NUMBER 48.

CRETAN INSURGENTS IN HALEPA ARE BOMBARDED.

Crisis Affecting All Europe Now Be lieved to Be Near - Eyes of Diplomats Turned Toward Russia as the Powerful Ally of Greece.

Grecian Leader Warned. War in grim earnest raged Sunday in

Crete. Just n week previous the fleets of the powers landed blue jackets at Canea to maintain the peace, and ostensibly to prevent Greek troops landing at that port. Sunday these same squadrons trained their big guns on the strongholds of the Cretan insurgents and shelled them from their position. It was a day of the most intense excitement in Hulepa. From early morning the insurgents had kept up a galling fire on the Turkish forts. The latter returned the leaden compliments, with vigor, and what with the roaring of cannon and the whizzing of bullets the peace-Just a week previous the fleets of non and the whizzing of bullets the peace ably inclined people in the town had a

frightful experience.

It became evident in the forencen that the admirals on the cruisers were becoming uneasy over the condition of affairs. Dispatch boats fifted from war ship to warship and flag signals were exchanged, indicating that concerted action was being arranged. Meanwhile the decks of the up to meet all emergencies. called rebels had been warned by couriers bearing white flags that if their firing did not cease the battle ships would take a hand in the desperate melec. These warnings were scoffingly disregarded, for upo their receipt the fusillade from rebel rifles

only increased.

The time for action had come, and the tremendous roar of a discharged shell shook Halepa as if an earthquake had oc-curred beneath it. The first shot had come

SHIPS THROW SHELLS is a compromise between the formidable ness of architecture that is rigidly old English and what is distinctly modern. SPAIN MUST ANSWER.

> Reparation Demanded for the Murde Spain will inverte make full reparation and give ample apology for the death of the American citizen, Dr. Ricardo Ruiz, who was last week found dead in a prison at Guanabacoa. The administration in determined to have a full investigation



CONSUL GENERAL LEE.

of all the circumstances without delay and the Spanish authorities have already been given to understand that this Gov-ernment will suffer no red tape to interfere with a prompt ascertainment of all the facts.

Secretary Olney cabled Minister Taylor secretary Olney cabled Minister Taylor at Madrid that Dr. Ruiz died under suspicious circumstances in the Guanabacon jail, and directing the minister to impress upon the Spanish Government the urgent wish of the United States that all the facts be made known with the least poscurred beneath it. The first shot had come from Italian boats, and speedily all the making promises of this sort, but as a rule of hostilities is costing fully \$75, output as a rule of hostilities is costing fully \$75, output as a rule of hostilities is costing fully \$75, output as a rule of hostilities is costing fully \$75, output as a rule of hostilities is costing fully \$75, output as a rule of hostilities is costing fully \$75, output as a rule of hostilities is costing fully \$75, output as a rule of hostilities is costing fully \$75, output as a rule of hostilities is costing fully \$75, output as a rule of hostilities is costing fully \$75, output as a rule of hostilities is costing fully \$75, output as a rule of hostilities is costing fully \$75, output as rule of hostilities is costing fully \$75, output as a rule of hostilities is costing fully \$75, output as a rule of hostilities is costing fully \$75, output as rule of hostilities is co

HOW UNCLE SAM SUFFERS. The Cuban War Has a Bad Effect of

present Cuban revolution dates

The present Cuban revolution dates from Feb. 244, 1895. In the preceding year, 1894, the exports of all American ports to Cuba amounted collectively to more than \$20,000,000. In the same year the imports into the United States from Cuba amounted to \$75,670,000, making a total commerce between the two countries of about \$95,000,000 in one year. The fig-ures of the fiscal year of 1896 show the extent to which commerce between two countries has fallen off. The exports from American ports to Cuba were \$7,500,000, or about 30 per cent of Cuba into the United States were im ported during the same period goods to the value of \$40,015,000, or about 55 per cent of the former volume of business. The chief item of American commerce with Cuba, the chief item of importa-tion from Cuba into the United States, is, of course, sugar, and this item has fallen off about one-half. From 1895 to 1896 the importation of sugar into the United States fell off from 1,800,000,000 to 980,-States 1cit off from 1,200,000,000 to \$20,000,000 pounds, from \$40,000,000 to \$21,000,000. The other important items of import into the United States from Cuba are tabacco, bananas, drugs, wood and ore. The American exports to Cuba in ore. The American exports to Cuba in-clude in an ordinary year flour to the amount of 600,000 barrels (it has now fallamount of 600,000 barrels (it has now fallen to about 300,000), coal to the amount of 400,000 tons, petroleum to the amount of 200,000 gallons (it is now 60,000), hams, tallow, lard, cotton goods and machinery. The devastation of Cuban plantations has not only reduced the number of exportable products of Cuba, but it has, moreover, decreased the market in Cuba for American products, for the planters, having no longer any valuable crops for export, are unable to pay for the articles heretofore

unable to pay for the articles heretofore sent to them from the United States. It is estimated, on Cuban authority, that apart from the actual expenses incident to the prosecution of the war, the contin-

000 (100

DEATH IN THE FLOOD

SEVERAL PEOPLE DROWNED IN OHIO VALLEY RIVERS.

Disaster to Many Towns Inundated by Swotten Streams-Houses Are Torn Apart and Residents Forced to

Flee-Property Loss Is Heavy. Floods Bring Disaster.

Streams in Kentucky are clear out of their banks and doing unmeasurable damage. Four men were drowned in eastern Kentucky and one man in Butler County. Much stock has been lost, fencing swept away and other property almost ruined. The streams all through the mountains are higher than for years and the greatest damage is feared. News comes from Pineville, Ky., that two white men, while crossing a raging stream, were drowned, and also a revenue officer, who was in the mountains looking after moonshiners. Among the heaviest losers in the moun tains are the lumber men, who have lost thousands of dollars' worth of timber. It has been raining for a week. The people have been forced to seek shelter on the mountains. Reports from Jackson and other places up the north fork say there has been considerable loss of life and property. Mrs. Hutzell and little daughnas been considerapie poss or nie and property. Mrs. Hutzell and little daugh-ter were drowned in their house, which was washed from the mountain side in Brenthitt County. Two men whose names could not be learned were drowned in one of the streams in Bell County. In Frankfor the Kentucky river is away out of its banks. Families in the west end are be-ing moved from their houses in boats. For seventy-two hours, a steady rain fell over the entire area of the immense

watershed of the Ohio valley, with the excention of the mountainous portions of western New York and western Pennsylvania. Considerable alarm is felt in Cinithnatio over the rapid rise of the Ohioriver. A stage of forty-five feet indicates the danger point. The river had reached

the danger point. The river had reached forty-four feet and was rising at the rate of seven inches per hour. Reports from all the tributaries tell of floods.

At Charlestown, W. Va., the steady rain for two days put the Kanawha and Elk rivers above the dauger line. The lower part of the city is flooded, and many neonly had to may out of their homes. had to move out of their homes Blizzard in Wiscousin,

Advices from northern Wisconsin are in effect that a violent snowstorm raged all day and that railway and other traffic is practically suspended. At Black River Falls, the snow is fifteen feet deep on a level. Plainfield highways are blockaded and all business is suspended.

A cyclone struck near Benwood, north of Brazil, Ind., leaving ruin in its wake. The path of the storm was 100 yards wide and-three miles in length. Trees were torn up and carried for miles through the air, fences were lifted and strewn over the in, tences were fitted and stream over the county and small buildings were caught up and twisted into splinters. Two-large stock barns on the farm of M. A. Johnson & Co. were lifted clear of their foundations and whirled and twisted through the air, being deposited in debris for several miles along the path of the cyclone. One barn was filled with live stock, but the animals were left standing and unhurt. The storm took the top from a buggy occupied by an employe, and carried to the cyclone with the cyclone and carried to the cyclone with the cyclone was the cyclo ied it two miles, doing no harm to the man or his horse. Much other damage was done by the storm.

TO FIGHT BIG STORES.

Chicago Retail Merchants Organize

Against Department Houses.

The retail dealers of Chicago are "out after" the department stores as they never have been before. They have all felt the fierce competition of these big combination houses downtown, and have realized they cannot compete in the matter of prices. They declare that public pol-icy demands the abolition of the big stores. Through the device introduced years ago by E. J. Lehman different lines years ago by E. J. Lehman different lines of trade were combined under one roof, and a single high-priced man could manage all of them. Cheap salesmen and cheaper girls, it is alleged, took the place of the competent clerks, so that expenses were greatly reduced, and prices could be cut down accordingly. It is well known that the department stores sell hats cheaper than the hat stores, stores cheaper than the store stores. that the department stores sell hats cheaper than the hat stores, stoves cheaper than the stove stores, silks cheaper than the silk stores, books cheaper than the book stores, and that every independent house in every conceivable line suffers in the struggle. Modern department stores sell practically everything. They have added photograph galleries, physicians, lawyers, dentists and even manicures to their multitude of regular lines, and representatives of those businesses have at resentatives of those businesses have at last organized in opposition. Against the assertion that a man has a right to run as many lines of trade as he wants to they reply that the whole body of the public is damaged; that real estate values are confused; that good salesmen are thrown out of work; that child labor is encouraged, what like necessary landows. with all its possibly hurtful incidents and that the general public in the long run pays more for its goods than it would in the old way, when each separate line of goods was displayed in a separate store. A big meeting of retail merchants was held at the Sherman House and an organheld at the Sherman House and an organization perfected for the promotion of the anti-department store bill now before the Illinois Legislature. The chief reliance of the leaders in the movement is what is called the cumulative tax system. They hold that a tax should be levied on each line of business. If a man wants o engage into single line of trade, let him pay a tax of \$100 to the city. If he wants to manage two separate and distinct lines, let him double the fee. Here is the proposed scheme of taxation:

t. License. Depts. \$ 100 9 \$ 200 10 400 11 800 12 1,600 13

Katherine, Lady Grantley, wife of Bar-on Grantley, and daughter of William H. McVleker of New York, is dead at Lon-

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Less -Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflec tion-Half an Honr's Study of the Scriptures Time Well Spent.

Lesson for March 7.
Golden Text.—"Then Philip opened his mouth, and began at the same Scripture, and preached unto him Jesus."—Acts 8:

The lesson this week is found in Acts 8: 26-40, and has for its subject The Ethiopian Convert. The new era which began with the dispersion of the disciples began with the dispersion of the disciples after Stephen's death was continued by the preaching of Christ in many places hitherto untouched by the gospel. After Phillip had completed his work at Samarla he was immediately called to enter on a new mission, the results of which were far reaching. He was sent, not knowing why, to the south, to travel on a certain highert and those set the man reaching. highway, and there met the man whom we read in the lesson.

Explanators.

Ethiopia was the region south of Egypt corresponding parily to the modern Abrasinia. Its people were of course darkskinned, though not of the negro type of central Africa and the Soudan. They were brave and powerful. The cunuch, an officer of the royal household and of an officer of the royal household and of the state as well, was evidently a man of prominence, and probably was attended by a considerable company of servants. —"Candace": pronounce in three sylla-bles, accent on the first. This was not in individual name, but the name of a dy nasty, like Pharaoh in Egypt or Caesar in Rome. There were many Candaces in Rome. There were many Candaces who ruled Ethiopia during this century, as we learn from Roman histories. "Had come to Jerusalem for to worship"; presumably he was an Ethiopian who had been converted to Judaism and become a proselyfe: though some suppose that he was a man of Jewish descent who lived in Ethiopia.

"Read Esains the prophet" he read

from a large parchment roll, the writing being in columns, and rolled the parch ment from one rod to the other as he pass ed-from one column to the next. He read probably the Greek version of Isalah known as the Septungint, and in accord-ance with Eastern custom, read aloud, in ance with Eastern custom, read aboud, in overy gentle voice. Hackett says: "It is not improbable that the eunuch had heard at Jerusalem of the death of Jesus and of the wonderful events connected with it—of his claim to be the Messiah, and the existence of a numerous party who acknowledged him in that character. Mno acknowledged min it that character. Hence he may have been examining the prophecies at the time that Philip approached him, with reference to the question how far they had been accomplished in the history of the person concerning whom such reports had reached him. The extraordinary means which God employed extraordinary means which God employed to bring the Ethiopian to a knowledge of the gospel, and the readiness with which he embraced it, authorize the belief that in this way, or some other, his mind had been specially prepared for the reception of the truth."

"Understandest thou what thou read-est?" In the Greek there is a peculiar play upon words here which would at once strike the cunuch's attention. Notice the appropriateness of the question to lead up at once to the direct matter of custom would ordinarily have involved a good deal of formal conversation, exchange of "salaams," inquiry after the health of each other's family, etc., before any such topic could be entered upon. But Philip, guided by the Spirit, proceeded immediately to the deepest of all ques-

tions.

"How can I, except some man should guide me?" The answer of a frank man guide me?

abrupt departure of Philip to a divine summons fulfills all the condi

to a divine summons fulfills all the conditions. "Philip was found at Azotus": That is, was next heard of at that place.

Philip did not know why he should leave Samaria and go wandering off down towards Gaza. But God knew and arranged things so that men might have for once a revelation of the true nature of what we call "chance happenings." Would not many of the "happy accidents" of life turn out to be just such plans of God if we only knew about them?

A pertinent question to be addressed to

A pertinent question to be addressed to any Bible reader is Philip's "Understand est thou what thou readest?" How much Bible reading there is, even on the part of those who desire the truth, that is almost valueless because it is based on a wrong valueless because it is oased on a wrong principle, or because it is not accompanied by sufficient knowledge of the habits of thought of biblical writers. What greater privilege can there be than to sit down by such a one and illuminate the sacred words, preaching Jesus in the most effective way by the Bible as illustrated in personal experience.

personal experience.
The Old Testament points to Christ, but The Old Testament points to Christ, but we need Christ to explain the Old Testament. Its references to the Messiah become clear and convincing only as they find their fulfillment in him. Baptsm is the plain duty of one who has believed on Christ. There need be no delay if the evidence of conversion is clear. As the symbol of a great change, haptism is a solemn occasion but should bring with it rejoicing. The kingdom of heaven spreads by personal witnessing. Tradition says by personal witnessing. Tradition says that this Ethiopian convert on his return home led many of his countrymen to Christ and founded the Ethlopian Church, Next Lesson—"Saul the Persecutor Con-verted."—Acts 9: 1-12, 17-20,

Bite of Things. Words should echo works.

Love's secret is to be always doing things for God, and not to mind be cause they are such very little ones. Nothing pays smaller dividends it spiritual results than making a special

I have sped much land and sea, and mingled with much people, but never yet could find a spot unsunned by human kindness.-Tupper.

gain before spring.—Baltimore Life. ing for more money. It is their habit of taking it that is so unpopular.—Chievago News. No one will object to the aldermen ask

It is probably a good thing that pistols, slungshots, clubs and knives are barred under the rules of debate of the Kansas Legislature.—Savannah News.

