

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

Salisbury Speaks Before a Great Meeting of Birmingham Tories.

GLADSTONE'S POLICY DENOUNCED.

He Predicts an Orange Rebellion Should Home Rule be Carried.

A Birmingham cable says: Masonic Hall was crowded last evening. Lord Salisbury and party were received with great enthusiasm on entering the hall. After thanking the audience for the warm reception accorded him, Lord Salisbury proceeded to deliver an address on the political topic of the day. "Home Rule in the hands of the Gladstonians," said Lord Salisbury, "appears to me like a nasty medicine in capsules of gelatine for the electors. While I cannot admit that it is our duty to ignore the gigantic issue before us, I am also anxious to disclaim any intention to abstain from English and Scotch legislation because we are threatened by Irish agitation. I am in favor of rating ground handily, provided the reform be executed with fairness and not made the occasion for gratifying class antipathy. Mr. Morley's complaint about land not being tilled is rather exacting. The non-tillage is due to the withdrawal of the protection under which the land formerly grew wheat. That is the price you pay for the advantages of free trade. Nowhere in the world will you find wheat grown without protection. In this, the 52nd degree of latitude, it is absurd to imagine it possible to correct the defect without abandoning the great policy to which we are all attached. The 'one man, one vote' idea really means the overhauling of the representation system. It is a perfectly judicious system to adopt at reasonable intervals, but there is no need that every Parliament should be occupied with it. Admitting the common interest in these matters, I cannot ignore the fact that the general election will turn upon the question of union, and it is as a Unionist party that we appeal to your suffrages. (Cheers.) I am not going to emulate the Gladstonian policy of trying to pass a Home Rule bill on the sly. I am not going to pretend that I am deeply impressed with the importance of English and Scotch legislation. I am not going to blind myself to the fact that union with Ireland is the great question that should summon the whole strength of the electorate to our side. (Applause.) I am bound not to ignore the enormous merit of our dissentient allies. It lies with you to determine whether we maintain unimpaired the union that has been so so beneficial to the empire. If I read aright the political history of the past two years the great towns will support us on the question of Home Rule. If the rural districts take the opposite view it is not on the question of Home Rule, but some local matter. In the improbable event that Mr. Gladstone will be victorious we shall fight it at every step in the House of Commons, and with the certainty that the battle will not be fruitless because the Liberals would be bound to please two different sections of supporters.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Supposing the bill passed—well, beyond that I speak nervously, because I observe Mr. Gladstone's temper. I do not doubt that the Lords will not attempt to resist the opinion of their country clearly expressed, but when Mr. Gladstone appeals to the example of Lord Grey, I think he forgets the exact history of the case, and forgets that Lord Grey did not skulk behind studied ambiguities. When Mr. Gladstone is able to produce a Home Rule bill to the electors, and bring a decisive majority in favor of the bill, and nothing but the bill, I do not think he will have much trouble with the House of Lords; but while he tries to steal the unwilling assent of the electors by concealing the real provisions of his bill, the House of Lords will be justified in insisting that the decision of the country shall be exact in its provisions. He cannot menace the House of Lords without a revolution, and he cannot have his revolution on limited liability.

PRIESTS AND BLACKTHORNS.

Turning to Ireland, Lord Salisbury said that in that country two great influences were prominent, blackthorns and priests. (Laughter.) Nothing in modern history equalled the influence of Archbishop Croke and Archbishop Walsh in the recent history of Ireland. They had turned the whole of the vast organization which seemed to embarras and baffle the English Government clear away from the man whose hand had swayed it with the ease with which a man could turn a boat by leading the rudder.

AN ORANGE REBELLION.

