poisoning them. She said her husband had urged her to do it. Austin Cooper, her husband, confirmed his wife's confession. The two surviving victims will probably die.

NORTHWEST NOTES.

The promoters of the Winnipeg Transfer Railway, that is to connect the Northern Pacific and Canadian Pacific roads by a line along the river front, says it will be in operation in a month's time.

A Bryant boy, aged 13, was drowned while bathing in the Red River to-night. Mr. James Fisher, Liberal member for Russell, was given a banquet at Russell village to-night.

The Indian Agents of the Northern Treaties have left to make their annual payments. Dr. Orton left yesterday with Commissioner McLean to attend the Indians in the neighborhood of Cumberland House, disease having broken out among them.

At the Baptist Convention of the Northwest to-day the report of the Educational Committee was presented. It recommended the erection of a college at Brandon, providing that city gave \$10,000, the college to cost \$25,000 and have a staff of four first-class professors to begin with and have fine arts and musical departments. Steps, it was said, would be taken to secure an endowment of \$5,000 a year for three years to carry on the work. A committee in connection with the scheme was appointed.

Mr. Buchanan, General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, is making a trip through the Province.

The Plum Creek Lacrosse Club visited the city and played matches with the city clubs. The Winnipeg defeated them four to one last night, and the Nineteenth with the same score to-day.

There have been light showers of rain in various parts of the Province last night and to-day. The indications are that harvesting will begin about August 1st.

The body of Willie Bryant, the boy who was drowned in the river yesterday, was recovered this morning near the place where the lad sank.

Bishop Farand, from the Athabasca region, has arrived for the purpose of attending the Catholic Council at St. Boniface on the 16th inst. He says a good many Indians died from starvation last spring.

St. Paul and Manitoba people are reported to be behind the scheme for building a railroad between Winnipeg and Duluth.

Sir John Lester Kaye is having made 44 sprinkling carts in Winnipeg. These he intends to use on his Western farms with a view to overcoming the effects of drought.

The Provincial Sunday School Convention at Portage la Prairie closed its proceedings to-day. A resolution was passed condemning the Provincial papers for publishing reports of the Sullivan-Kilrain prize fight.

Immediate application will be made to the Department of Justice for authority to extradite the prisoner Burke, but until the appeal is settled action will be deferred. It is practically settled that the writ of habeas corpus in the Burke case will be applied for next week. Burke has no money, but a few citizens who desire to see the accused receive the best of fair play have intimated that if his lawyer will appeal it will be seen that all disbursements at any rate will be paid. This is sufficient to satisfy the lawyers, and there is practically no doubt an appeal will be made. It will be made next week before one judge, it being quite impossible to get on during term. The lawyers for the defence think they have a very good fighting case. In fact, Mr. Parnell is quite confident that the date laid in the depositions will prove fatal to them. If it does, the whole business will be dropped, as without the depositions Cronin's death is not proved, and there is no crime upon which the prisoner can be sent back.

Showers of rain fell throughout the province to-day. Mr. John T. Moore, of Toronto, managing director of the Saskatchewan Land Company says the damage by drought has been greatly overestimated. A good many cried before they were hurt. About four hundred Orangemen went from this city to-day to celebrate the 12th at Brandon. A demonstration was also held at Rapid City.

Detective Broderick has received definite orders for himself and John Collins to wait in Winnipeg until Burke is surrendered, as he is most desirable they should bring him back with them.

Bishop Clute, of the Diocese of Mackenzie River, arrived here to-day from Montreal to attend the meeting of bishops to be held next week. Bishop Clute is being lived in Montreal for two years owing to ill-health, but will return to Mackenzie River in a few weeks.

O'Connor's Code.

A London cable of Thursday says: Upon John O'Connor's refusal to violate his Fenian oath or to tell anything which he has promised to keep secret, notwithstanding his hostility to the extremes to which the secret societies had gone. Sir James Hannen, after reproving the witness in somewhat strong language, asked him whether he were a Protestant or a Roman Catholic; and then whether the Church justified him in refusing to answer all questions in giving evidence on the ground that he had taken an illegal oath. O'Connor replied that he had not studied the theological aspects of the subject. "Nor the moral?" asked Justice Hannen. "No," replied O'Connor; "but I know my own code of honor." Everyone in the Court room thought that something serious was about to happen, but the matter was dropped. The presiding Justice exhibits a disposition to give an ultimate judgment unfavorable to the Parnellites if he can, but he tries to be careful not to be unjust during the evidence.