The United States now produces 36, 000,000, chairs annually, and still it is nec

essary to hang on to straps, while going home at night.—Cleveland Leader. A legislative weeding machine to pluck out about two-thirds of the bills that get into State Legislatures is one of the needed patents of the day, -Chicago Record.

It is understood that the captain of th Texas has offered to settle the Cubar question by gradually destroying the island with a series of collisions.—Chicago

The nation will have taken a long ster towards permanent prosperity when ev-ery municipality, large and small, regards necessaries of life, and insists upon hav-ing them.—Baltimore American.

Miss Susan B. Anthony would like to see a general law compelling every hus-band to give half his earnings to his wife. A great many husbands who have been giving their wives all their earnings will do their utmost to have this law enacted.—Buffale Caurier Buffalo Courier.

Chicago's Three Hundred, If Ahraham Lincoln's son's father conle only know of it he would smile his most serious smile and then put his feet upon the mantel and think.—New York World.

A deliberate and carefully planned movement has been started to segregate Chicago's creme de la creme (should it be oleo de l'oleo') from the vulgar herd.— Des Moines Register.

Robert T. Lincoln has been chosen us the dictator in Chicago society. One can-not help but wonder what decision Robert would come to were his father an ap-plicant for social honors in Chicago.— Pittsburg Times. There has for a long time been an inner

circle of Chicagoans, composed of those whose ancestors had settled there before the fire. It is understood that there is now a larger but concentric circle of those whose ancestors arrived before the fair. New York Times. The organization of Chicago's "exclu

sive phalanx" of 300 still goes on. It has not yet been made clear what is the pro-cess of natural, or artificial, selection, but the strongest evidence seems to point to ence of ancestors in Chicago "befor fire" as the principal test.—De

Gritty Little Greece.

It takes little Greece to show the powers how to get a move on.—Detroit Free Press.

To Greece we give our shining blades Our hearts to you, Prince every time. Our hearts George!—Boston Herald.

If the powers had a little of Greece's pluck the Eastern situation would soon be settled.—Baltimore American. When Greek meets Turk the powers

step in and spoil the fun. It's a great nistake.—New York Advertiser. The Sultan will never cease to feel that

Greece has been a trifle niggardly with her ultimatums.—Washington Star. Little Greece isn't one of the big "Powers," but she has a fund of ginger that buts the rest to shame.—New York Press.

The Turkey egg has been bad for a long ime. Greece will do a world of good if she smushes the shell.-Chicago Inter

It looks as if the powers hadn't even the courage to let little Greece jump in and do their own fighting for them.—Chicago

Wars and Rumors,
The cause of Cuba will certainly triimph. Another American football player

has gone to join the insurgents.—St. Louis

It is the experience of history that wars do not pay, whether they are between na-tions, railroads or baseball managers.— Baltimore American.

If there is any respite from war excitement or time hangs heavy on their hands the English can always give a dinner to Ambassador Bayard.—Chicago Journal;

Judging merely by the pictures that have been printed one would be justified in assuming that the most dangerous weapon of the Greek soldier is his pointed noe.—Chicago Post.

That Trust Examination.
What Mr. Lexow needs in his bu s somebody to assist him in letting go of Sugar Refiner Searles.—New York Ad-

It begins to look very much as if some of the trusts would take themselves out of the way if they are only given rope enough.—Boston Herald.

enough.—Doston Lexaw.

Did Senator Lexaw ever consider the feasibility of putting his trust examination on the road as a farce-comedy or a rattling burlesque?—Chicago Times Her-

There is something really pitiable about the ignorance of a clever frust representa-tive when he is brought before a legisla-tive investigating committee.—Chicago

The Maternal Congress

The Maternal Congress.
The congress of mothers at Washington seemed to know what it was there for better than the other one.—Boston Transcript. script.

A convention of fathers left at home to mind the babies might give some inside opinions about that congress of mothers,— Chicago Dispatch.

The national congress of mothers in Washington must not be confounded with the national congress of grandmothers in session in the same city.-New York Ad-

Perhaps the congress of mothers could offer a few words of timely advice to the new administration concerning the coun-try's policy with reference to its infant industries.—Washington Star. ty of discovering the shortcomings of

At the congress of mothers in Washing ton Mrs. Helen Gardener of Boston de-clared that man is a tyraut of the home. It is now in order to hear from Mr. Mary Elizabeth Lease.—New York Press.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

SUPERVISORS, rove Township......

M. E. CHURCH-Roy, R. L. Cope, Pastor, day school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 736 c'elock. All are cor-dially invited to attend.

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Washington Staward

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. C.W. Potter Pastor, Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday school following morning service. Prayer meeting every

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev-A. P. W. Bekker, Pastor, Services every Sun-day at 1030 a. m. and Tp. m., and every Wedne-day at 7p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH-Rev. W. H. Mawhorter, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 7:50 p. m., and alternate Sundays at 10:31 a. m. Sunday-school at 2 p. m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.-Father H. Webeler. Regular services the last Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 856, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon. FRED NABREN, W. M.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the W. S. CHALKER, Post Com.

C. W. WR GHT, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the at-ternoon. Mrs. M. E. HANSON, President. REDECCA WIGHT, Sec. GRAVLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 12).

feets every third Tuesday in each month J. K. MERZ, H. P. A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 187.-P. B. Johnson, N. G.

P. E. JOHNSON, Sec. CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102. T. NOLAN, R. K.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST-ERN STAR, No. 83, meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon. MARY L. STALEY, W. M.

JOSIE BUTLER, Sec COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 700. Meets econd and last Wednesday of each month.

J. WOODBURN, C. R.

B. WISNER, R. S. GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, L. O. T. M.-Meets very first and third. Wednesday of each month. MRS. GOULETTE, Lady Com. MRS. F. WALDE, Record Keeper.

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should he attempt to advance to the in-terior of the island.

None of the diplomats will talk, but it

is evident the attitude of England is per-plexing the cabinet. While Salisbury has plexing the cabinet. While Salisbury has refused to join the proposed blockade of Firacus, British war ships, if reports from Athens are to be credited, are helping the Turks. Menawhile all Greece is rejoicing over their alleged control of the Island of Crete. A luge mass meeting was held at Athens, at which an address to the king was adopted pledging blood and treasure to maintain Greeian supremacy in the island.

HOBART'S NEW HOME

It Will Be One of the Handsomest in

Washington. Vice-President Hobart will occupy one Vice-President 'Hobart will occupy one of the most beautiful liones in Washington and one which will enable him to keep up the dignity of his position to the fullest extent. The inmates of the White House, even, might look with envy upon the inmates of the "Belmont," as the Vice-President will call his new home. "Fancy the beauty of the place," says a Washington correspondent.

correspondent.

A whole block of rolling ground, with lawns in good condition. It looks down the monument, the Capitol, the new Library building, the tower of the postofice building and all the beauty of the tree-lined evenues and streets. Belmont itself

CANEA, THE CAPITAL OF CRETE, SHOWING THE HARBOR AND NEIGHBORING BUILDINGS. The fire was generally accurate, and the ever, Secretary Olney proposes to insist effect withcring. The Cretan insurgents that every opportunity be given Consul were driven pell mell from behind their General Lee to learn precisely how and breastworks, and, throwing away arms under what circumstances Dr. Ruiz met

were driven pell mell from behind their breastworks, and, throwing away arms and accouterments, they hastily sought places of refuge from the hissing missiles of the feet. The deadty ping of their bullets across the empty streets ceased, and as the firing of the big war ships stopped the cloud of gunpowder smoke floated the cloud of gunpowder smoke floated it. The admirals issued a statement directed to Cal. Vassos, encamped at Aghiot-Theodori, not far from Platania. The document warns Vassos that it is the intention of the admirals to attack his troops.

The admirals issued a statement directed to Cal. Vassos, encamped at Aghiot-Theodori, not far from Platania. The cumstances. This cablegram called for a reply from the department, in which tention of the admirals to attack his troops.

The admirals are the calm sea.

Consul General Lee was instructed to make a prompt and full investigation. Instructions were also cabled to Minister Taylor at Madrid, as sleeady stated. It is not true that Consul General Lee asked to have war ships sent to Hayana. An official statement to this effect was made at the White House. The administration has no intention of sending a fieet to Cuban waters.

HANNA TO BE SENATOR.

Republican National Chairman Will

Get Sherman's Shoes.

Mark A. Hanna is to succeed John Sherman as United States Senator from Chio. Gov. Bushnell has given out the following statement to the press:

"It had been my intention to make no announcement in relation to the action I would take in the matter of an appointment to fill the prospective vacancy in the Ohio representation in the United States Senate until the vacancy actually existed

But, on account of the manifest interes



MARCUS A. HANNA. appoint to succeed him Hon. Marcus A.

horses taken for use by the soldiers of norses taken for use by the soldiers of either army, and \$500,000 as the value of the cattle taken for the commissariat. The destruction of towns, railroads, bridges, stores and farms, goes to make up the balance of the loss. Cuba's chief husi-

ness is with the United States among for

NEW BABY AT HARRISON'S. Little Danghter Arrives at the Home of the Ex-Prosident.

The anxiously awaited advent of an heir, the residence of ex-President Harrison in Indianapolis took place at 5:30 o'clock

lay morning, when Mrs. Harrison pre sented her distinguished husband with a daughter, weighing eight and three-quar-ter pounds. When the announcement was ter pounds. When the announcement was made to the ex-President that the infant was a girl it was thought that a shade of disappointment passed over his face, but it passed away as quickly as it came, and he appeared to take much pleasure in the new addition to his household. Telegrams to friends throughout the country were sent announcing the event, and many congratulatory replies were received, some of them from the most distinguished men

ind women of the country.

It will be a year the 10th of April since It will be a year the 10th of April since the ex-President was married to Mrs. Mary Lord Dimmick of New York City, niece of his first wife. He is 64 years old and she is 42. The union has been most pleasant, although it was objected to by the two children of the general, neither of whom attended the marriage. During the last few months the children it is said, have become more reconciled, and the daughter is said to have visited her father's house during a recent trip to the city. The friends of the family have been expressing the hope that the advent of a little Harrison might make complete the reconciliation.

osed scheme of taxation:

3,200 14 819,200 . 6,400 15 12,800 16 Thomas L Johnson, who was convicted at New Bloomfield, Pa., of murder in the second degree for the killing of Dr. George S. Hanry of Duncannon, Pa., was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. He attempted to kill his wife at the same time elleging that she had been intrinsel. ime, alleging that she had been intimate with Dr. Henry.

The old board of directors, with one exception, was re-elected at the annual meeting of the National Lead Company stockholders in Jersey City, N. J. The regular quarterly dividend of 1% per cent on the preferred stock was declared,

3,276,800

GOOD GAIN IN TRADE

STEEL TRUST COLLAPSE HAS ACTED AS A TONIC

Tremendous Orders for Rails Will Start Many Mills Into True Activity -Bitter Pill for Weyler the Butcher -Crash in Clothing.

Stendy Gain in Commerce, R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "Genuine improvement it does not come with a rush, lik business business does not come with a rusa, have the breaking of a great dam. The growth for some weeks past has been more co-counging, because in nearly all lines it has been gradual and moderate. The run-ture of the steel rail and other combinations in the iron business has brought ou a vast quantity of trade which has been held back and has set many thousand mer at work, while the slow but stendy gain in other great industries has given em-ployment to many thousands more, but the full effects will not appear until increased purchases by all these swell the distribution of goods. Meanwhile, it is distribution of goods. Meanwalle, it is substantial ground for confidence that months which were regarded by many in the money market with serious apprehen-sions have passed without disturbance and with steady gains in the position of the country and of the treasury."

BIG HOUSE FAILS.

Willoughby, Hill & Co. Closed by the

Sheriff on Judemeut Notes.
Willoughby, Hill & Co., the Chicago clothiers, were closed Saturday by the Sheriff on two judgment notes field by the Fort Dearborn National Bank and aggregating \$81,611. The minority stock-balls are research by Attention National Company of the Chicago National Company National Compa holders, represented by Attorney Ne man charge that the filing of the note man, charge that the lang of the notes was in contempt of a suppressed restraining order entered by Judge Showalter of the Federal Court, hint at fraud in the notes themselves, and say they will have them examined by microscopic expects to defermine their authenticity. Soon after determine their authenticity. Soon after the Sheriff's levy Alfred Benjamin & Co., creditors of the concern for \$3,405, filed a bill in the Circuit Court for, a receiver, and Judge Hancey, appointed E. B. Mc-Kee, who qualified with bonds of \$75,000. The litigation in which the clothing house involved is primarily the outcome of troubles among the stockholders, the Hill interests in Chicago being arrayed on one side and members of the Stein-Block coupany, clothing manufacturers of Roche r. N. Y., who are the mine ty stock holders in the Chicago concern, on the

OLNEY STANDS BY LEE,

Serves Notice that Spain Must Re

while the State Department has not backed up Consul General Lee unreservedly, the administration has taken a firm edly, the administration has taken a firm stand on one question, and that is the length of time an American citizen can be held incomunicado in a Spanish prison. Upon this question Secretary Olney has authorized Gen. Lee to demand the release of each and every American who may be arrested and kept incomunicado for more than seventy-two hours. Only a few weeks ago Gen. Weyler informed Gen. Lee, both verbanly and in writing that the Spanish Government had, and that the Spanish Government had, and that the Spanish Government had, and proposed to exercise, the right of keeping Americans in prison and incommuniculo seventy-two days; if if should be so de-cided.

Largest in the World,

The largest spectroscope in the work Brashear, the famous astronomer of Alle Brashear, the lamous astronomer of Alle-gheny, for Dr. Hans Hauswaldt, as wealthy scientist of Magdeburg. Ger-many. It will be used in physical re-searches and is expected to assist in many important discoveries. The powerful congrating instrument is 21 feet long and will require a room about 25 fee square in which to operate it.

Nest of Thieves Uncerthed. The arrest at Seattle, Wash., of Alack McAlpin, William Laurie and Charles Hussey, the latter a 16-year-old boy, has Hussey, the latter a theyenrolid boy, has led to the discovery by the police, that they have run into a nest of counterfeiters and wholesale thieves. The evidence obtained was found in a cabin occupied by three men, who were well supplied with all kinds of household goods, cigars, tobacco, etc., a great deal of which has been identi-fied.

The question of newspaper publications of prize fights was discussed by the House Committee on Commerce, and the committee directed Representative Aldrich of Illinois to report to the House a hill probibit ling the transportation of pictures or de-scriptions of prize fights by mail or inter-state commerce and fixing a maximum nenalty of ten years' imprisonment for violation of the law.

chinneer the Winner.

