this convention is "for the sanitation of the wounded in war in the field." By some oversight, the convention was never before officially published. It guarantees the neutrality and protection of the ambulance and hospital corps, and provides that wounded or sick soldiers shall be taken care of without regard to nationality. It also contains a couple paragraphs for the succoring of wounded or wrecked sailors, and, in brief, throws around combatants every possible guarantee of humane treatment in the event of being wounded or captured.

ALLEGED CONTRADICTION IN THE TESTIMONY OF OUR OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Post tomorrow will print an interview with Senor Montt, the Chilean envoy, on the subject of the supposed unfriendly feeling entertained by Chileans against Americans. He says the statement that there is really a generally unfriendly feeling against the Americans in Chile is false. He spoke of the fact that several weeks after the "Baltimore" affrays the officers of that vessel gave a ball to the Chileans. He had the Chilean papers with long accounts of the brilliancy of the occasion and pass of congeniality of the American officer as toasts, etc.

"While your press has been making war on us, and prejudiced your people against us," said Senor Montt, "your press has been publishing your officials as our friends, and thus I cannot make my people realize the feeling that exists here. Then, you know the actions of the "Baltimore" gave one testimony on which the courts in Chile based their action. When they get back to the United States they give testimony quite different."

The reporter suggested that the sailors explained that they had to give a page to the Chilean courts without knowing what it meant. Then Senor Montt became exceedingly indignant, and asserted with much emphasis that the sailors had never signed any paper in Spanish that was not read to them in English.

"Is it reasonable," said he, "that any court of Chile, even though they were acting in what you call star chamber secrecy, would tamper with the testimony of an American, which it was to forward to the American government, knowing that he was to return to his country and give this testimony in person to that government? Isn't I tell you, since it narrows down to a question of veracity between an American sailor and the court of Chile, it is like a question of veracity between Judge Brewer of your Supreme Court and a Chilean solid. Answer me, which has the most stability?"

"If this is the view you take of your side of the case, Senor Montt," said the reporter, "how do you account for the apparent determination to go to war with Chile?"

"I do not account for it. Perhaps your press and your politicians are stubborn. Perhaps the English speaking people in Chile are mainly English subjects. The Americans who have been liberated are mainly Irish, perhaps, may be, I cannot say."

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—No Royal ladies will attend the funeral of the Duke of Clarence. The Queen, by medical advice, will not leave Osborne House at present.

BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 17.—Great fraudes have been discovered in the purchase of materials for the public works. It is hinted that President Pellegrine is alleged to be involved in the frauds.

CADIZ, Jan. 17.—After official notice of the accession of Abdul Pasha is given to the powers the new Khedive will make a tour abroad, visiting Constantinople, Odessa, St. Petersburg and Rome.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—According to the latest news from Tangiers, the situation there is fearfully critical. The Sultan suggests to withdraw the governor who is unpopular with the malcontent tribe.

PARIS, Jan. 17. — The journalist Lepelletier fought a duel today with the son of Madame Rate. Lepelletier was slightly wounded.

London, Jan. 17.—Cannon Error and his preachers of all denominations today paid matching tribute in their sermons to the late Cardinal Manning.

Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 17.—The boiler of the engine of the Dolbrieden Coal company running out of water yesterday blew the boiler china, exploded today, instantly killing Engineer Hurt and Fireman Bradford, and completely wrecking the engine.

Belgrade, Jan. 17.—Servia is ravaged by diphtheria. All schools are closed in this city in consequence of the epidemic.

Lisbon, Jan. 17.—Senator Ferreira is forming a cabinet to replace the ministry which has just resigned.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 17.—Grover Cleveland passed through here today on his way to Joseph Jefferson's plantation, where he will spend a week hunting and fishing.

Kansas City, Jan. 17.—Dispatches from various points in Kansas state that a severe snowstorm is prevailing and the weather growing exceedingly cold. The wind is drifting the snow badly and all trains are delayed.

Wausau, Wis., Jan. 17.—The fire that yesterday destroyed the Oconto House, spread to other buildings, several business houses being completely gutted. The total loss is now estimated at $200,000, insurance very light.

Kansas City, Jan. 17.—The Deardorff building on Main street, with all its contents, was destroyed by fire tonight, the loss being $150,000, with insurance of about $75,000.

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 17.—The Palmetto brewery burned today; loss $100,000.

Knoxville, Tenn., Jan. 7. — There was no fighting at Coal Creek last night. The shots sent out grew out of the fact that some miners were amusing themselves firing in the air. This alarmed the co-plice, who sent out the statement that the camp was about to be attacked by the miners.