After remarking that he believed the Irish Archbishops were defying the Pope, Lord Salisbury proceeded to dilate upon the results of giving every institution in Ireland into their hands, and said: "It will be only by rebellion that the Irish Protestants will defy such power. I do not dispute Mr. Gladstone's opinion that they are powerful enough to overbear tyranny. It will be a terrible resort, and will cause unnumbered scenes of cruelty and massacre, and a revival of the terrible religious wars, from which Ireland has already too much suffered. We shall be bound to interfere to reconquer the country, and the long, dreary roll of seven centuries will recommence. Mr. Morley talks of the Irish spectre stalking in Parliament and taking the majority by the throat. He may be assured, if he has his way, that the spectre will be as lively as ever, only his garments will be orange and not green. Mr. Gladstone demanded that if we would not recognize the justice of his claim, we at least should recognize that it was inevitable. With the greatest respect I find the adjective back to his face. The inevitable is on our side, not on his.

Setting the Platform Down.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted pledging the conference to resist the proposal to disestablish the Church of Wales. The following was also passed: "That having regard to the extraordinary disproportion in the representation of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland in the Imperial Parliament,

ment, it is most desirable that steps be taken to reduce these irregularities."

Viscount Fielding offered, and the Conference adopted, the following resolution: "That this Conference, in the opinion of the people is re-opened by Parliament serious consideration should be given to the claims of women to be admitted to the franchise when otherwise entitled by ownership or occupation."

Mr. H. S. Neal offered the following resolution: "That in the opinion of this conference, the attitude of the Conservative party towards bona fide labor candidates should be one of sympathy and encouragement."

This resolution did not exactly meet the views of some of the delegates, and after some debate the word "unionist" was inserted before "labor," and as so amended was adopted.

The following resolutions were also adopted: "That considering the great importance of the labor question, it is desirable that a Labor Department shall be formed by the Government, to be presided over by a Minister of the Crown to be termed the 'Labor Minister.'"

By Mr. J. J. Harris, Secretary, to the Trade Congress Committee: "That this conference desires to express its thanks to Lord Salisbury's Ministry for appointing so large a number of workmen as factory inspectors, but at the same time hopes that the Government may see its way to appoint women inspectors for employments in which their own sex are engaged."

Sir Albert Rollitt, M. P. for the South Division of Islington, member of the Conservative Council, submitted the following: "That the conference regards with the utmost satisfaction the improved social and industrial condition of Ireland under the present Government, and cordially endorses the intention of the Ministers to introduce next session bills for the extension of Local Government and also for the promotion of technical education in that part of the United Kingdom."

This motion was lost.

AN AWFUL TRAGEDY.

A Merchant Convicted of an Unnatural Crime Suicides in Court.

A London cable says: A fearful tragedy occurred yesterday at the Newcastle assizes. A man named Baker, who has heretofore held a respectable position in society, was convicted of an unnatural crime. The prisoner had shown great agitation during the trial, and when the verdict of guilty was announced he seemed utterly downcast. Mr. Justice Lawrence, who presided, sentenced the prisoner to ten years' penal servitude. The prisoner's relatives were in the court room, and they, too, manifested deep emotion, which seemed to have an additionally depressing effect on Baker. As the latter was leaving the dock in charge of the warders he waved a farewell to his relatives, quickly drew a bottle from his pocket, and, swallowing a dose of poison, arms of one of the warders. Medical aid was instantly summoned, but it was too late. Baker died almost instantly, before he could be carried from the court room. The greatest excitement reigned in the court room, and the judge ordered proceedings to be stopped for a time to give time for the sensation to subside. The jury which convicted Baker were witnesses of his suicide, and some of the dead man's relatives did not hesitate to denounce the jury as having convicted him wrongfully, and thereby driven him to his desperate deed.

A YOUNG SHOPLIFTER.

A 15-Year-Old Girl Cannot be Punished Under Illinois Law.

A Galena, Ill., despatch says: The attempt to commit Kate Steel, a girl of 15 years, who had been indicted for larceny by the grand jury, brought the prosecuting attorney of this county face to face with an alleged oversight in the law, which resulted in the dismissal of the defendant. The statutes of Illinois make provision for the punishment of male malefactors over 10 years of age, but prescribe no punishment for females less than 16 years of age, the implication being that individuals of that class are incapable of crime. When Kate Steel's case came up the attorney for the defence had affidavits to prove that the defendant was not 16, and the prosecution nolle prossed the case. The lawyers here have debated the matter, and they think that to guard against shoplifters the statutes should be amended.