The six-day bicycle race at Chicago was finished by the following men in the order named: Schinneer, 1,788 milos; Miller, 1,703 miles; Ashinger, 1,727 miles; Lawson, 1,707 miles; Hansen, 1,603 miles; The prizes were as follows: Fred Schinneer, \$1,000; Charles W. Miller, \$500; neer, \$1,000; Chnrles W. Miller, \$500; Chas, W. Ashinger, \$300; John Ldwsen, "The Terrible Swede," \$200; A. A. Hansen, "The Rainmaker," \$150.

Declines to Delay Action The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations met Wednesday to consider the request of the State Department that the committee do not press its resolution de-manding the immediate release of Gen. Julio Sanguily from a Spanish prison in Cuba. The committee gave the subject careful attention, but declined to grant the request.

Two Deaths from Peculiar Causes. William Murray died at Norristown Pa of blood poisoning, due to scratching nimple on his nose with his finger nails Only the day before his neighbor farme George Miller, of Green Lane, died a blood poisoning, due to a cold taken in boil under his eye.

Greece I- Defiant.

King George and his government reircrate that it is impossible for them to retrent from their decision in regard to
Crete, which is supported by the entire
nation.

Gift to Texas University, The most valuable donation ever made to the University of Texas, and possibly the most unique ever made any institu-tion, was the gift Tuesday of 25,000 books, valued at \$100,000. The doner is Swante Palm, who has spent fifty year in the collection of this library.

No Alien Marriages There. The Missouri Legislature has passed a law which prohibits any person from sol emnizing marriage who is not a citizen of the United States. No foreign bishop or priest can legally perform the marriag iri until he becomes citizen of the United States.

INDIANS ARE QUIET.

Nevada Militiamon, However, Noti fied to Be Ready to Move. Because a white man killed a red man a quarrel there is talk of an Indian raid unprotected white settlers in the viinity of the place where the murder was cinity of the place where the murder was done, a village a dozen miles from Yer-ington, Nev. The militiamen were or-dered to be in readiness to assemble at the armories when summoned. A special train, with the locomotives fired up, was kept in waiting all night. It is said that the Indian police at the reservation proved impotent to restrain their dusky bretl ren from going on the warpath. Should the situation be found serious by Adjt. Galusha the families of the settlers in the valley will be sent to the towns of Yering-ton and Wabuska for protection. There is no wire between Yerington and Wa-buska which is thirteen miles from the is no wire between Yerington and Wabuska, which is thirteen miles from the latter point, and it is fourteen miles from there to the Indian camp in the mountains bordering Mason valley, making a round trip of fifty-four miles to be covered on horseback by couriers. The number of Indians in the State, according to a correspondent, is estimated at between 5,000 and 6,000—4,000 Pintes and 1,000 or more Washoes. The number on Pyramid-lake and Walker river reservation is placed at 2,500. Normally there are about 150 Pintes in Mason valley, and with those at the reservation the tribe could muster a formidable, well-armed force in case of hostilities. The white population of Maa formidable, well-armed force in case of hostilities. The white population of Mason valley, outside of the towns of Xerington and Wabuska, is estimated at 300, and dispatches received stated their lives and property are in jeopardy. The Nevada guard comprises five companies of infantry and one battery of artillery. The Report of the American State o infantry and one battery, of actillery. The Reno guard is equipped with a gatling gun, but the artillery company has only two antiquated smooth-bore guns of eighteen pound caliber. In an emergency 500 volunteers of the right material to take the field could be raised on the Comstock in a few hours. Many of them are old Indian fighters and still hold a grudge against the Pintes for streeties commitagainst the Piutes for atrocitics commi ted in 1860 during the war in Humbold County. A message from Gov. Sadler asserts that the Indians are now quiet.

MANY LIVES IN PERIL

Occupants of a World's Fair Hotel
Driven Ont by Flames.
Fire in the Park Gate Hotel, Sixtythird street and Story Island avenue,
Chicago, at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning dreve fifty-eight families into the ing dreve hity-eight families into the street and inflicted \$10,000 damage. The cause is difficult to determine. The fire started in the boiler room at the foot of the elevator shaft, and by that opening the flames were almost instantly conducted to every floor in the building. The fire burned savagely, and the first engines to arrive were unable to cover all the points of attack and other alarms were sent in successively until the fire had been placed under control. The Park Gate Hotel was built just before the opening of the World's Fair, and was run until the end of 1893 as a hotel. Later it was remode and is now a flat building, with suites of from three to eight rooms. Its advantageous location, at the very gates of the Stony Island station on the alley elevated road and on different lines of surface tracks, has insured its occupancy from top to bottom. It is five stories in height, 350 to bottom. It is five stories in height, 350 feet in length on Sixty-third street and 75 feet on Story Island avenue. So early did the fire start that many of the residents were still in their beds. There was no escape by the elevator or main stairways, as the fire raged there most fiercely, and only the fire escapes on the outside of the building offered a way to the ground for children invalids and women as well for children, invalids and women, as wel as for the scores of men who tried vainly o save and remove some portion of their belongings. The building is said to be insured for \$85,000. Its total value is said to be \$160,000. The building is one of the few permanent World's Fair struc-

THIRTY-FIVE SAILORS DROWNED

Entire Crew of the German Tank Steamer Dlamant Goes Down. The German tank steamer Diamant, bound from Bremerhaven for New York and Philadelphia, has foundered at sea and her crew of thirty-five men are drowned. The steamer Galileo arrived in Bosed. The steamer Gallico arrived in Boston six days late, and brought the news that the steamer had gone to the bottom. Captain Booth reports picking up the Diamant helpless in mid-ocean on Feb. 10, and towing her 600 miles, only to lose her in a hurricane, in which she stood no show of surviving. The Diamant had lost her propeller, and had been helpless for several days when picked up by the Gallico. After seven days 'effort to make Halliax. After seven days' effort to make Halifax harbor with a disabled steamer, a storn narror with a disabled steamer, a storm spring up, the hawsers snapped, and the vessel was soon lost to sight. The Gallled hovered about for eighteen hours, but her officers did not see the Diamant again, and there is no doubt in their minds that

she foundered.

The great flood has done its worst in the The great pood has done its worst in the ricinity of Pittsburg, and the waters are now receding. A cold wave, which came up suddenly, broke the back of the flood and the reports from all points between Pittsburg and the headwaters indicate that all danger has passed. The rivers that all danger has passed. The rivers reached a higher stage than at any time since 1884. The Monongahela registered 20 feet 6 inches, and the Allegheny 30 feet 9 inches, and after remaining stationary for several hours began slowly to recede. Hardly a point in the Monongahela valley from Fairmont to Pittsburg escaped damage by the flood, and in many beautiful high residence of the stage of places the high-water mark was covered places the figh-water mark was covered. Mills, built supposedly out of harm's way, were submerged. Works along the river were shut down and workmen forced to flee from the rising tide. The damage can only be approximated, but it is not less than \$1,500,000 in the Monongahela vallary. From the hardwaters of Yourkies. ev. From the headwaters of Youghic gheny also came a torrent that brought with it destruction to valuable property. Railroads were unable to move trains, in some places the tracks being so far below the surface that only the tops of gondolu cars were visible. Beneath several force founder water and dayirs there. eral feet of muddy water and debris there are millions of dollars' worth of valuable nachinery. What ruin has been wrought teen lives have been lost. These y all distributed through West ginia and Kentucky towns.

Steamshin Line Talked Of, Venezuelan Consul Herman Meinhard authority for the statement that the inois Central Railroad, through its general freight and passenger agent. George E. Lary, is considering the establishment of a steamship line between New Orleans and Venezuelan ports. The proposed line would form a part of the regular Illinois Central system. Consul Meinhard and Mr. Lary have accumulated a mass of figures in reference to the project. Big Four interests and other large concerns in the ures in reference to the project. Big Four interests and other large concerns in the Mississippi valley are said to be interested in the project. President Fish of the IMnois Central says that he has heard nothing of such a plan being even talked of, y'One cannot tell how those rumors starth' said the railroad president. "But rumors like the present one are likely to crop out owing to our location. It appears to the fertile fance that we could pears to the fertile fancy that we could compete in good shape with Mexican roads by the use of a vessel line."

Must Stop Spanish Atrocities. Shall Americans abroad be protected? to be stretched to their defense, wherever

they may be? In short, are Americans Americans everywhere, or only when the are within the confines of the Unite States? Such were the themes for sion in the Senate Wednesday. The de son in the Seinfer Medicasiny. The de-bate was, parliamentarily, on the resolu-tions introduced grawing out of the Lee incident. There was an attempt on the part of certain Senators to sidefrack these resolutions to make way for appropriation bills. Senators Daniel, Morgan and othbills. Senators Daniel, Morgan and others, however, said that the sanctity of American eltizenship wherever it may be found is paramount to appropriations and should be settled first. The influence of the administration was exerted to secure a postponement of the debate on the theory that the reports of the discussion going abroad will "hurt Spain's feelings and hinder the administration's plans for peace." abroad will "hurt Spain's feelings ar hinder the administration's plans for pen in Cuba. Regarding his resolution call ley for the facts in the Ruis in Cuon. Regarding in resolution Caring on Olivey for the facts in the Ruiz
case, Senator Mills said: "It was inspired
by the dispatch in the New York Sun
from Havana;—It it is true that Dr. Ruiz
was tortured to death, as described in
the Sun, and I believe it is, we should
have official information before us. Exhave official information before us. erything concerning the death of Dr. Rui ought to be in the manns of the state of partment. As I have repeatedly sulf of the floor and in newspaper interviews, believe the time has come when we shoul put a stop to those Spanish atrocities. s cowardly for us to stand by and Imerican citizens butchered American citizens butchered in cold blo American cutzens putenered in end moded a Something ought to be done and immediately." Senator Mills expressed the opin ion that the passage of the resolution recognizing Cuban independence would be one of the first acts of the new Congress THEY SEEK WIVES AND PLENTY

Nincty-seven Bachelors Start for the

South Sea Islands.

The brig Percy Edwards has cleared a San Francisco for the Tahiti Islands, and with her goes the United Brotherhood othe South Sea Islands. The brig goes to Tahiti and from that port will sail where we have the forever the fearer of these on heard dictates. ever the fancy of those on board dictate The expedition was brought about by th The expedition was brought about by the publication of a story to the effect that on St. John's Island, in the South Sen, were a number of dusky women who were pining for husbands. All the men had beel killed in war and the women were lonely. A company was organized in San Francisco to go to the relief of the dusky damsels and on board the Edwards are nineseis and on board the Roberts are meety-seven men, who sigh for the tropica clime and the easy life in the South Seas It has since developed that the Adamless Eden story was a myth, but the company organized determined to go some place Each man contributed \$100 to a common Seast and the South Markets and Seast and Seast Se fund. The old whaling brig Edward was bought and provisioned and the expedition started. The men are provide with agricultural implements and severa trades are represented. They will look for some uninhabited island and when they have found it they propose to sett down to a life of case.

WANT WORK, NOT CHARIFY, Unemployed of St. Paul Renounce th

Relief Fund Distribution There was almost a riot at a mass meeting of the unemployed at St. Paul, Minr The City Council recently appropriate \$10,000 to be used in relief work and the \$10,000 to be used in relief work and the meeting was in protest of the way the sum was being expended. Rev. R. G. Smith, who has been prominent in the relief work, was hooted and yelled at in his attempts at explaining the system of distributing the relief. After much excitement and many violent speeches, resolutions were adopted which, after declaring the unemployed wanted work and not charity, further resolved: "That we will do our utmost in the next municipal election to retire to private life the Mayor and members of the Council who have defe-Council who have def gated to a charitable organization a dut which they are paid by the city to pe when they are paid by the city to per form." Another resolution, calling for committee of five to call on the Legisla-ture next Priday afternon with all the unemployed who can be induced to ac-company it and ask the Legislature to do something for those out of work, was als

Had to Many Idle Mills. It is said that the principal reason the collapse of the steel rail pool was fact that the plants in operation was paying out \$1,000,000 annually to the mills in the pool. Figuring out that the shutting down of the mills to restrict ton nage was very expensive, one or two o sion that it would be probably cheap to have a wide-open field at the best price obtainable.

Minister to Switzerland.
Major John L. Bittinger, editor of the
St. Joseph, Mo., Herald, has been select
ed to succeed John L. Peake of Kansas City as minister to Switzerland. mission pays \$5,000 a year and is one of the most pleasant, though not the mos-profitable, missions at President-elect Mc Kinley's disposal.

Judge Swayne of the United States District Court at Dallas, Tex., has declared the Texas anti-trust law unconstitutional The decision was rendered in a sui brought against the Standard Oil Com To Corner Whisky.

August Belmont & Co. of New York are said to have agreed to finance with 15,000,000 the consolidation of 515 dis \$15 000 000 th

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime \$3.50 to \$5.50; hogs, shipping grades \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 72c to 74c corn, No. 2, 22c to 24c; to 34c; butter to 16c; rye, No. 2, 33c to 34c; butter choice creamery, 17c to 10c; eggs, frest 10c to 17c; potatoes, per bashel, 20c t 30c; broom corn; common short to choic dwarf, \$35 to \$80 per ton. Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 t

\$5.00; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.75 sheep, good to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.00 wheat, No. 2, 83c to 85c; corn, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c; onts, No. 2 white, 20c

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hoggs \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50 wheat, No. 2, 88c to 89c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 20c to 21c; onts, No. 2 white, 16c to

low, 20c to 21c; onts, No. 2 white, 16c to 17c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 32c.
Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50 wheat, No. 2, \$8c to 90c; corn, No. mixed, 23c to 25c; onts, No. 2 mixed, 17c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 35c to 37c.

to 19c; rye, No. 2.35e to 37c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.25 wheat, No. 2 red, 85c to 87c; corn, No. 1 yellow, 22c to 23c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 21c; rye, 35c to 36c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 86c to 87c corn, No. 2 mixed, 22c to 23c; oats, No. 2 white, 17c to 18c, rye, No. 2 36c to 87c corn, No. 2 mixed, 22c to 23c; oats, No. 2 white, 17c to 18c, rye, No. 2 36c to 37c. 2 white, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 36c to 37 clover seed, \$4.70 to \$4.80.

Milwaukee-Whent, No. 2 spring, 73 Milwaukee-Whenf, No. 2 spring, 73: to 74c; corn, No. 3; 18c to 20c; cats, No. 2 white, 17c to 19c; barley, No. 2, 28c to 32c; rye, No. 1, 34c to 36c; pork, mess \$7.50 to \$8.00.