Galveston, Jan. 17. — The International & Great Northern Railroad now has commenced handling freight to the Arkansas Pass coal. Railroad men here think this is the end of the strike.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 17.—Over 1600 men are now employed in the navy yards, and good progress is being made with the work on the "Texas," "Raleigh," and double-turreted monitor "Amphitrite."

A CURIOUS OLD LABOR SYSTEM

In Peonvilla Employers Have to Bid Against Each Other for Laborers.

The Boston Herald of the 10th, in the course of a very interesting report on Peonvilla generally, describes an Old World system of labor still in vogue without preventive laws. There are two classes of laborers, the peons proper, peonvilla and the free laborers. The former, for the most part, are those who having been born on the estate remain on it all their lives, they dwell with their employers being housed in huts or adobe from year to year. Each family receives a free dwelling, consisting of two rooms, a kitchen, a lot and a cellar, also enclosure for pigs, goats, poultry, etc.

In land they receive 1,000 square yards for a garden, 3,500 square yards for potatoes and pre-growing, 40 siellings yearly for firing and free carriage of fuel. In wages a healthy man receives, in M. daily from April 1 to sept. 30, and 4 siellings daily from Oct. 1 to March 31. Each family is obliged to provide one "Hodgeger," either boy or girl, to assist in work on the estate. They receive from their employer as wages from 4 pence to 7 pence per day, according to age.

The wife is not obliged to work on the fields, but she is expected to milk the cows, for which she receives from one to two quarts of milk per day. If she does milk on the estate she receives 1 shilling per day from May 1 to Nov. 30, and is generally paid something to her salary as a worker. The peon's children are expected to increase their yearly wages by taking job work.

For example, in spring there is hoe work, in the summer harvesting and threshing, and in autumn gathering root crops and fruit. For job work a man can sometimes earn as much as 5 shillings to 4 siellings extra per day; the wife and "hodgeger" together, from 3 siellings to 4 siellings extra, or they may be paid in kind, as in wheat, hay, etc.

Should a family bring more laborers, these are paid and treated as free laborers. This system now only remains on a few of the larger estates. Free laborers are those who do not live on or belong to an estate and are under no obligations whatever to the estate holders. Their engagement during busy times is occasionally subject to keen competition between the various employers, and it is both interesting and amusing to see the agents (the wages on the various estates are often announced by the police officer stationed in the villages) various estate holders ringing their bells in the principal street of a village and declaiming that they will give so much a day, and opposition agents overbidding each other, the laborers calmly awaiting results. But railway communication is rapidly extending, however, from the south are able to finish work at the earlier crops in their own districts and yet be in ample time for the later harvesting in the north.

Thus the hard laborer is now learning of his value and this has led a tendency to lower wages to such an extent during winter or cripling events that the village laborer is constantly seeking employment in the towns. Indeed, so difficult has it become to obtain laborers at harvesting times that some of the estate holders engage railway wagons to bring laborers from distant parts. These gangs of laborers, women are generally led by a head worker or "overlooker," who receives the orders and the wages for the whole of his or her gang.

They are usually employed by the job. For weeding and potato gathering women are alone needed, and therefore gangs of women are often engaged separately. During the potato gathering season the little town of Kollen, in Pomerania, which is estimated to contain 3,000 inhabitants, is full of strange inhabitants, and where the people are celebrated as potato workers, is completely deserted, only the mayor and policeman being left in the town. The people, who leave all of the following night go out to the harvest and potato gathering and are scattered all over Pomerania, leaving their houses locked and the keys in the hands of the mayor, as they often do not return for months.—London Times.

Just Rid Aching Teeth.

David Bandaugh, who is reputed to be a veracious and prominent citizen of Mechanicsburg, O., relates a strange tale of personal experience. He says that the other night he went to bed with a raging toothache, and on waking in the morning he was startled to find his pillow and shirt bosom covered with blood and the offending tooth lying upon the bed clothing close by. He declares he had suffered no pain sufficient to awaken him during the night, and how the tooth became detached from his jaw remains a mystery.—Philadelphia Ledger.

To Toughen Glassware.

A simple method of toughening any glassware is to immerse it in a pitcher full of cold water in which a half cup of salt has been dissolved. Let the water boil thoroughly, then lift the bottle out of the fire and allow it to become perfectly cold before you remove it from the water. When the water is perfectly cold take out the glassware, wash it and wipe it dry. Glass treated in this way is protected against changes of temperature and sudden shocks, which, making ordinary wares brittle, keep them in the little barrack.—New York Tribune.

And so Were Also All.