Wm. Roberts, M.D., Physician to the Manchester (Eng.) Infirmary and Lunatic Hospital and Professor of Medicine in Owen's College, says: "Deep sleep, nervous or rapidly failing eyesight, dropsy of the lungs, or a violent inflammation, any one of them, is a symptom of kidney trouble." Warner's Safe Cure is the only reliable and guaranteed remedy for kidney disorders.

—Before her husband boiled Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Robert Elsmere" down it was four times its present size. —"What business are you going to put your son into, Mr. Slocus?" "Well, I don't know. He is not quick to apprehend anything." "Not quick to apprehend?" "I'll tell you the very place for him." "Indeed, where is it?" "On the Chicago detective force."

WICKED CHICAGO.

A Vivid Picture Thereof Painted by a Home Artist.

The truth is not always palatable even to us Chicagoans. The greater the truth, it is to be a disagreeable truth, the deeper it cuts. The New York Sun says: "What Chicago needs is more virtue and more intelligence in the hearts and minds of her people. Mere bigness, a million and a quarter of population, will not suffice to make Chicago great."

Here is a solid chunk of truth, well aimed, that hits us squarely between the eyes.

As to our virtue—is it necessary to particularize? Where are there filthier slums? Where is there a more open and brazen disregard for common decency than our downtown streets present after nightfall? Where are more shameless tolerated to a greater or more shameful extent? Where are blacklegs permitted to follow their calling with more freedom? Where are gambling halls run more wide open? Where are the police on more intimate terms with thieves and thieves? Where do the divorce courts present greater attraction for people of depraved tastes? Where is there a more reckless disregard for morality among all classes?

As to our intelligence—is it necessary to particularize? What sort of literature finds the readiest sale in Chicago? What kind of news is devoured the soonest? What sort of newspapers do the masses of the people demand? What sort of men are most certain to be elected to office? What sort of men are, generally speaking, the most popular? Where is integrity of the cast-iron stamp held for less, and where is dishonesty of the genteel kind held for more? Where is the money-getter asked fewer questions as to the manner of his getting it? Where is talent without means a less desirable or a less profitable thing to be possessed of? Where on God's footstool is genius without a bank account likely to have fewer admirers?

The virtue and intelligence of the populace, using the words in their highest meaning, have not been generally considered essential here to the greatness of the city. They are not generally considered essential now. Perhaps when we shall all have become rich, no matter how, we will pay a little more attention to those things. At present the poor are striving for the dollar, the well-to-do for real estate, and the millionaire for the earth. There is no time to spare—no time to be wasted upon virtue, intelligence, and other immaterial things.—Chicago Times.

Great Damage by Floods.

An Albany despatch of Thursday says: Superintendent of Public Works Stranahan and his assistant, John E. Ashe, have just returned from the region of the flood at Johnston and Fonda. They give the following information as to the extent of the damage done: At Aiken, three miles west of Amsterdam, 400 feet of the New York Central's track have been washed away. At Fonda the highway bridge spanning Cayadutta Creek is gone. The New York Central bridge adjacent to that village was also swept away. What was known as Segoff's bridge, midway between Tribes Hill and Fonda, together with the four tracks of the Central Railroad, was carried away. The water stood three feet deep in the streets of Fonda. Cellars were flooded and much damage was done to the plank road leading to Johnston. Two miles west of Fonda the Central's tracks were carried away for a distance of 700 feet. At Johnston and in its immediate vicinity nine bridges were destroyed. Between Tribes Hill and Fonda the West Shore Road is accommodating travel and is being strained to its utmost capacity. Several miles of freight cars are stranded between Amsterdam and Johnston. The only damage done to the canal is on double lock 25 of the Erie Canal, the bank on one side having caved in. Navigation is not suspended, as the other side of the lock was not injured.