Buffalo-Cattle, common to prime shipping, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, medium host \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, common

ping, \$2.00 to \$3.00; nogs, menum to hest, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, common to prime natives, \$3.00 to \$4.50; lambs, fair to extra, \$4.50; to \$5.50.

New York-Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs \$3.50 to \$4.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75 wheat, No. 2 red, \$3.0 to \$5.0; corn, No. 2 \$4.00; ords, No. 2 white \$4.00; \$4.00; ords, No. 2 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c butter, creamery, 15c to 20c; eggs, West ern, 15c to 18c.

MICHIGAN MATTERS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

Unnatural Act of a Dissipated Por Huron Man-Descendant of a Princely House of Germany Kills Himself at

Turned Out of Doors John Cochlan, a Port Fluron youth of 21 years, was lodged in jail, charged with assault with intent to do great bodily harm. Cochlan is the son of highly respected parents. He imbibed freely, and when he reached home demanded money from his mother. She refused to give him any, and he thereupon knocked her down. The father was awakened and when he at tempted to pacify his son, the latter rush tempred to pacify his sor, the latter usi-ed into the pantry to get a butcher knife, saying he was going to kill him. The youth drove the family out of doors, and then barricaded the door. An officer was called, but could not gain admittance, and plan the advice of the family again do parted. The son finally cooled down and the family were admitted to the house. Shortly after midnight the son again became violent, and the parents were a second time forced out of doors. The officer was again summoned and was forced to break in the door to effect the arrest to break in the door to enect the arrest. The prisoner was examined in the police court, bound over to the Circuit Court for trial, and upon being arraigned there, pleaded not guilty. Young Cochlan has several times been before the police court on the charge of drunkenness

German Baron Takes His Own Life. Baron and Freiherr Francis Xa Ludwig Maximilian Van Onyen Baron and Freiner granes Ludwig Maximilian Van Onyen of Schloss Johannesburg, Bavaria, aged 72, committed suicide at his home, 92 Aberle avenue, Detroit. The baron was a descendant of a princely house of Germany, and also a prince of the French Bourbons. He was highly educated, and in his youth became an officer in the cavalry regiment of the King of Bavaria. He be-came involved in revolutionary schemes and field to this country in 1850. Later he was disinherited, and swore he would nev er revisit his native land. He married a German girl in Bultimore in Lima, Ohio, three of his children died and his wife went insane. Of late years he had been a misanthrope, and he ended his unhappy career by taking morphine. He seaves a married son.

Scaffold Gave Way

While Oscar E. Wells and William J. Qualmann were repairing a barn beonging to Qualmann's father at Saginaw the scaffold gave way and both men fell to the hard ground, a distance of twent feet. Qualmann was badly bruised an teet. Quaimann was bany brunsed and his wrist was wrenched out of place, but Wells, who is 68 years of age, sustained probably fattal internal injuries, his sealpheing cut so hadly twelve stitches were required. They were both insensible for ome time from the effects of the fall.

Minor State Matters A. D. Ackles of Parma committed sui-cide by hanging, because he failed to secure an increase of pension.

For the five months ended Feb. 1 there ere in the Ionia jail 431 prisoners, of a 388 were drunks and desorderlies.

B. Wolf, a farmer living one mile from Alma, was seriously burt while unloading logs at Butterfield Mills. His horses were seared by a whistle and started to run Wolf tried to stop them, but was knocked down and run over by the horses and load of logs. Three ribs were broken and he was injured internally. May die.

Adam Wenzel, of Kalawazoo, who has Adam Wenzel, of Kalawazoo, who has been arrested many times for violating the liquor law, was arrested and held to \$1,500 bail on a charge of assault with faten to kill Thomas McDermott, who stood at the foot of the mile hill syatching boys and girls coasting. Wenzel came out and said: "I'll show you how to stand around and watch my place," and fired at him, and as McDermott departed the second shot was fired.

A hold highwayman paraded the streets

A bold highwayman paraded the street A bold nighwayman paraeed the streets of Flint the other night. He held up Andrew Turner and Martia Skall, but neither had a penny. A few minutes later Frank Wright, a. prominent merchank, was confronted by a cocked revolver and made to shell out some cash. Wright at first tried to fight off his adversory with his cane, but was unsuccessful. The po-lice were notified and a vigilant search is lice were notified and a vigilant sea being made for nightly marauders.

The Genesee County Clerk was aroused at a late hour the other night by an irate farmer of Davison, who inquired in breathless tones whether or not his daughter and young man had taken out a marringe license. The young couple had come to the city for a sleigh ride, together with some other young people. On his way home he was passed by the people he had pursued and they all had a good laugh at "papa's" expense when the latter reached

Last fall a jury in the Ingham Circui Court give William Welch a verdict for \$3,500 against the city of Lansing for injuries sustained by him by falling into an open cellar. Evidence was offered showing that a barricade was erected to prevent passers by from falling into the cellar, but that on the night of the injury it was in some manner removed. The Su. t was in some manner removed. The Su-preme Court found that the city was not negligent, and the case was reversed, a new trial being granted.

Benton Harbor fruit growers are alarmed over the prospect of the appearance of the destructive San Jose scale, which, when it presents itself in an orchard, means certain death to every tree. The scale was brought into this country from Australia in nursery stock shipped to California, and later some of the stock was shipped to other States, Michigan getting infected trees is causing much alarm The only way to arrest the disease whe it appears is to destroy every infected

Wilbur Bissell, son of Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Bissell, residing near Richland, hanged himself. He had been suffering from nental derangement for the past year. He was a young man of more than ordinary

While Mr. Geo. Hart was sitting at his Hart's brother asked him for his knife, which was open, and George Hart gave the knife to his 3-year-old son to take to his uncle. While the little fellow was go ing across the room he fell and the blad of the knife he carried went into his heart, killing him instantly.

A few nights ago Mrs. Emily Munger. of Grand Blane, was out doors and slip-ned upon an icy walk, breaking her left ped upon an icy whos, breaking her left leg and receiving some severe bruises. Thursday she died of her injuries. De-ceased was \$2 years old and was an early settler in the county, where she was loved and respected by all.

Port Huron book sellers report an un-usual demand for arithmetics and goog-raphics from persons considerably above the legal school size. This fact is accounted for by the large number of office seek ers who are preparing to take the civil service examination for positions on the customs force and other places in the classified service.

Cornelius Redner, who resided near Clark's lake, was found dead in his wagor when it reached home from a trip to Inckson. He died of alcoholism.

The Republican State convention has placed in nomination the following ticket: For Justice of the State Supreme Court, Chas. D. Long of Lansing; for Regents of the University of Michigan, William J. Cocker of Adrian, Charles D. Lawton of Lawton, Van Buren County.

Some Albion ladies who were getting up an entertainment announced as one of the attractions that they would all wear bloomers. A big crowd, principally of the masculine persuasion, turned out, bu when they perceived that the "bloomers" were only large chrysanthemums they looked badly sold.

Deputy County Clerk Frank Shell, of Port Huron, has received a very touching For furon, as received a very founing letter from a young lady at Emmett, re-questing him not to issue a marriage li-cense to a certain young man of that vil-lang, claiming that she was his affianced wife, but had been discarded, and he was now intending to marry another.

At Saginaw, Thomas White, an elderly slugle man, was ferribly burned about the hend and face by a fire which broke out in his room. He was carried out insensible by the firemen. White rented com in a dwelling occupied by Joseph Kalinski. The blaze is supposed to have been caused by White smoking a pipe. He muy recover. A reckless house mover between Muskegon and Muskegon Heights moved a house through the wires of the Clizens

Railway and the G. R. I. Railway. The street ears on Pine and Sanford streets were idle an hour. Until a late hour at night railway linemen were engaged in restoring communication. There is trouble ahead for the house mover. Mrs. J. Thompson had a narrow escape from drowning at Brighton. She went to the eistern to draw a pail of water and her 6-year-old son went with her. As she

Telephone Company, the Muskegon Stree

turned to leave he stepped back and fell in. She jumped in and by great effort succeeded in lifting out the boy. It was impossible for her to get out. She called to the boy, who ran to a neighbor's, Chas. Smith, who came to her rescue and pulled her out. She was in the cistern fifteen of twenty minutes.

The K. T. ball at Fenton, the socia event of the season, came to a tragic end by the sudden death of Douglas Van Wert. Mr. Van Wert is the veteran prompter of balls in Fenton. By request he went upon the stage to call off one or two numbers. After calling one or two changes he was seen to fall upon the footlights and thence to the floor. He died instantly, but his last call was uttered in a clear, distinct voice. Mr. Van Wert was 57 years of age and leaves a widow and daughter.

Frank Burdick met a terrible and un Frank Burdick met a terrible and un-expected death at Grand Blanc. He was stealing a ride to Detroit upon a freight train, and when near the village of Grand Blanc the train parted. When the sec-tions came together again Burdick was knocked from his moorings and his body was cut in two, death following instantly. The deceased was '31 years old, and was a resident of Flint, where he leaves a widow and two children. The unfortu-nate man was bound for Detroit, where nate man was bound for Detroit, wher his father lives, when he met his awful

More recent investigations of the injury done to the western Michigan peach crop by the severe cold weather indicate the damage to be much less than at first thought. While in the more northerly portion of the fruit belt the peach buds in some localities: were badly frozen, the damage was mostly confined to the early variefies, those which are rarely picked for market in seasons when the fruit is plenty. The extensive orchards of south-ern Allegan County and in the region around-South Haven were but slightly damaged, while the same conditions prevail throughout the larger portion of Ber-rien County rien County.

A fire occurred in Ithaca Monday which will probably result in the death of Miss Ada Amspoker, a domestic at the home of George P. Stone. In some unknown manner her clothing caught fire when she was in the laundry. She rushed when she was in the laundry. She rushed into the other part of the house, from there into a closet, setting fire to the clothing langung there, and then rushed outdoors. Bradley Stone succeeded in extinguishing the flames by rolling her it the snow but not until she was so hadle burned that she will probably die. The house was considerably damaged by fire and water.

A fruit grower in the vicinity of South Haven will this year work the same scheme he did last year on a portion of his peach crop. He had been robbed by Chi-cago and Milwaukee commission dealers until he was tired of it, and then he went hicago himself, rented a small store for \$15 a month in the retail business por-tion of the city, had his peaches shipped to him and sold them for from twenty-five to forty cents per basket while the emission merchants were paying scents. As a result of his scheme he richer in experience and ready cash, and ne will do the same thing this year, be ginning with strawberries.

Ald. J. T. Upjohn started out at Kalamazoo to investigate the charges that cermazo to investigate the charges that certain hotel bars and saloons violated law by keeping open Sundays. He visited several places and reports are varied as to the result of his tour. At one hotel he took the marshal with him and demanded that he head into a poor with the marshal with him to the head into a poor with the marshal with him to the head into a poor with the marshal with him to be the marshall with him to be t that he break into a room, but the marhal refused, whereupon he was denounce ed as a coward and as standing in with saloonists. The City Council the next night suspended the marshal because he allowed nickel in the alot machines to run charged that his officers repeatedly re-ported violations of the liquor law to him, but he did not investigate the complaints or cause the arrest of violators. The ac-tion of the Council is attributed to the Christian Citizenship movement, which was inaugurated by Rev. E. L. Buchanan last summer.

A special dispatch from Detroit an A special amplied from Detroit an-nounces, the sudden death of Baron Froi-herr Francis Xavier Ludwig Maximilian Van Oegen. Perhaps a policeman asked him who he was and the poor fellow chok-ed to death trying to tell him.

F. B. Griffin, a young man who has been doing business as the Aetna Manufactur-ing Co. and Powers Medicated Sponge Co., was arrested at Kalamazoo on a charge of sending obscene circulars through the mails. After an examination e was held in \$2,000 to appear in the nited States Circuit Court at Grand

While Mrs. James Elliott was engaged in preparing dinner at Jackson, her gase-line stove exploded and her clothing toe fre, being all burned from her body. Whi hadly injured, she will recover. Her ha and's hands were also badly burned xtinguishing the flames.

The executive committee of the Musthe executive committee of the Mis-kegon County Fair Association, one of the few in the State that made any money last year, decided on Sept. 7, 8, 9 and 10 as the dates for the next fair. W. A. Towner and I. P. Newton were elected directors to fill vacancies. The feature rair, will be the prominent part which the women will be called ur

NATIONAL SOLONS. MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE

REVIEW OF THEIR WORK AT WASHINGTON.

Retailed Proceedings of Senate a Honse-Bills Passed or Introduced in Either Branch-Questions of Mo ment to the Country at Large.

The Legislative Grind

The Legislative Grind.

The House sent the naval bill, the last of the appropriation bills, to the Senate Tuesday. It was passed practically without amendment. The feature of the day was a political debate which occurred late in the afternoon on the subject of civil service reform. It developed during the consideration of a bill, which was finally passed, to negmit the Governors of the consideration of a bill, which was findly passed, to permit the Governors of the territories to appoint certain officers of the territories in case of vacancies without the consent of the legislative councils, which is now required by law. The Senate made slow progress on the appropriation bills, disposing of only one item of the Indian bill. It belief that directing the Indian bill, it being that directing the opening of the Uncompulgre India: eservation in Utah. It involved a conflict with the executive branch, which has steadily resisted opening these lands, on the ground that they contained valuable mineral deposits. Mr. Vilus endeavored to have a royalty reserved to the Govern-ment, but was defeated in this and the lause was agreed to after an all-day de During the day a resolution bate. During: the day, a resolution by Mr. Mills, of Texas, was adopted, asking the President for information as to the death of Dr. Ruiz at Guanabacca. Cuba. Most of Wednesday was devoted to District of Columbia business. The conterence report on the bill to define the rights of the purchasers of the Atlantic and Pacific Ruilbard angles the foreconvence. cific Ruitroad under the foreclosure sale was adopted. Attention was recalled to the Cuban question in the Senate by the presentation of three resolutions on that subject. One of these came by unanimous year from the Curvilland. vote from the Committee on Foreign Re-lations and called for the immediate and inconditional release of Julio Sanguily, unconditional release of Julio Sanguily, held at Havana. Another resolution by Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, calls on the President to effectively protect American citizens in Cuba, and for that purpose to send battleships to Cuban waters. A third resolution, by Mr. Hill, of New York, was agreed to requesting the Secret. agreed to, requesting the Secretary of State for the correspondence with Consul State for the correspondence with Consul General Lee relative to Americans im-prisoned in Cuba. A sensational episode occurred late in the day during the con-sideration of the Iudian bill. Servini of the New England Senators had criticised various items. This aroused Mr. Pettigrew, in charge of the bill, to some can recitals of barbarities practiced tic recitals of barbarities practiced and the state of the same of

Indian Dill, and all Allison warned the Schate that the states of appropriation bills was most dangerals.