DEATH-DEALING LANDSLIDE.

Twelve Men Instantly Killed And Several Others Injured.

A Tacoma, Wash., despatch says: A terrible accident occurred this forenoon near Canyon station, on Green river, some 70 miles east of Tacoma, caused by a landslide on the Northern Pacific track. On Monday and yesterday 60 workmen were sent to the locality of the disaster to repair the recent washouts on the road, and while thus employed at the base of a high bluff extending from the river, several thousand yards of bluff suddenly tumbled on those beneath, killing twelve outright, carrying 200 yards of railroad track and two men into the river and burying several others, some of whom it is thought may be rescued alive. Relief trains have been sent from both sides of the disaster, and were at last report working hard to rescue the buried men.

A Election Bet That Cost a Life.

A Waynesburg, Pa., despatch says: John Dougherty, an oil-well driller, died on Wednesday night from pneumonia. Mr. Dougherty was a Democrat, and he made a bet with a Republican that Campbell would defeat McKinley for Governor of Ohio. The loser was to climb to the top of an oil derrick, 72 feet high, and remain there from 6 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening. Dougherty mounted the derrick last Saturday morning, and, although the rain poured down all day, he did not flinch. When he came down at night he was cramped and weak. On the following day violent pneumonia, brought on by the exposure, set in, and his death resulted.

Charlotte, the new Queen of Wurttemberg, is a handsome young woman of spirituelle expression, still under thirty and fond of gaiety. She is likely to brighten and enliven the dull life of the Wurttemberg court.

THE CHINESE REBELS.

The Government Adopting Stringent Measures to Repress Them.

THE TALE OF SLAUGHTER.

A PARIS cable says: A despatch from Peking confirms the statement that well-armed bands have devastated a whole district in the northern part of China, and that they have pillaged and burned the Belgian mission stations. In addition to the destruction of the mission stations at Tayou and Sanchin there were over 100 converted natives massacred by the bloodthirsty bands. The station of Jehol was sacked and burned. The natives had hitherto been quiet, and there was no sign in that district that a revolt was meditated. The local authorities had not taken steps to suppress the outbreak, and when the natives rose they met with no material opposition, for the officials were practically helpless. It may be stated that the local Governor, in his report of the occurrences to the Peking Government, does not place the blame upon the natives of the province, but attaches the responsibility for the crimes to bands of Mongolian robbers, who, he says, made a raid through the district. Whatever the truth may be, the general Government has taken steps to prevent any further outrages on foreigners or orders from Peking, all the troops available were immediately, upon the receipt of information regarding the trouble, despatched to the scene of the disturbance.

Advices have been received from China to the effect that the Government has decreed that the printing and publishing of anti-foreign placards is a capital offense, and has ordered those already convicted of this offense to be beheaded forthwith and without waiting for formal Imperial authority. It was hoped that these stern measures would have a deterrent effect and convince the powers that the Government is in earnest, as under ordinary circumstances a period of two months would elapse before the execution.

The outbreak in the North, officially described as a raid of Mongolian robbers, proves to be an insurrectionary movement of serious dimensions. Despatches received at Tien Tsui to-day state that in Mongolia and some northern districts nearer the capital the revolutionary feeling is spreading rapidly, and the number of rebels is becoming alarming. An insurgent force, consisting of several squadrons of Mongolian cavalry, besides infantry, is reported to be advancing on Peking, where the utmost alarm prevails. The population of a large area, situated partly by inclination and partly by fear of the rebel soldiery, has joined the movement together with several mandarins. Imperial troops have started to meet the rebels. The entire Christian population of Kinchow was massacred with the Belgian priests.

LOED ABERDEEN'S OPINION.

He Says That Michael Davitt is Ireland's Most Capable Leader.