A Johnston, N.Y., despatch says: Rain here during the night raised the Cayadutta Creek and shut off the search for the bodies. Only the bodies of Alfred Cookley, Charles Frear and Albert Steadwell have thus far been recovered, but Willie Myers, aged 10, and B. G. Simons, aged 35, are also known to have been drowned. The most careful inquiry fails to reveal that any woman is missing. There were five men rescued from the flood. It is estimated that the loss by the flood will reach \$200,000.

A Greensburg, Pa., despatch says: A destructive storm passed over the northern end of this county last evening. Crops of wheat, hay and oats were carried down the streams. Every bridge from Crabtree to Saltsburg has been carried away, and two or three hundred yards of the Crabtree Branch Railroad has been completely washed out. No lives reported lost. All along the Loyal Hannan Creek the damage is great. The Crabtree Railroad is a branch of the Pennsylvania Road. The water is now falling rapidly.

Something Like a Blaze.

A Ruthven despatch says: During Tuesday night a miscreant or miscreants partly removed the capping from Coste well casing gas. The flames melted a portion of the iron stoppers and piping, burnt down the frame building that rose above and enclosed the well, and are now spreading far out on all sides, rendering near approach impossible. As the gas well has a yield of 16,000,000 feet per day, the terrible violence, heat and deafening roar of the flames may be imagined. All day yesterday was spent in vainly endeavoring to devise means to extinguish the burning gas. It is now thought that a cannon will have to be brought on the scene in order to shoot a ball that will break the piping and cut off the flames. The roar of the burning gas can be heard several miles distant from the well.

After Which He Probably Struck Out. "I am sorry to give you pain, Mr. Ferguson," she said to the kneeling youth, "but your score is a goose-egg this time." "Not much, Miss Kajones," he replied, haughtily, as he rose up and took his hat; "you can't prevent me from scoring a home run."

—There are now in actual operation in Bengal 844 miles of canal, of which 614 are navigable. The area commanded by irrigation canals is 2,698,846 acres.

THE HAND OF DEATH.

Diphtheria Claims 366 Victims in a Year in St. John's, Nfld.

The returns for last week show that diphtheria is steadily though slowly abating. Twenty-three cases only are now under treatment; the number of new cases during the week was thirty-six, and there were but four deaths. It is thus evident that under the vigorous and judicious means employed the destructive pestilence which has desolated so many homes, and caused such an amount of suffering, is fast disappearing. That it will linger for some time yet may be expected; but its operations are curtailed, and we may reasonably hope that it will decline more and more till we shall at no distant date be delivered from it entirely. There must be no relaxation of vigilance for some time to come, for we have a treacherous foe to deal with; but we can now breathe more freely in the hope of entire deliverance.

At this stage we may glance backward at the history of the epidemic and the ravages it has wrought. There were but few cases of diphtheria up to the last of July last year, and these were in the sporadic form. The disease presented no symptoms of becoming epidemic. On the 28th of June, 1888, the Board of Health, from the medical reports, were able to affirm that "St. John's was more free from infectious diseases than for a great many previous years—more free than ever in their experience."

From that date a change began. The number of cases began to increase. From a focal locality at King's bridge, where a number of families were infected, it spread into the city and appeared at various places. The efforts of the Board of Health were baffled by the concealment practised in too many cases, and thus intercourse with infected houses where it was not suspected to exist, diffused the germs of the disease widely. Still, during the fall months the extent of the disease was not very serious, and did not create much alarm. It was not till near Christmas that its proportions began to create a panic. Just before Christmas, there were 76 cases and 10 deaths. The increase went on, and in the first half of February there were 124 cases and 24 deaths, and in the second half 91 cases and 6 deaths. From March 14th to the 25th there were 124 cases and 18 deaths. The returns from that time showed that cases ranged from 47 to 69 each week. May proved to be a particularly fatal month. For the week ending May 5th there were 70 new cases and 14 deaths; in the second week 55 new cases, 11 deaths; in the third week 83 new cases, 11 deaths; fourth week 69 new cases, 11 deaths. Since then, there has been a gradual abatement.

From the returns compiled by that able and intelligent Health Inspector, Head Constable Winslow, who has rendered most valuable services throughout, we are now able to give the statistics of the epidemic since its first appearance, with a very close approximation to the facts. Altogether, there have been, up to the present time, 2,000 cases of diphtheria in St. John's and the immediate vicinity, and 366 deaths. The death rate has thus been 18 per cent. This is considerably lower than the death rate of other places, where diphtheria has been epidemic. The average of death ranges from 20 to 25 per cent. This lighter death rate speaks well for the skill and care of our medical men, as well as for the efficient energy of our Board of Health, especially in their efforts to aid the poor with medicines and necessities.