Representative Sulzer, of New York, Thursday introduced a bill in the House declaring war between Spain and her colonies and the United States. A resolution calling on the President for all information, concerning the treatment of ormation concerning the treatment of American prisoners in Cuba was adopted American prisoners in Cuba was adopted. The Senate was storm-swept by such passionate debate, such extraordinary demonstrations in the crowded galleries and such frantic personal exchanges between the conspicuous figures of the Senate as to make the day one of the most incompanie in the annals of the upper branch of Congress. Cuba was the thorus and Congress. Cuba was the theme and it seemed to call forth all the pent-up emotions of mouths. It brought about the complete displacement of appropriation bills, threatening their failure, and the advancement of the Gubar question to the year front of Sanute business. very front of Senate business, Cuba was again a topic in

Cubn was again a topic in the Senate Friday, from 1 to 4:30 o'clock; but the debate upon the Sanguily and Agguirre resolutions was comparatively spiritless, and resulted in no definite action. The first half hour of the evening session was given to private pension bills, the pension calendar being cleared. Among the bills assed was that pensioning Gen Cossin M. Clay of Kentucky at \$50 a So clock the consideration of the Indian bill was resumed, the amendment relat-ing to the five civilized tribes being dis-cussed at great length. The amendment as finally agreed to gives the United States exclusive jurisdiction over all civil States exclusive jurisdiction over all civil-and criminal cases, abolishing the native courts. Two additional judges are pro-vided for the territory. The bill was then passed. The House passed the Senate international monetary conference bill by a vote of 270 to 3. It was supported alike by Republicans, silver Republicans, gold Democrats and silver Democrats. Bills, were also passed to provide for the arbi-tration of difference between the corriers tration of differences between the carriers of interstate commerce and their employes (known as the Erdman bill), and the Senate bill to prevent the importation of im-

pure tea. There was a majority of three to one gainst ticket scalping when a vote taken in the House Saturday on the bill reported from the Committee on Inter-state and Foreign Commerce. Mr. Sher-man, chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, moved that the House non dan Affans, moved that the Flouse non-concer's in the Senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill and agree to a conference. The motion was carried and the bill was sent to conference. In the Senate Mr. Daniel presented certified copies of the antivalization papers of Julio Sanguilly, and had them printed, with ex tracts from the law showing their regular ity. Mr. Chandler made a statement as to the Loud bill, saying the committee had concluded that it was impossible to have any legislation on the subject at the resent session, and that a commission should be created to investigate secondclass mail matter. The usual Sunday quiet of the capitol building was disturb-ed by a session of the Senate, made nec-essary to pass the appropriation bills. The than that through the week. By a parimentary fiction the session was a of the levislative day beginning Saturda or recess having been taken at 2300 o'clock in the morning until 3 p. m.. The sundry civil appropriation bill received its finishing touches, and was passed. The Senate, by unanimous vote, has added an amendment to the bill, counteracting the President's recent order withdrawing 21,000,000 neres of land from the public domain and establishing it as forest reserves.

Mrs. Booth-Tucker, wife of Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army, be-came so ill in Brooklyn that she had to give up her work there, and was taken to her home in New York. It is removed that Dr. John B. Hamil-

ton, who was for many years prominently identified with the United States Marine Corps, is to be made the superintendent of the insane asylum at Elgin. -Without a dissenting vote the No

York Senate passed Senator Mulin's bill providing that persons convicted of plac-ing obstructions on railfood timels, shall be guilty of murder in the first digree.

The business of the year just closed was the most remunerative experience by the Suez canal, according to United States Consul General Pengeld at Caire. and the traffic aggregated almost \$16,-000,000 in value.

The latest freak bill to find its way be ore the Legislature was introduced Tuesfore the Legislature was introduced Tues-day night by Representative Donovan. It provides that when a man reaches they age of 35 and has not taken unto himself, a wife, he shall pay a tay of \$25, and \$5' additional for each year after that. If he bachelor victim can stand this cumuthe backetor victimican stand in scaling lative system of taxation until 45, he will pay \$75 for that year, and then he will be permitted to go on in his backelorhood free from further taxation. A bill for the purpose of wiping out department stores was introduced. It classifies the lines of backets within may be carried on in one usiness which may be carried on in one costablishment and groups certain classifi-cations (which may be included in depart-ment storgs. These are to pay a license fee of \$500 a year, and a heavy penalty is provided for violations of the law rela-tive to the lines of goods that may be hundled. A proposition has been made handled. A proposition has been made to amend the constitution so as to make the regents of the university subject to egislative direction. At present the board cumot be correct to act in any matter against its judgment.

The last hour fixed by the constitution for the introduction of bills expired Wednesday night. The latest measure in which the Governor is interested requires annual reports to be made by transportation companies of all kinds, and gas and electric lighting companies. These reports are to be made to the State Bureau of Statistics, which the bill creates. It is proposed to stop the practice of private individuals engaging in the banking business under a corporate title, and also to require all private bankers to submit to inspection and supervision by the State Banking. Commissioner. A bill to increase the revenues of the State increases by 1 per cent the rate of taxation assessed against the he Governor is interested requires annua nues of the State increases by 1 per cent the rate of taxation assessed against the gross Michigan carnings of all life and gross arreging enrings of all the antifire insurance companies transacting business in the State. This will increase the total revenue from this source 50 per cent. A reform bill prohibits the employment of females as barkeepers or as dancers or musicious in one place where intextenting remaies as barkeepers or as dancers or musicians in any place where intoxicating liquors are sold. Several bills to reduce official salaries were among the 400 bills introduced. The total number now on the files is in excess of that of two years ago, when the record of the State was broken. In the Senate Thursday, a number of bills effecting only localities were massed.

bills affecting only localities were passed. onis anecting only localities were passed. The most important were: To authorize the Midland County Agricultural Society to issue bonds in the sum of \$1,500 to pay indebtedness; to amend the law for the incorporation of mutual benefit societies. y providing that they shall have 200 polby providing that they shall have 200, por-icy holders at \$1,000, each shefore con-mencing business. The House passed bills authorizing Midland County, Agricul-tural Society to issue \$1,500 in bonds; au-thorizing Delhi, Ingham, to settle with Simon Dichl, extreasurer for Delhi, for moneys, deposited in broken Lansing banks. A petition came from 500 women to problibit the way of cigarattes for misbanks. A petition came from 500 women to prohibit the use of cigarettes, for prisons for women and matrons in police stations, and protested against the bill to lower the legal ago for marriage. Thouse adopted Eikhoff's resolution calling upon the Auditor General to furnish the Luber Committee with figures showing the amount of money paid for the board of prisoners in the various State prisons and Detroit Howes, a Correction and Detroit House of Correction

The manufacture of electronic and other substitutes for butter were given a hard blow Friday when the Senate passed the libb bill prohibiting the coloring of those moducts to resemble butter. The bill is now sure to become a law. The Senate refused to concur in the nection of the House in appropriating \$7,500 for the Michigan exhibit at the Tennessee centennial exposition. A bill prescribing rules for the use of the Abbott voting machine and permitting its use at Michigan elections was also passed by the Senate. The most important measure thus far passed by either body was favorably acted upon in the House on Friday. This is the bill offering a bounty of 1 cent-per-pound for beet sugar of Michigan production. An effort made to guident the bill so as to bill is now sure to become a law. The An effort made to amend the bill so as to aske \$30,000 the limit of bounty to be oald in any one year was unsuccessful. The bill requires that such bounty shall be paid for seven years from the time the

Remarkable, Benevolence The year 1806 was a twelvementh of more than ordinary hardship in many parts of the world. rich were smaller than in the average year in recent times; the fairly well-todo were forced to exercise unusual economy; the very poor were in greater need of help.

The Chicago Tribune publishes a record of charltable gifts in the United States during the year 1893, excluding The sums contributed by bequests or direct gifts reached the noble amount of thirty-three and a half million dolars. The amount is said to have been treater in the year recently closed than n any other twelvemonth since the beginning of the world. There is no reason to doubt that the statement is true,

The beneficiaries were churches, col-leges, charitles of various soris, libraries, museums and the like. Not the least striking entries in the list, filling more than three columns of the pa per, are the offerings of unknown-donors. It is a pleasant thought that there are unknown gifts, as well as the bestowals of those recognized as givers, and that the quiet helping of deserving persons and worthy objects goes on all he time.

Grateful for splendid charities, the world has even more reason to feel lively gratitude for the small, unrecorded acts of benevolence that keep eves from weeping and feet from fall.

An Ill-Assorted Marriage.

The allasion of May and December n describing marriages between youth and age has been used so much that it has become trite. But if there ever was a case to which the expression could be properly applied it was one that occurred in Richmond, Va., a short. time ago. The singular feature of the case is that the groom impersonated May and the bride assumed the role of December. The former was Hiram D. Ely, 15 years old, and the latter Mrs. Jane D. Ely, his sister-in-law, a widow on the shady side of 50 and the mother of four children. Both were rom the country, and as the boy produced a permit from his mother to marry, a license was granted and the strangely mismated couple were married. They were accompanied on their vedding four by the four children. Troy Times.

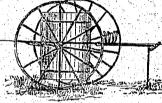
Pope Leo's Successor. Cardinal Syampa, archbishop of Roogna, is looked upon by the superstitions as Pape Leo's successor. Tils name means "dames up," and the next Pope is designated in the hoof of prophecies as burning fire. Moreover, lie was previously bishop of Forle, whose patron is the Madonna of the



The margin between the possibilities and the actualities of the average farm garden is a thing of goodly dimensions It is, naturally enough, a difficult thing for the farmer to realize to what extent of practical usefulness he may put a single acre of ground provided he is willing and careful to bestow upon it the right kind of attention. This, says West Kentucky Farmer, is so because of the fact that in his farm work he looks more to general results. But when he comes down to work on a smaller scale he finds things quite different. It is only recently that a committee took upon itself to investigate somewhat as to what was actually being done on ome of the small truck farms near one of our large cities, and they reported that one farm of forty acres yielded an-nually \$16,000 worth of fruits and vege-tables; another of six acres yielded \$6,000; another of ninety acres yielded \$20,000, and another of twenty acres returned \$8,000. These figures represent good receipts, but even after make ing reductions for fertilizers and other necessary expenditures, the net returns although not stated, were no doubt handsome. Apart, however, from the profits from exclusive truck farming, the garden acre on the farm can be made an important item in the domestic economy of the home, if we take into consideration all the expense attaching to the purchase of garden produce necessary to the health, comfort and well being of the family.

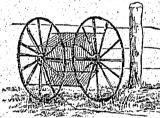
Old Wheels Made Useful

Don't throw away old wheels; they can be put to as good use, sometimes, as they were on the vehicles on which they were bought, as frequent and varied illustrations in Farm and Home each month have shown. The illustra



BARREL WHEELBARROW

tions herewith show how wheels may be made serviceable by constructing a barrel wheelbarrow and a reel for fence wire. The barrel wheelbarrow is sin ply a barrel on wheels, balanced so that it will tip easily. The hooks in front are for a shovel and floe to hang on For many purposes this is better for farm work than are ordinary wheelparrows. A heavier load can be car The wheel reel for fence wire is wagon attached to their axle. Place



FENCE WIRE WHEEL REEL.

four pieces of board through the wheels at regular intervals and wire to the felloes. It makes a large and conventent wire or cordage reel. These con-veniences can be made during early spring so as to be ready for the first out-

To Make the Farm Par. profitable farming is a desire to go too fast at first, and to purchase things one could get along without. The obliging grents tell you that you need not from ble about the money; your note will do just as well; but you will find that you must pay hig interest for the privilege of going into debt, and you are always at a disadvantage with your creditor.

Have the money ready to pay and you can then make your half of the bargain. Take good care for your farm and your stock, and they will furnish oney for the necessary outlays. I will just say to young men who expect to make farming their occupation, that they may expect hard work and plenty of it, and they will not need to Join any baseball nine for exercise; but if they take care of their bealth and habits it will not hurt them. I have tried it for over sixty years, and am to-day a well-preserved man. I can truly say that with the blessing of our Heavenly Eather upon the labors of myself and family, I have made farming pay, and what I have done others can do .- John Laramour, before Bloom ingburg. Ohio, Institute.

A Country Without Hay. The great difficulty in Australia stock growing is lack of grasses fit to make hay of. Clover cannot be successfully grown, for there are no bumble bees to fertilize the flowers. The soil is so dr that seedings of timothy orchard grass and June grass usually fail. The only stock which can be profitably grown there is sheep, which will thrive be

cause they can live on the native grass

es and bushes that no other animal will

Ammonia for House Plants. Every housekeeper has her bottle of "Household Ammonia" or some preparation of ammonia, beside her kitcher sink or in the bathroom. It is very use In many ways, as the housekeeper better in quality,

knows. It has also another use. Fill a teacup with tepid water in the morning, and add to it three drops of house hold ammonia. Pour this on the soil of

gress, has begun. I say "usual," for it always comes at the end of every Conthe germium or other rapid-growing plant in your window. An application of this kind once or twice a week will gress. No matter what party is in power, those out of power raise the cry add wonderfully to the growth and apof "extravagance." But is it extravagance, that the ap earance of the plant. It is, in fact, a oncentrated liquid fertilizer that is propriations do grow as the country grows? And have the farmers and ffective, cheap and handy. For a number of plants, twelve or fifteen drops to reason to complain of the increase of a quart of water is sufficient. Twice: eek on a sunny morning is enough.

an be always secured for cattle, and a

idd greatly to their comfort. It is well

for all stock to run out of doors in cold

weather for awhile each day, but the animals ought never to be forced to

the freezing temperature. We have scores of times seen cows turn away

from the water under a hole in the ice

ecause they were so chilled that fur

ther drinking of icy water was impossi-ble. Much of the lack of thrift of cuttle

in winter is due to drinking toe cold water, and will be remedied by having

supply of water from a well to the

barn basement.—American Cultivator.

Feed for kone and Muscle. In feeding all young animals thrifty

crowth is much more important than to

fatten them. Many people suppose tha

diet until near starvation point. But they find by trial that if the food given

contains the fat-forming nutrition, re-stricting its amount makes what is giv-

en so much better digested that the

fattening process goes on as before. A far surer and better way to accomplish

what is wished is to give food plentiful-

ly, but not of the kind that builds up

at, and especially to give what make

bone and muscle. It is for this reason

that wheat bran and wheat middlings

are so valuable for feeding. They will

not fatten if fed moderately with hay,

straw or roots, and they will keep young

Butter making has an advantage o

milk selling in that the skim milk is

valuable on the farm as a food for the

A great advance in theory and fac-

good beeves could not be made befor hey are 4 years old. Better blood,

preeding and management now make

A consensus of opinion among poul-ry keepers is that buckwheat is an ex-

cellent food for fowls. Some ascribe

their profit to its use, briefly. Of course, this means that all the other conditions

of care and food are properly supplied.