A Boston despatch says: The Earl of Aberdeen, who has been traveling in this country for some time, is now in this city, accompanied by his wife, the Countess of Aberdeen, and her daughter, Lady Marjorie Gordon, all of Scotland.

In an interview to-day the Earl says, referring to the Irish question: "I cannot imagine a better man to take the lead in reconciliation than Michael Davitt. He has earned respect, because of his zeal, his high-mindedness and his unswerving integrity. He recognized, though not without sorrow, that Parnell was no longer possible as a leader, but that Parnell's death has made that no longer a question to be decided he would be in an especial sense the man to act as mediator. Not being a member of the Parliamentary party he is not an active participant in the quarrel on either side. He has friends in both, and I think he would be pre-eminently the man to heal the dissension and put an end to the strife."

"I am of opinion, however, that matters have not been all as serious as they were represented to be on this side of the water; that, in fact, these differences have been exaggerated, that the worst is now over, and that union in the Irish ranks is only a question of a very short time."

A DOUBLE LIFE.

Suicide of an "Eminent Religious Philanthropist" Leads to a Revelation.

A London cable says: The business men of this city were shocked when they learned of the death of Mr. G. B. Taylor, a noted merchant, who shot himself in his office. It appears that he had suffered severe business losses through the perfidy of a trusted associate, and this had preyed on his mind. Mr. Taylor was the son-in-law of a prominent solicitor of Blackburn, Mr. Whalley, of anti-Pope fame, with whom he had business relations of the confidential nature. Whalley had the reputation during his lifetime of being an eminent religious philanthropist. His death a short time ago, however, revealed the fact that under the guise of a Christian worker he had been leading a life of protracted swindling, and that many persons had been made the victims of his wiles. Mr. Taylor was among the many persons plundered by Whalley. He had intrusted to the care of the solicitor large sums of money, the misappropriation of which led to his failure and subsequent suicide.

Drove His Wife to Suicide.

A Scranton, Pa., despatch says: The wife of Henry Graves killed herself last night with a dose of poison. The couple moved here from Elmira, N. Y., but Graves, through dissipated habits, made life unbearable for the woman. She threatened to commit suicide repeatedly, and when Graves came home drunk late last night she at once swallowed some poison and fell at his feet. Graves, alarmed, left the house, but before help could be obtained by neighbors who heard the woman's groans she was dead.

An infant at birth usually weighs one-twentieth of the maximum weight it ought to attain in middle life.

New York Recorder: Santa Claus now sits up late at nights balancing accounts and putting tags on good things.

THE EXPRESS COMPANIES.

The Grand Trunk To Do Its Own Express Business.

WHAT THE ONTARIO COMPANY WANTS.

An Ottawa despatch says: The Railway Committee of the Privy Council met yesterday morning and took up the dispute between the Ontario Express and Transportation Co. and the Grand Trunk Railway. The former appealing against alleged discrimination on the part of the railway company. The case has attracted considerable attention in railway circles. It is regarded as a test of the power of railways to do as they please with express traffic. Mr. Mackenzie Bowell presided, and there were also present Sir John Thompson, Sir Adolphe Caron and Mr. Frank Smith. Mr. John S. Hall, Q. C., M. P. P., who appeared on behalf of the Express Company, explained that the object of the application was to secure an order to compel the Grand Trunk Railway to give the Ontario Express Company the same rights and privileges as those given to the Canadian Express Company. He reviewed the litigation that had been carried on and produced copies of the original agreement between the Grand Trunk Railway and Canadian Express Company, of the recent agreement between them, and an agreement which the Ontario Company had tendered to the Grand Trunk Railway.

Sir John Thompson held that the committee could not interfere with any agreement between companies. All it could do was to compel the Grand Trunk Railway to give the Ontario Company the same rights and powers as the Canadian Company.