A certain Philadelphia lawyer, N. R., while addressing his congregation on the subject of the Prodigal Son, is said to have affected his hearers even more than he anticipated, when, with tears in his eyes and pathos in his voice, he pictured the aged father, stretching out the arms of his long lost boy, commanding them to bring forth and kill the little calf which had been fattening for years and joys and peace.—Harper's Bazar.

The Horticultural building at the World's fair will be a structure 1,000 feet long and 100 feet wide. The appropriation for this building is $100,000.

A good promotion for under decals on the lawn is all cedar for covering with barrels stuffed with straw.

A standard orchard will be made by the American Pomological society at the World's fair in the horticultural department.

The Cowlitz Rangers' rise is admirably adapted to pot culture.

Winter Bermudgrass is a cool, light yellow; keep quite dry at the roots.

Keep all house plants free from dust lemon leaves stand a clean plant.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Further Testimony Proved and Valuable Facts Bearing the Same Proofs.

In contrast to the numerous testimonials concerning the remarkable cures effected by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which appeared in the Deseret News during the terrible death which devastated portions of the territory of Utah, the medical profession of the period found it necessary to appeal for literary and dramatic aid in order to make the public aware of the fact that a horrible Pandemic broke out at Cottonwood, Father Xavier. There is no exaggerated statement in the eight lines quoted above of loss by his death and efforts on the night of the calamity. No rich man can good for his fellows in the hope of saving the life of some infinitesimal worth have issued instructions to the medical college.

The week related a thrilling story of one particular case which had impressed itself upon the memory more strongly than any other. The sad story is briefly as follows: A number of poor, helpless creatures in physical misery, and was allegedly in an almost collapsed condition to some flaming beams, when he thought he heard above the noise of the raging flood the voice of a woman invoking the aid of the Virgin. At last he reached a balcony where a woman was clinging to the iron railing, leaning on her shoulder a girl of twelve, who was pale and half unconscious and half drowned. The mother, clasping her child, had been swept by the flood against the balcony, and had clung there in the face of the rising waters, which must have soon overwhelmed them. The girl was in the last gasps, and the mother had ceased to hear them. The young man gathered the girl, gave to wine bottle and endeavor to revive them, to a place of safety, but the mother cried.

"Take my daughter first."

Finding revive unless the mark from the child upon his shoulder, pronouncing the mother that after long, he at last secure resting place he would return.

Often they were entangled in the branches of trees or were struck by floating wreckage, but after many hairbreadth escapes the current cast them upon the shore. Another perilous voyage through the flood brought him back to the balcony whence he had rescued the little one, but the home mother was a corpse. Her arms, rigid in death, still clung to the railing. Hoping that it might be possible to resuscitate her, the priest took the body on his back and once more breasted the flood. The spot where he had left the child was reached after many difficulties, but the girl, probably too dazed to heed his injunction, had vanished. Turning his attention to the mother, he found that she was beyond help, the body was quite cold.—Cor. London Spectator.

Two Cures for Corns.

"An absolute and permanent cure for corns," says a woman who knows, "is the rear cures. If you can go into a furniture's emporium, giving out that your ankle is sprained, and keep the corn foot in a stocking and wear lubbie slipper, without pressure, and sing only when walking about the room, the corns will disappear and not return. All inflammation subsides feet and the corn becomes loose and easily detached, and that is the end of it."

The same authority gives as a surenight cure for soft corns the constant wearing of a bit of old linen saturated every morning with castor oil. From the beginning the pain of the infliction ceases, and after a time the corn itself loosens and falls out. Both these remedies are from good authority and "will bear trial—the first one, perhaps, being rather difficult of accomplishment, since most of the acids and corn salves sold irritate and produce soreness, and the knife of the chiropodist is apt to afford merely temporary relief.—Hot Point of View in New York Times.

Corns Are Bound to Be.

No sort of shoe has yet been invented which will prevent corns. No matter how well fitting the shoe may be it will always pinch on rule somewhere, and when it does it is the inevitable result. Even if people were to throw away their shoes and go barefoot they would have as many corns as ever, the only difference being that the corns would be shifted from the top and sides to the bottom of the foot and become worse, for stone bruises and blisters on the sole are only troubled corns. There have been every year since there were feet and shoes to pinch on, and as long as feet hold out corns will always be an abundant crop.—Interview in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is Peculiar To Itself In Strength, Economy, And Curative Power 100 Doses One Dollar Be Sure To Get Hood's

Thomson & Taylor Spice Co., Importers and Manufacturers of FINEST SPICES FLAVORING EXTRACTS AND TO THE TRADE. Proprietors of the Famous Brands of RED "A" CROSS "A" TEA. Michigan Avenue, Cor. Lake, CHICAGO.

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