Old slicep are more profitable than

oung ones as long as they are healthy.

is claimed by some that any shee

failing to regain her flesh properly after her lamb is sold should not be

kept, as there is danger of her not liv-

No animal upon the farm requires

long a time to overcome the effects of over-feeding as does the sheep, and

then a steady gain is necessary in fat-

tening special care must be taken in

regard to this point. There is the same

Some have the mistaken notion tha

when poultry are being fitted for mar-ket, stuffing should be commenced as

the start, but this is not the conclusion

of experience. The feeding for fatter

ng should be gradually increased.

Care and good sense are requisite for

For several reasons it is more d

than in the spring. It is no little item

that they are not so worried by flies and heat. They seem to stand the

change better when weaned at the

from their mothers in the autumn.

springing of the grass than if taken

In a comparison of corn meal and

orn meal mixed with cotton seed as

Oklahoma experimental station is was

ound that some of the steers seemed to

lislike the cotton seed while others ate

it readily: The lot fed corn meal ate

nore and galaced more than did those

It is claimed that the scal in sheen

nas been completely wiped out in Aus

tralia by persistent use of hot baths of

of sulphur and quicklime, at a temper

ature of 110 degrees. Whatever the

pparent condition of an imported

There are on almost all farms some

bits of land naturally as rood as the

rest that remain unproductive for lack

f capital. It may not be more profita

ble to bring these into productivenes

than it is to put the bulk of the manure

and labor on the best land, but it makes

the farm look better. Quite often when

trees planted there will prove the bes

hese places are too stony for cropping

isc such places can be made to serve

The Dairy.

The food for the cows should be

ows to shrink in milk,

imparted to the milk.

the crops themselves.

the matter in the past. .

Sudden changes in feed will cause the

uch a nature that no bad faste will be

Raise all the feed you can for you

cows at home on your own ground. In that way you can get good money for

The importance of healthy cows and

ound milk cannot be overestimated

Too little attention has been given to

In addition-to-corn-meal, the cow

her feed. A combination of corn meal,

gluten and cotton seed meal gives muc

better results than the former only. I will make one third more milk and b

needs something more nitrogenous

is no more scab, but it has been erad

heep, it must go into the bath.

cated at great cost. .

sulphur and tobacco, followed by on

for steers, recently made at the

to have colts come in the fall

the best results.

fed the mixture.

ing through the next lambing.

them most profitable at half that age.

en made over the old notion that

Cleanings

stock thriftily growing.

cattle, pigs and poultry.

he only way to lessen fat is to restrict

drink water nearly or quite down

tub or kettle kept full all the time wil

Agriculturist.

Every

appropriations? Do they get their share of them, or more or less that their natural share? These are questions pertinent to the Wells in Burn Busements. ery basement barn built for hous present moment, when Congress is about to wind up its work, and it ng stock should have a well under it found that the appropriations are a lit In this way water of proper warmti

tle larger than those of last Congress. There has been an enormous increase in the appropriations made by Congress in the past twenty years, undoubtedly The appropriations in 1877 amounted to \$158,136,702, and in 1897 they amounted to \$383,934,554, having thus more than

BENEFITS THE FARMER.

He Profits Largely by the Growth o

Appropriations-Agricultural Bill.

Pension Bill, Postoffice and River Im-

provements All Favor His Interests

Farmer Is Favored.

The usual "kick," about the size of the

appropriations of the outgoing Con

Washington

doubled in the twenty years' time. Have the farmers suffered by reason of this enormous increase in appropria tions, or have they been the beneficiaries? This is an interesting question and there has been a disposition to as sume that the increased appropriations were out of proportion to the increased benefit which the farmers of the coun try received. This constant charge ha created dissatisfaction and complain imong that large and intelligent class o citizens of the United States with ref

erence to the increased appropriations

Let us see about this. There are thir een great appropriation bills, agricul tural, army, diplomatic, District of Co lumbia, fortifications, Indian, legisla tive, military academy, naval; post office, river and harbor sundry civil and pension. What ones of these in-terest the farmer or directly benefit him? Agricultural, of course. the postoffice appropriation bill affects no class of citizens who are more inter ested in the extension of the mail ser vice or who have enjoyed a greater im provement in the service than the farm ers of the country. The river and har bor bill is also largely for their benefit The pension bill distributes a very large share of its enormous appropriation

among the farmers of the country.

That the agricultural appropriation bill is especially for their benefit goes without saying. That the postoffice appropriation bill benefits them very largely and the improvements in postal service are largely to their advantage everybody will admit when he com-pares the frequency and promptness of mail transportation and delivery now with that of twenty years ago. That the larger river and harbor appropriations have been of advantage to the farmer, more than any other class of citizens, is also apparent when the conditions are considered. The improvement in water transportation both upon the rivers and the great lakes has only furnished cheaper freight rates on farm products of all kinds upon the water lines, but the reduction has forced a corresponding reduction on the rail lines. The average freight rate per bushel by lake and canal on grain from Chicago to New York in 1877 was 11.24 cents, while in 1895 it was 4.11 cents, a reduction of nearly two-thirds. The average rate by lake and rail in 1877 was 15.8, while in 1895 it was 6.95, and the all-rail rate, which in 1877 was 20.3, was reduced by 1895 to 12.17. It will be seen, therefore, that the river and harbor improvements of the past twenty years have wonderfully reduced the freight rates which the farmers must pay upon their grain to get it to market. That a very large portion of the money expended for pensions goe among farmers everybody knows. That question is not necessary to be discussed in detail, for it is a well-known fact that a very large proportion of the pensioners of the country are farmers.

Now let us see whether the increase In appropriations in the past twenty years has especially benefited the farmer, or some other class of citizens. That the farmers are the most benefited by the four bills above mentioned—agriculture, postoffice, river and harbors and pensions—will be generally conceded. It is interesting then to see what the ncrease of these four bills has been in the past twenty years and compare this with the general increase in all appropriation bills.

The following table gives the amount appropriated by the four bills especially affecting farmers in the year 1877 nd also in 1806, thus showing the increase in the improvements which especially affect and benefit the agricul ural communities of the country: 1877. 1890

Agricultural . \$165,000 Postoffice 34,585,701
Riv. and harbor 5,015,300 89,545,997 11,462,115 Dress goods ... 20,634,855 Pensions ... 29,533,500 141,331,570

\$70,299,501 \$254,693,432 It will be seen by the above table that the appropriations for the four bills which especially affect and benebits which especially affect and benefit the agricultural community have increased about 250 per cent. The total of all the appropriation bills in 1877 was \$158,136,702 and in 1896 was \$383. 934,559, an increase of only 143 per

It will thus be seen that while the general increase in appropriation bills in the last twenty years has been 143 per cent., the increase in the bills which especially interest and benefit the agricultural communities has been 250 per

After all the farmer seems to have had his fair share in the increase in expenditures made by Congress. A. B. CARSON.

Bryan's Idea of Municipal Reform. Mr. Bryan, in the intervals between his visits to the photographer, has advised the Chicago Democrats to nominate a "silver man" for Mayor. No "gold man" will suit Bryan. His posi-tion is that a gold man would ruin the police force, disrupt the department of public works and play hob generally for the latter half of 1807 a with municipal affairs. William under onward, exceedingly bright

GETS HIS FULL SHARE stands, says the Times-Herald, why it would be impossible for a man who does not believe in the collage of silver at 16 to 1, with or without the consent of INCREASE IN APPROPRIATIONS foreign nations, to inspect waste pipes patrol a post or squirt water at a fire.

> The Tariff Fallure. The present hotch-potch tariff has been in operation twenty-nine months. In only five of those months has there been a surplus revenue, and the sur plus in each of those months was evi dently merely a technical surplus, due to methods of book-keeping, and not a real surplus. The total deficiency of revenues in the first twenty-nine months of the present tariff, according to the official reports of receipts and expenditures, has amounted to the large sum of \$126,877,210, while the same reports show that during the first twenty-nine months of its operation the Mc-Kinley bill produced a surplus of \$23, 026,188

The total receipts under the present Wilson-Gorman law were \$738,987,775, while under the McKinley law, for the same length of time, they amounted to \$885,064,800, or, in other words, the McKinley law, in the first twenty-nine months of its history, produced \$146,-977,114 more than the present law did in the corresponding period of its his-

It will not be difficult to revise the tariff on protection principles so as to produce enough revenue without the addition of taxation of a kind to be unpleasantly felt, and that is what the Republicans propose to do as the first step toward relieving the present de pression and bettering the currency sitnation.-Louisville Commercial.

Its First Duty.
There is one important, immediate and pressing duty upon the National legislators whom President McKinley will call together next month. duty is to pass a revenue law that will estore solvency to the Government of the United States; a revenue law that will put a stop forever to the victous and suicidal policy of reducing the income of the nation below its legitimate expenses; a revenue law that will re-vive the business activity of the people by securing their industry and investments against unjust competition from foreign lands.

The next administration is like an heir at Roman law. It is forced to pay off the incumbrances on the estate to which it succeeds, and its only inherit ance is a deficit. The tariff law under which the Democratic party has been pretending to pay the expenses of the Government has run the country in dobt at a rate_never before equaled in time of peace. The one paramount duty of the Fifty-fifth, when it assembles in extra session, is to wipe out this menace to our national prosperity. When this is done, all other things will be add ed unto us.-Cincinnati Commercial-

A Hint to Populists There is a practical certainty of rea-onable fiscal legislation being enacted by the new Congress. With an adminstration in line with public sentiment. determined to put the business of the nation on a business basis, there is an assurance of a return to better time without resort to any such rash experiment as that advocated by the Bryan ese. It will not take the nation long to reach a more prosperous condition one it becomes apparent that the income will equal the outlay. The nation, in fact, is very like an ordinary man in business. If it spends more than it takes in, the result is financial disaster and inevitable ruin. Four years of this policy or a little less has made its results abundantly apparent to the meanest

If the Western Populists desire to adhere to the free silver idea, there will be no man to gainsay them. They will only reach political ruin the quicker. The silver idea is dead politically. If Mr. Edgerton and his followers desire to go with it, that is their affair.-Ohio State Journal.

Dubois and Squire. The defeat of Dubois in Idaho and of

Squire in Washington ought to be lesson enough to the politicians that honesty in politics, equally with honesty in business, is the best policy.

Here were two men whose terms as senators were expiring, who went deliberately to work to secure their re-election by making an alliance with their life-long political adversaries. They deserted their friends, they endeavored to defeat the party that had conored them with high office, on ar issue that they must have known could be only temporary at the best. They carried their bag and baggage over to the populist army, were received be placed in high command, and now, af ter they had helped to win the day in their respective states, they have been ignominiously drummed out of camp Benedict Arnold was not received more gladly and treated more contemptuous the British than these men have been by the populists.-Chicago Times

Prosperity Will Come.
In his speech at the banquet of the Ohlo Republican League, at Zanes ville, Senator Thurston, of Nebraska who is regarded as particularly close to McKinley, made some significant re marks on the subject of prosperity The Democrats are asking," he said, where is that general prosperity of which McKinley is advance agent? I will tell you. It is waiting until the cu emy is entirely out of power. No party can change conditions until the party has changed the laws of the people. Let not your hearts be troubled. There was never a single year of business de pression in this country under a Repub can President, and there never will be Between now and July 1 the present tariff will be repealed. In its stead ther will be a McKinley protective tariff."

McKinley Knows What Is Wanted The President-elect knows, says the San Francisco Chronicle, that what the American people want is as long a pe ried as possible for the safe and profitaole development of trade and commerc They ask to be protected by a fair tariff and then to be left undisturbed to make all the money they can. McKinley believes in this policy with the force of a lifelong conviction, and the fact that he does, makes the Jusiness prospects for the latter half of 1897 and thence

GOWNS AND GOWNING

WOMEN GIVE MUCH ATTENTION TO WHAT THEY WEAR.

Brief Glances at Fancies Feminine, Frivolous, Mayliap, and Yet Offered in the Hope that the Reading Prove Restful to Wearled Womankind.

Gossip from Gay Gotham,



tisually a big rust for beautifu clothes, and this year is not an exception to the rule Even Miss Econo my says to herself that the little wear a gown will get be-fore Lent will not take in the least from its freshness for early spring wear, and after the withdrawal during Lent the dress car

be brought out and hardly remem bered. It will be all ready, too, for early fall wear, and goodness knows we will all have enough to do in planning summer and ball gowns during Lent not to be bothered with other sort of dresses. So the dresses that have been completed in the last fortnight furnish as good an indication of what is to be fashionable in spring as is to be

By such signs it is shown-that green and purple are to be the most stylis colors. Purple was much talked about two or three years ago, but the women who were ahead of time and who ven tured purple gowns then, scared off the rest of us, and so for a year the idea hung fire. Purple is a sudden colorthat is, it catches the observer's aftention and stuns her, and it has a trick o going badly with other women's goyns. But this season it is established so generally that you must think twice if you notice that ready-made dresses are being shown a good deal in it. Purple ls so pronounced a color that if should become common you would simply have to dye your dress or give it away. Violet is eafer. It will head itself under purple, yet is sure not to be common and if need be will quietly as



A FIT MODEL FOR NEW STUFF.

sert itself as not purple. If, however, the attraction of a new and stylish olor overcomes any fear you may have over these objections, you can find no safer or prettier use of purple than was afforded by the first dress shown herewith. It consisted of a foundation of green and purple shot silk entirely cov-ered with brussels net. This was merely gathered over the skirt and was here trimmed with a pretty arrangement of green and purple satin ribbon The blouse waist had a pleated voke of he net and below this the net gathered after being trimmed with ribbon to correspond to the skirt. The wrinkled sleeves had frills at the wrists and epaulettes edged with several rows of ribbon. A black satin gir-dle confined the waist:

Sprung on us rather suddenly is the proclamation that cashmere is to be a favorite cloth. Hesitate, therefore, before you buy, for the dress that is to last, a basket cloth or a canvas. These two weaves have been just right for the past two seasons, and they were found in a lot of new varieties among the nev goods. They may be safe enough for a stand-by dress, but it is noticeable that they are not as stiff in price as they were last season. So think a little about cashmere. Certain it is that silks are not going to be used for entire costumes as much as they were last season and the season before. Smooth-faced cloths ilways come in to take the place of silk and cashmere is a smooth-faced cloth We have been wearing perky skirts with taffeta lining a long time, but the narrowing of skirts means the gradual diminishment of perkiness. So it looks, all these things considered, as if a cash mere dress lined with a very fine soft flunnel; the color of the flanuel selected just as silk lining would be, is along



ANOTHER SUCCESSOR TO SILK. the lines of the probable development of fashion.