Mr. John Bell replied on behalf of the Grand Trunk Railway: It was, he said, true that there had been a contract between his company and the Canadian Express Co., but it had lapsed many years ago, and the business had been since carried on from day to day and without renewal. The railway company became dissatisfied with this arrangement and determined to take over the express business themselves. Mr. Bell produced a copy of a letter written some years since by Mr. Chadwick (the then manager of the Ontario Express Company) to the Grand Trunk people, suggesting that the railway company could make more money by taking over the express business. The sum of \$312,000, to which the Ontario Company objected as excessive, was the exact sum paid by the Canadian Company to the Grand Trunk Railway in the previous year, and the agreement was a bona fide one. He contended that the Ontario company had not the proper status of incorporation, and that of its capital of \$500,000 only 10 per cent. was paid up. After further discussion it was decided to postpone the case until Wednesday next, when witnesses will be heard.

FATHER AND CHILDREN DEAD.

And the Mother Suspected of Poisoning Them to Get Insurance.

A Louisville, Ky., despatch says: The extermination of an entire family save one member by poison is a case that has been discovered here. One year ago, Thomas Austin, his wife and five children lived at 1,046 Eleventh street. One by one the children died, until one remained. The father and remaining child are now reported to be dying. In each case the symptoms accompanied by vomiting and severe pains in the stomach, was the first indication. Then the patient grew rapidly worse, and in a day or two death would ensue. In each case the regular physician gave typhoid fever as the cause of death. Each child which had been insured, and the money was paid by the insurance company immediately after death. The amount of the insurance on each ranged from \$200 to \$500. The policies were taken out in a weekly payment company. The neighbors began to talk, and finally the attending physician called in a well-known doctor, D. T. Smith. Dr. Smith made a diagnosis and concluded that the cause of the illness of the father was arsenical poisoning.

Dr. Smith told a reporter that the case looks very suspicious. He said: "My diagnosis of the symptoms displayed by the child does not favor typhoid fever. It most certainly looks as if arsenic had been administered to the child, and from what I have been able to learn the same symptoms were displayed by all the children."

The coroner will be asked to have the remains of the Austin children exhumed and an analysis of the stomachs made. Dr. Smith is firmly convinced that arsenic has been used in every case. The fact that Austin could live so long after poison had been administered may be explained by the fact that the quantity given was not sufficient to cause immediate death.

The mother is alive and well. The insurance policies were all made out in her name. She refuses to talk.

THE BENZINE EXPLODED.

And Two Deaths from Burning are the Result.

A New York despatch says: Minnie Hoffman and her 2-year-old son Willie were probably fatally burned last night in her husband's paintshop. In measuring some benzine for a customer, Mrs. Hoffman stood close to a lighted gas-jet and the vapor ignited. An explosion followed, and the woman was thrown violently back, her clothing all afire. Burning benzine ran in every direction, and soon the store was a seething furnace. Willie, two years old, stood at his mother's side. She picked him up and ran from the store. A fireman pursued and overtook the flame-wrapped mother and child, and, throwing a coat about them, extinguished the flames. They were removed to Bellevue hospital in a critical condition. Mrs. Hoffman has since died, and the boy is not expected to live till morning.

Time for Something.

"Mamma, I want some water in a bowl. I am going to christen my doll."

"No, little dear; that would be trifling with a sacred subject."

"Then give me some wax to waxinate her with. She's old enough now to have something done to her."

Edwin Arnold, it is said, smokes when he writes editorials. He differs in this from some editors, who make other people "smoke."

LOED LYTON DEAD.

The Great Poet and Novelist Dies of Heart Failure.

A London cable says: Lord Lytton, British Ambassador to France, died here to-day.

Lord Lytton had long been suffering from inflammation of the bladder. A few moments before his death he was suddenly seized with an attack of heart weakness and called to his valet for some medicine. While preparing the medicine the valet heard a cough, and, turning round, saw his master suddenly expire.