We have had a severe lesson in the ravages of this epidemic—one that will not soon be forgotten. Two thousand out of a population of 30,000 have been attacked. Death has darkened many a dwelling. The amount of suffering, sorrow, anxiety, who can calculate? The mere loss of money—the disturbance of business—the public expenditure in meeting the visitation—the loss of time and labor—have been numerous. The lesson will be thrown away upon us if we do not adopt the most stringent and efficient means in the future to improve the sanitary condition of the city, and guard the community from the invasion of infectious diseases.—St. John's Nfld. Mercury.

The Last Suez Canal Report.

The receipts for 1888 were 67,000,000 fr., and the expenses 7,743,000 fr., or only 11 1/2 per cent., though including 400,000 fr. for the working of the night service. The expenses have only increased by 2,500,000 fr. since the opening of the canal, for rails or coal, and increasing traffic requires but a very slight increase of the staff. The dividend, including the sum paid on account, will be 84 fr. The reserve being already above the obligatory amount, will not be increased, but 300,000 fr. is allotted towards the new works; 3,440 vessels used the canal last year, the passengers numbering 183,000; 1,680 vessels passed through by night. The average duration of the transit was 30 1/2 hours, which shows a steady reduction of time.

Placed Behind the Bars.

A Chicago despatch of Friday says Judge Horton to-day, after hearing the arguments, refused to issue a writ of habeas corpus looking to the release on bail of John J. Buggs, the chief officer of camp No. 20, Clan-na-Gael, indicted for conspiracy to murder Dr. Cronin. Judge Horton held that the indictment was sufficient presumption of guilt to warrant holding the prisoner without bail. He did not require the State to disclose the evidence on which the indictment was found. It was said that the application was made partly with a view to obtain this evidence, that it might be used to assist Burke in his fight against extradition at Winnipeg.

Prof. SEMOLA, of the University of Paris, in an article published in the Gazette Medicale de Paris, says: "Dryness of the skin, imperfect digestion and transformation of albuminoid food are present in the beginning of chronic Bright's Disease." Warner's Safe Cure removes digestive disorders. Why? Because it enables the kidneys to perform their functions in a healthy manner, when both cause and resulting symptoms disappear.

—The St. Mary's, Pa., Herald states that a Ridgway minister who had favored Prohibition was saved in the late flood by a beer-keg that opportunely floated to him, and he thereupon decided to vote against the amendment.

CURR

The colored innings. Fred appointed U. gese \$5,800 a year great republic.

The new law will confer great port. It will a ocean steamer from shore. Ex sometimes to charges from will be also a

The year 1888 of the establish England. It w of the House of ably upon Sir the establishm Bill received a became a law

The ice crea pitcher are crea days. The othe his life by a water pitcher announce tha more or less much with th keg must be o not heard of tomers.

The ship shester, Eng completed w is to be f from 170 to feet wide at depth will be digging the ca pany of engu waterway will the whole of

The Englis to construct surpass anyth that country. tively the Ho will be of 14 will have on The second v power, but th than all the 7,500 tons.

ENGLAND ocean tonnage figures are 51 the steam to 633,948 tons was built by year the U case only a 19,274 tons. This figure u tion of fifty

The Job public appe accidents many large parts of G industry is r There is a f from which water. I Conemaugh of solid m wall, though have showe mediate int ition.

M. T. cal injury hair in Fr vations B results, a where the of blades blood sor the brain To this t tributed a light hair serve be people, w are becom nation, a ment may law form

The Am Eurot experie of mater with m this sid and to b crete is o owing the Ameri wou the Berlin w as 189 would t with the dia-sa-

The Am Alingiee Baltast about 1 from his generat the lea of honor of solon married out of 1887 Rho want as Baltast about 100 US fa severely not plea were sa by Russ candida declared ruler be Peroma

A Sir Sak or "Pro the m have m Hyder's century youth, Mink, a prey to b by New germen of the l indec the the au rater a d-sta-