Supposing, then, that cashmere is to be the material, here in the second picture is a dainty model for employing it. This dress was in nut-brown cashmere. Its fitted bodice booked invisibly at the side and was daintly trimmed with frills of accordeon-pleated brown chiffon, these frills outlining a holero efarmy of the same size would not be leet in the front and terminating at the called for.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

side seams. The tight sleeves were capped by fluffy chiffon epaulettes, and the belt was brown velvet ribbon the in a pretty bow at the side. By a chiffo frill similar to that which brought a jacket effect to the bodice, an over skirt was simulated, a velvet bow to match that of the belt being added, as shown. One thing is sure: If all the new cashmere dresses were to be as tastefu as this one, there would not be the slightest doubt of its being the next dress goods to rule the roost. In any ease it will be a wise purchase.

A smooth-faced stuff that has already gained by sliks being in a measure laid aside is broadcloth. Its vogue is not as recent as that of caslimere, and conse-quently is better established. But as neither goods is found in many coninicuous weaves, it does not follow that t is desirable to have the older favorite made up in some striking manner. Fo a black broadcloth dress the third plotured model is an excellent one. It slightly bloused bodice hooked at the side and had a plain-fitted back. The was ornamented with a zigzag embroidery of silk galloon and span



REEN TRIMMED WITH WHITE AND BLACK

gles, the plain stock collar and bel were black and green mirror velvet and the sleeves showed only a little full ness at the top. Its skirt just escaped the ground, and two designs of ap oliqued silk embroidery constituted fto only trimming.

We simply refuse to give up loose effects in front. A very easy and entirely effective way of fixing up a gown that you want to seem dressy is to set acros the front from armhole to armhole an lifting a little at the chest, a rich width of embroidered, spangled or lace cov ered material. This bags and is con fined in its irregular folds under either a wide or a narrow belt. The back of the gown may or may not show a corre sponding horizontal effect. A still sim pler way of using the horizontal is to fasten by the upper edge a band of em-broidery from armhole to armhole, the band always lifting a little at the chest The lower edge of the band hangs free and away from the figure. Under it may be set a frill of chiffon, and little frills may be set all the way down to the belt, with the effect of entirely chang ing the look of the bodice. Further change may be made by a horizonta roke. This is no more than a piece fit ied into the collar and extending right icross the chest and on to the sleeve covering the armhole. A similar piece set at the back may join over the sleeves with the edge of the front piece.

In the next sketch the nature of the odice's looseness was to give a blous effect in front, the wide black velve girdle completing this effect. The back however, was fitted. Sage green cloth was the material, and black velvet rib bon was used in trimming skirt and



sleeves. Two pretty jabots of lace or namented the bodice, but its most charcteristic garniture was a bolero of white cloth edged with heavy lace and banded with the velvet ribbon. This had quare epaulettes that were trimmed

Bolero jackets are more than ever in favor, and they promise to hold secure ly to stylishness, because, though they are already generally worn, their al wost-endless variety saves them from becoming overdone. You may still add one to your dress and be assured that there is no danger of its looking just like a neighbor's gown that also has bo-lero garniture. For general outdoor wear a pretty sort is that which crosse chest to fasten in double breasted fashion at the armhole, with perhaps a single turned back rever of rich fur. Another handsome model is in black velvet edged with fur and is set on a deep white satin yoke. The jacket is very short, and the velvet is full on the yoke like a frill. The frill sets high over the chest, droops a little towards the sides, and at the back hangs straight across. Since the under hodice that shows under the short bo lero is of white satin, the effect is as if an entire satia bodice were finished a black velvet frill across the bust and back, Rather patchy? Yes, but

Strength of the Boers It would not be prudent for England to attempt to subjugate the Boers with ess than an army of 50,000 men, and there is no certainty that a second

someliow the creation of the artistic de-

signer that is made patchy a-purpose

never looks a bit like the home

patchiness of expediency.

Copyright, 1897.

WAGES IN FACTORIES

ANNUAL REPORT OF COMMIS-SIONER OF LABOR.

The Average Is \$1,23 Per Day-Children Under Fourteen Years Found in Thirty seven Places—Need of Systematic Inspection of Steam Plants.

The Dinner Pall Brigades, The Dinibr Pall Brigades,
The results of factory inspection in the
State of Michigan during the year 1896
are detailed in the annual report of the
Commissioner of Labor. There were
2,901 manufacturing places visited during 2,001 manufacturing places visited during the year, which is a decrease of 146 from the number inspected in 1895. The cause of the decrease is due to the necessity of bringing the year's work to a close earlier than usual in order that the report might be prepared by Commissioner Morse, whose term of office expired with the month of February.

For the convenience of the department

For the convenience of the department the State is divided into five inspection For the convenience of the department the State is divided into five inspection districts. In the first 900 factories were visited, in the second 628, in the third 725, in the fourth 390 and in the fifth 342. Out of the total of 2,901 factories inspected 2,572 were running and 419 were idle. The number of factories running on full time was 2,187 and on part time 385. By reason of the factories running on short time a loss of 30,368 hours each week is figured by the inspectors. This means a loss to labor of 506 days each day, or 153,878 days pley year. The fanancial loss is computed at \$194,804 per year, figuring each day's labor at \$1.23, the average wages paid all factory employes in the State in 1899. A still greater loss is computed from the failure of the factories to be operated at their full capacity, the aggregate financial loss being \$18,745,163.

The number of male employes at the date of the inspection was \$7,027 and of females 14,026, a total of 101,053. The number of factories employing females was 884, and the number employing, children over 14 and under 16 was 315, there being 1,444 children between the ages named employed. Thirty-seven factories were found where in the aggregate slavy-six children under the age of 14 years were employed.

were employed.

were employed.

The aggregate monthly pay rolls in the factories inspected were \$3,237.682, the average monthly pay roll \$1,258.62, the average per capita per year for employes \$384.48. Over 2,000 factories allow 60 minutes for dinner, while 564 allow less than The average hours per day require.

minutes for dinner, while 564 allow less time. The average hours per day required of males under 18 and females under 21 is 94.5, a large majority of the factories requiring ten hours' labor.

Of the 2,572 factories inspected 856 had hoisting shafts and well holes propery guarded and secured, while but tendid not. Automatic trap doors or gates were provided by 430 out of 690 factories having elevators. The stairs were found properly guarded in 1,874 out of 1,979 factories where stairs were used. The doors in 2,562 factories out of 2,672 were found to swing outward or slide, where practicable. Fire escapes were provided by 462 factories out of 494 where they were deemed necessary. Shifters were used for throwing belts in 2,108 factories, by 402 factories out of 124 where they were deemed necessary. Shifters were used for throwing belts in 2,108 factories, and in 1,804 vats, pans and machinery, were properly guarded, while in 194 there was found insufficient protection to employes. Dust arresters and exhaust fans were found in all but 35 of the factories where they were deemed accessary. All but 29 factories were supplied with suitable wash rooms and closets. Changes were ordered by inspectors in 609 fac-

The record of accidents for the year 1806 is a favorable one, the whole number being 184, and the whole number of fatal accidents 14. Compared with 1895, this is a decrease of 80 in the number of accidents and of 29 in the number of fatali-

In 1895 over 90 per cent of the factories inspected were running, and about 82 per cent were running full time. In 1896, only a-little-over186 per cent. of the factories inspected were running, and only 73 per uspected were running, and only 73 per ent of them were running on full time.

cent of them were runsing on full time.

In 1895 the average wages per capita was
\$1.32 per day, while in 1896 it was \$1.23.

Commissioner Morse alludes to the fact that in the past few years the question of holler inspection has been agitated, many persons claiming that boiler explosions were often due to neglect caused by the engineers voluntarily absenting themselves from the vicinity of their engines, or being called unon to perform other disor heing called upon to perform other du-ties which necessarily took them away from their boilers. Quite often, it is said, the engineer is a man of all work in a factory by reason of expertness in caring for machinery. During the past year the factory inspectors found out of 2,991 facfactory inspectors found out of 2,991 factories visited 1,503 using steam power, 40-using water and steam and 509 using other kinds of power. The number of boilers in use was 2,946, having an aggregate horse power of 212,751, the average horse power for each factory being 71%. The number of engineers employed was 1,662, and the number of factories requiring other work of their engineers was 1,036. In 27 factories inexperienced persons were found caring for engines and boilers. In view of these discoveries the Labor In view of these discoveries the Labor Commissioner says there is apparently an increased demand for a law previding for a rigid inspection of steam bollers.

It is believed that State inspection would be better than municipal inspection.

ilthough the latter in large cities, it is thought, would answer very well. The inspection might well be made a part of factory inspection, but in any case only-well-isnown experts should be employed as inspectors. A moderate fee to be paid by owners would meet the expenses of inspectors. Will the sublication of reportion spection and the publication of reports. The commissioner suggests that in con-nection with the boiler inspection there

should be an examination of engineers.

Too many men who are incompetent and tresponsible, it is declared, are entrusted with the duties of engineers, and if these nen are charged with other duties, too it is hardly to be wondered at that accidents is hardly to be wondered at that accounts occur. Undo: edly, it is said, the Legislature should byide for a thorough sys-

lature should. Syide for a thorough system of boiler inspection.

Attention is called to the fact that there are to-day very few children employed in manufacturing establishments in violation of the law. It must be remembered, tion of the law. It must be remembered, bowever, that where the employment of children under 14 years of age is absolutely, prohibited, a certificate from parents or guardians admits any child over 14 into any factory. Undoubtedly a few children are employed after furnishing false certificates as to age, and the commissioner suggests that the law should be aniended so that parents may be compelled to furnish sworn certificates as to age. The factory inspection law, contrary to a prevalent idea, does not reach children a prevalent idea, does not reach children mployed in places other than factories but it is said that a rigid enforcement of but it is said that a rigid enforcement of spection, law would effectually prevent the employment of children under 18. Commissioner Morse says there is no adequate provision in the law for the inspection of bake shops, and while there are many fine establishments in the State, there are also others so conjucted the there are also others so conducted that no one ought to eat their product. Inspec-tion similar to that provided in several other States is suggested.

Coal for Germany.

It is reported that a market has been found in Germany for 10,000,000 tom of Pennsylvania anthracite coal a year.

C. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR THURSDAY, MAR. 4, 1897.

Entered in the Post Office, at Gray ing Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS. Republican State Ticket

For Justice of Supreme Court, CHARLES D. LONG, OF INQUAM.

For Regents of State University, W. J. CAWKER, of LENAWEE, and C. D. LAWTON, of VAN BUREN.

Republican County Ticket.

For Commissioner of Schools, WILLIAM G. MARSH, of Grayling.

The four years of Grover and his variety of clover expired yesterday, and a different species of clover will

Under the last administration Americans abroad have had no better protection than Americans at

One State Legislature has inscrted a flendish clause in a high hat law. It provides for the confiscation of the hat. -Globe Democrat.

For Justice of the Supreme Court the Republican party has re-nominated an able jurist, a brave soldier, and a gentleman without a flaw-Charles Dean Long .- Bay City Tribune.

To-day this Nation gives an exhibition that could occur in no other country without war and revolution; that of a complete change of administration.

If the Republicans are as happy to deed .- Timn (Ohio) Advertiser.

The Republican party in its new pretty good care of the Republican party. - Kansas City Journal.

It is boldly intimated that if any better.-Detroit Journal.

Oscoda merchanis must be a lively lot. In a recent issue of the only paper printed in the village, there was a solitary advertisement of a lo-

their courage defeated.

The United States Senate will miss publicans to sustain them by lo Senator Sherman, but will find in in the organization of a Silver Re-Chairman Mark Hanna a Senator publican Party. This address was Sherman's shoes. Mr. Hanna is one resentatives. of the brainiest business men in the Visitors to previous inaugurations country, and his influence in the have criticized unfavorably the tail-Senate will be equal to that of any ure to decorate the public buildings of the senior senators. In his case when money is so lavishly spent to the unwritten rule requiring a new decorate private buildings. There senator to remain in the rear for a will be no such criticism, this time; year or two, will be suspended by as the public buildings are to be unanimous consent. - Det. Journal.

newest and freshest Eastertide creat capture of Richmond, in 1865. tions of Paris milliners has been adopted by the Ladies Home Journal for March. In that magazine the new French hats and bonnets will be pictured as they are worn. This unique display is useful, therefore, in pointing out clearly not only Fashion's decree, but the styles in head dress best suited to several con--trasted types and faces.

San Francisco, 1897.

From now until July that will be the rallying cry for not only Christian Endeavorers, but all who wish a including in its population representatives of every kindred, tribe and words to say, of their impressions of nation. Climate unsurpassed; fruits, flowers and minerals of every description. The lowest rates evergiven will pay particular attention to these excursionists. Plan now to go. For full information write the "committee of agitation." W. C. Robinson, Room 21, Whitney Opera House Block, Detroit; M. B. Holly, Traverse City; Marsh H. Sorrick, Grand Rap-ceive communications from the Exists or J. P. Robertson, Eay City.

WASHINGTON LETTER [From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26th, 1867.