The Earl of Lytton was born on November 18th, 1831, and was educated first at Harrow under private tutors and afterwards at Bonn, where he devoted himself especially to the study of modern languages. He was appointed attaché at Washington when under 19 years of age. Three years afterwards he was transferred to Florence, and in 1854 was removed to Paris. After the peace of 1856 he was for years attaché at the Hague. He afterwards served in the same diplomatic capacity in St. Petersburg, Constantinople and Vienna. He was secretary of the legation at Copenhagen and at Athens, secretary of the embassy at Vienna and Paris, and held several other diplomatic positions. On his father's death in 1873 he succeeded to the title as the second Baron Lytton, and in 1874 he was appointed ambassador at Lisbon. One year afterward he was appointed Viceroy of India by Mr. Disraeli. During his viceroyalty occurred the Afghan war. His resignation was tendered and accepted at the same time that the Earl of Beaconsfield resigned the Premiership. In 1880 he was created Earl of Lytton and Viscount Knebworth. In 1887 he was appointed ambassador to Paris in succession of the late Lord Lyons. The Earl of Lytton was married in 1864 to Edith, the second daughter of the Hon. Edward Villiers and niece of the Earl of Clarendon.

Under the assumed name of "Owen Meredith" he has published several volumes of prose and verse, the chief of which are "Clytemnestra and Other Poems," "Lucile," "Tannhauser, or the Battle of the Barde," "The King of Amasia," "Fables in Song," and "Glenavere." He also published, with a prefatory memoir, the speeches and political writings of his father, Edward Lord Lytton, and "The Life, Letters and Literary Remains of Edward Bulwer, Lord Lytton."

A BRIDE ELOPES.

She Leaves Her Husband Twenty-Four Hours After Marriage.

A Martinsville, Ind., despatch says: The little city of Odon was thrown into a flurry the other night when it became known that a bride of but twenty-four hours had eloped with a former admirer. On Saturday afternoon Miss Anna Harman and Ella Borders, both of Odon, went to Washington, where they met Adam Ingalls and a Mr. Arthur, of Worthington, to whom they were married, respectively. All returned to Odon in the evening. The following evening Mr. Borders gave an informal supper in honor of the newly married couples, to which a host of friends of all parties were invited. Among those invited was Bert Lowry, a highly respected young man of Odon, who was a former admirer of Miss Harman. He was seen before the guests were ushered into the dining room. While all were seated at the festive board, saying to her husband that she was sick, but would return in a moment. Little was thought of the matter until some minutes had passed, and the groom began to grow apprehensive that he might be needed. He and others went to inquire into her condition, but she was nowhere to be found. The entire party began diligent search, but to no purpose.

Finally it became known that she had departed with young Lowry in a vehicle secured at a livery stable. She had in her possession all her husband's ready means, and it is said that Lowry had replenished his pocketbook by borrowing all the money he could from his friends. The irate groom, accompanied by William Neiermer, a brother-in-law of the woman, and many others, were urged on by the girl's father and gave chase, but the night was blackness itself and the runaways easily gave their pursuers the slip. Nothing has since been heard of them.

Depositor—Is the teller in? Manager—No, he has gone away. Depositor—Ah! gone for a rest, I presume? Manager (sadly) No; I fancy it's to avoid arrest.

A dog will stick to his drunken master, but he will not drink whiskey with him.

"German Syrup"

The majority of well-read physicians now believe that Consumption is a germ disease. In other words, instead of being in the constitution itself it is caused by innumerable small creatures living in the lungs having no business there and eating them away as caterpillars do the leaves of trees.

A Germ Disease.

The phlegm that is coughed up is those parts of the lungs which have been gnawed off and destroyed. These little bacilli, as the germs are called, are too small to be seen with the naked eye, but they are very much alive just the same, and enter the body in our food, in the air we breathe, and through the pores of the skin. Thence they get into the blood and finally arrive at the lungs where they fasten and increase with frightful rapidity. Then German Syrup comes in, loosens them, kills them, expels them, heals the places they leave, and so nourish and soothe that, in a short time consumptives become germ-proof and well. ©

Never judge a man by his hair.
Never judge a man by his stars.
Never judge a man by his change.
Never judge a man by his range.
Never judge a man by his cane.
Never judge a man by his age.
Never judge a man by his land.
Never judge a man by his bar.
Never judge a man by his paper.
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