There is another awful mix-up concerning Cuba. Whether Consul Genhis va public remedy, I remain,

Rev. G. W. Hagans, Clyde, Ohlo eral Fitz Lee actually did send in his resignation or only threatened to do so, because of the fallure of the administration to support the demands of American citizens, arrested by the Spaniards in Cuba, will not be nostively known until Secretary Olney replies to the Senate resolution, calling for copies of all the correspond ence between Gen. Lee and the State Department, and there seems ac tually to be a doubt as to whether Olney will comply with that resolu-The feeling is general in Contion. gress that the administration has never taken Congress entirely into its confidence as to its relations with Spain, and as to its official information, and nothing but the fact, that the administration will retire next week prevents some vigorous action on the part of Congress that would make things warm for Cleveland and Olney. It would naturally be supposed, that Olney would have given Senator Sherman, who is so soon to succeed him as Secretary of State, all the information in his possession, but it is known that he has not done so. On the contrary, he told Senator Sherman that there was no important news from Cuba, when it is known that he had in his possession a communication from Consul Lee that was of the utmost importance. It is difficult to account for Olney's peculiar action in this matter, which has revived much of the ugly talk

Mr. T. S. Ellison, of Minn., called is a personal friend, to get some idea of the places outside of the Civil Service rules in that department, for a friend at his home who has official' aspirations. In Mr. Elison's own words this is what occured after he see Mckinley take his seat as the had greeted his friend an I told the Democrats will be to see Cleveland nature of his errand; "He told me to leave it, then they will be happy in- get a sheet of paper and write down the places that the law excluded, as he called them off. I got a sheet of foolscap, and in my innocence tariff bill is properly taking good care imagined that a rather big job lay in of the farmers. The farmers, except front of me. "First," said he, "the in a few cranky states, usually take Postmuster General, and a private Clarksville, Mo. secretary; then four Assistant Post master Generals." Here he came to a pretty long stop, and thinking that he was waiting on me. I indicat d live Americans are left in Cuba, when my readiness to proceed. "That's the McKinley administration comes all," he said. Holy smoke! You can into power, they will receive the pro- not mean it! What! Only six places affairs in Center Plains Townshiy. tection of this government to which in one of the biggest departments in They can talk about the great ball they are fairly entitled. That sounds Washington, outside of the civil that was given by Mrs. Bradley Marservice rules? But he did mean it,

about his personal relations with the

Spanish minister, which was so prev-

alent some time ago.

statement." As a rule Republicans in Congress think the address issued this week cal business man, and that one was by the Schators and Representatives an undertaker's card .- Alpena Pio- who bolted the St. Louis convention, would better have been left unissued. The signers of it-among them is Senator Jones, of Nevada, who at the without mob violence the confessed last session of Congress announced criminal Black, was arraigned before that he had left the republican party the court, tried, and convicted and and become a Populist-put forth sent to the peniteutiary for seven the claim that they are still Repub- and fun, if we didn't have it, it was years, all within four hours. That licans, although they bolted the Rewas far better than the threatened publican National Convention, and went in as if it was their last chance, but we hope not. The music began lynching, which the authorities by at the present session of Congress declined an invitation to enter the Re- at eight o'clock, and, oh, it would publican Caucus, and ask other Re- fairly take your breath away, to see in every way worthy to step into signed by six Senators and four Rep-

handsomely decorated, and also illumloated, on the night of March 4th, A novel method of presenting the as they have not been since the

The first member of President Mc-Kinley's cabinet to arrive at Washington was Hon. James A. Garry. of Maryland, and the second Hon. Lyman Gage, of Illinois. They are both on the lookout for residences for their families. They received a cordial welcome from Senator Sherman, their colleague-to-be in the cabinet, and from the other Republicans in Congress. Neither of them would consent to be quoted on public mat ters, on the ground that it is not yet time for them to speak. Both gentle men already know many Senators most delightful trip to the Mecca of and members of the House and nearly all excursionists. San Francisco is all have since made their acquaintthe cosmopolitan city of the West, ance, and those who met them for the first time have nothing but good

both men. Congress has got to do some lively work to get the appropriation bills have been secured, and all railroads all disposed of by the close of the session. The Senate this week began meeting at 11 o'clock, and there is

extra session on March 4th, to re-

passes all other remedies I have tried. With many thanks to the doctor for

The removal of the Republican headquarters to Lansing for the he made on Gen. Weyler, in behalf spring campaign brings the campaign managers in close connection with every county in the state through the Republican members of the legis-Inture. There are some advantage in that -- Det. Journal.

\$1.00 for 10c.

A gentleman from Farmer City, Ill., writes: "I have used your remedy, Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin and find it an excellent medicine My whole family use it. Our baby is only six months old, and takes it freely. I would not be without it, if the 10c size cost me \$1.00. Lincoln S. Payne. In ICc, 50c and \$1.00 sizes at L. Fournier's

Geo. L. Yaple, the boy from Mendon, was nominated for the Supreme Court by the Popocrats, at Grand Rapids. We thought his appetite for defeat had been appeased, but it seems not. Democrats, who do not belive in 16 to 1 are to be shown n mercy.

It Leads.

Wherever it has been introduced Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin leads all tion. Indigestion and Si kheadache It only costs 10c for trial size (1 doses for 10 cents). Large size 500 and \$1.00. L. Fournier.

Congress appropriates between \$40 000 and \$50,000 annually for the cur rent expenses of the executive man sion, to meet clerk hire, including that of the President's private secreupon an official of the P. O. D., who tary, which is \$5000 a year, stenographer, typewriters, telegraph operators, messengers, doorkeepers, a steward and housekeeper, and light

Our Six Year Old Daughter.

Our six year old little daughter had very sore throat. badly ulcerated ing to directions and she began to im-prove immediately and soon got well Mrs. Groves and I have recommend ed it to others, and we consider it the very best medicine in usc. Rev. D. H. GROVES, Pastor M. E. Church,

Center Plains Correspondence.

EDITOR AVALANCHE Allow me space in your valuable paper to make a brief statement of tin, but I don't think that the peoand recited nothing but the cold facts, ple, who were there, enjoyed themas I found upon vertification of his selves any better than did the neigh bors and friends of Mr. and Mrs John A. Love, on the 2.d. there be ing about 52, all told, and if you could have seen the way Mr. and Mrs. Love had planned the affairs for the occasion, you would have been more than surprised. Their house and surroundings was in ample shape for all that came, and more could have been cared for, both friends and teams. They can talk about sport our own fault, for the old and young

> younger. At one o'clock supper was called, and a better table was never spread for such an occasion. Oysters and different varieties of cakes, cookies, cheese, and pickles, and other nicknacks, everything was just immense They all came to the conclusion that Mrs. L. was the champion cook for such an occasion. Well, of course, we can't leave John out entirely, for he was around saying: "Every one dance," and every one did dance. Then John says: "Every one drinks," and such cider, for this time of year, never was drank before, it was just grand, and the apples, well let every one speak for themselves, but they

the older ones set an example

filled the bill. After supper the ball kept on rolling, until 5:30, when they all pronounced it a grand success. On our departure we had a strong invitation to come again.

Now one word more as to the music with his violin, and Fred with his guitar, they are the boys that can make it interesting at such a time. Of course, we don't want to slight sport, and knows how to make it --

The last words were: "Come again. Long may they live and enjoy many more such entertainments.

ONE THAT WAS THERE.

talk of holding nightsessions in both WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN OR branches of Congress.

WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN OR women to travel for responsible women to travel for responsible women to travel for responsible stablished house in Michigan. Salproclamation calling the Senate in ary \$780 and expense. Position persons ary \$780 and expenses. Position persons are \$780 and expenses. manent, Reference, Enclose self-ad manent, Reference, Enclose self-ad

From an Ohio Minister. I have used Dr. Warner's White Wine of Tar Syrup for sore throat, weak lungs conglis and colds; it surnesses all of the research.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

The H. JOSEPH COMPANY will dissolve partnership April 25th., 1897. We are going to close

OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK

to settle up our affairs, and everything will be sold REGARDLESS OF COST.

We do not want to quote Prices, but call and see.

YOUR INTEREST TO DO SO.

Remember that not a Dollars worth of Goods will be added to our stock. Take advantage of this great DISSOLUTION SALE.

Firt come, first served.

This sale commences February 9th, and ends April 20th., and is for CASH ONLY.

H. JOSEPH COMPANY

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

-THE-WEEKLY INTER OCEAN.

The Greatest Republican Paper of the West.

T is the most stalwart and unswerving Republican Weekly published today and can always be relied upon for fair and hiports of all political affairs.

The Weekly Inter Ocean Supplies All of the News and the Best of Current Literature. It is Morally Clean, and as a Family Paper is Withe

Its Literary Columns are equal to those of the best magazines. Its Youth's Department is the

\$1.00 PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR \$1.00

The Daily and Sunday Edi-tions of The Inter Gosan are the best of their kind. Address THE INTER OCEAN, Chicago

The fact that Pingree insists on being both Mayor of Detroit and Governor of Michigan, is not conclusive that he is greedy. Doubtless he might also be alderman of his ward, and member of the school board it he cared for the office.-Kansas City Journal.

Little Maid o' Dreams.

Never dreamed of any thing so good for the human race as Dr. Caldwell's Strup Pepsic. So pleasant to take and so potent as a cure for Constipation, Indigestion and Sickhead-ache, three of the greatest troubles that flesh is heir to: In 10c, 50c and \$1.00 sizes, at L. Fourniers's.

The recent gains in gold by the big banks in England, France and Germany and the case in the money markets in those countries indicate that gold importations from the United States to Europe is not likely to begin soon. This is a circumstance which is full of encourage ment for this country. The treasury it is true, is in a better position, with its \$145,000,000 of reserve, to stand a gold raid, than it has been at any previous time in the past six years, yet nothing of the sort need be looked for at the present time. Aside from the continuous revenue shortage, the treasury situation is favorable, and this constitutes a very important Joe Metcalf and Fred Nichols, Joe factor in the general business situation .- Globe Democrat.

Gen. Bradley T. Johnson's impeachment of the Cleveland administraanyone of the audience, so I will tion is not a soft one, either. When mention the floor manager Frank T. he accuses the President of being in Shater, for Frank knows how that league with Spain as against the part is done, and we enjoyed Al Cubans, and of betraying the na-Emory's Bumblebee, and other fine tional honor by giving aid and complaces of music he played; Al likes | fort to the enemies of the freedom sport and knows how to make it | fighters it becomes much more serious than a joke. Silence on the part of the administration is no answer to such a terrible arraignment. - Detroit

tressed stamped envelope. The National, Star Insurance Bldg, Chicago, tional, Star Insurance Bldg, Chicago,

Mortgage Salo.

NOW, THEREFORE by virtue of the power

neerd:

NOW THEREFORE by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and the istatistic in since rose unide and provided, notice is statistic in such case unide and provided, notice is being North and a said and provided, notice is the soly street that on Saturday, the 17th day of the soly street that on Saturday, the 17th day of the soly street that the solution of the solution is bidden, the village of Grayling, that being the flace where the Circuic Court for Crawford County is holden, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mostgage, with 5 per cost, interest, and all legal costs, together with an attorney 8 ree of twenty-flye dollars covenanted for therein, the premises being described in said mortgage and that certain lab, piece and parcel for the County of Crawford and State of Medigai, and known oud described as follows: The west half of the west half of section thirty-four [24] township theraps as [26], math 6.7 thange three [3] west, containing one hundred and sixty acres of land, but he same more of less,

MARY A. WESTLAKE, Martgage,

O. PALMER, Attorney for Mortgage.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Williams wonditurn, and Mary E. Woodburn, his
wife, to Mary A. Westake, dated June 12th,
A.D. 1889, and recorded in the office of the regsiter of Deeds for the County of Crawford, and
State of Michigan, on the 18th day of June A. D.
1889, in Liner Def mortgages, on page 30, on
which mortgage there is claimed to be due at
the date of this netice the sum of Forn impaired
and twenty three dollars and twenty seven cents
and an attorneys fee of twenty-five dollars proyided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover
the moneys secured by said mortgage, or any
part filtereof:

the control of San doubtings, and an eight of protoeslings at law having been instituted to recover
the moneys eccured by said mortgage, or any
NOW THEREFORE, by virtue of the nower of
sale contained in said mortgage, and the statute
in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the seventeenth day
of April A. D. 1897, at ten o'clock in the foreuoon, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest-hidder, at the front door of the Court House,
in the village of Grayling, that being the place
where the Circuit Court for Crawford County is
holden, the promises described in said mortgage, or so much therefore as may be necessary
from the country of the said mortgage, or so much therefore as may be necessary
from the strengs for of twenty-five dollars covenabled for therein, the premises being described in said mort-sage as all those certain losspinces and parcels of land situate in the township of Maple Forest, in the county of Crawford
and State of Michigan, and known and described
as follows: The southwest quarter of the south
west quarter, and southeast quarter of the south
west quarter of section wenty-six (28), township
twenty-eight [ex] north of Range three [3] west,
one square ners of the south west quarter of
MARY A. WESTLAKE, Mortgagee.

O. PALMER, Attorney for Mortgagee. MARY A. WESTLAKE, Mortgagee,
O. PALMER, Attorney for Mortgagee,
jan21—13w

Franklin House MICH.

we offer

-FOR-

FRIDAY

AND

SATURDAY

March 5th

and 6th.

Two Days ONLY.

13 1-2 lbs Granulated Sugar 50c 3 lbs Corn Starch for

3 lbs Anora Arbuckle or XXXX Coffee, for 50c

9 lbs Atlas Soap for

Take Advantage of This SALE.

These Goods will only be sold in quantities as advertised. Other great bargains will be

found at our Store. Salling, Hanson & COMPANY.

Watch this space for Special Sales in the future

APPROPRIETE PROPERTIES DE LA PROPERTIES DE

LEICHBERCHER BEICHER BEF *FRESH BULK

OYSTARSK

ORANGES, and LEMONS.

-ALSO A FULL LINE OF-

CANNED GOODS, CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, TABLETS, PENCILS, BOX PAPER, &c., at

J. W. SORENSON'S, Grayling, Michigan,



We will send you

"The Michigan Farmer" 'Crawford Avalanche" \$1.85

You can find no Agricultural paper that wil give you as much solid, practical matter devoted to the farm as "The Michigan Farmer" with its twenty pages filled each week with articles from the most practical and

successful farmers in the country. The market reports are as complete and reliable as time and money

Send direct to "The Michigan Farmer," Detrolt, Mich., for a free Sample Copy. Address all orders for subscription to the

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Four Million Words a Year

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The NEW YORK WEEKLY PRESS

prints ALL THE NEWS worth reading; it has reliable special correspondents everywhere; is printed on good paper, with clear, readable type, and contains numerous illustrations. Four of its twelve pages are given up to special features—one to the best stories that money can buy, another to woman and her affairs, a third to accurate market reported and the other to foreign news. There is not a dull line in the paper.

The subscription price of THE WEEKLY PRESS is \$1,00 per annum. but we have made special arrangements which enable us to offer

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY PRESS

---: AND THE:---

CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE. ONE YEAR, FOR

Address all orders to THE CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE.

Drop a postal to THE WEEKLY PRESS, New York, and a sample copy will be mailed you.

LOCAL ITEMS

Yesterday was the first day of Lent. Sweet Mixed Pickles at Claggett's. E. N. Salling, of Manistee, was in town, last week

Ask for prosperity, at Claggetts'. Go to the Corn-Social at W. R. C. hall, to morrow evening.

Pure Buckwheat Flour, at Clag-

gett's. Dr. S. N. Insley was in Detroit on a business trip, last week.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned

Fruits, at Bates & Cos. Eli Forbush, of Maple Forest, was in town, Monday.

To Exchange-A good ox-team for cows. Enquire at this office.

"The Social Eight" give a grand dance to morrow night. Bill 50c.

Men's Plush Caps, 39 cents to close hem out, at Claggett's. -

Arthur Brink is back in the store of S. S. Claggett, after a long lay off. Peter Vallad, of Beaver Creek, was

in town yesterday. F. F. Hoesli, of Blaine township, was in town last Saturday.

J. J. Niederer, of Maple Forest, was in town last Thursday.

John Hanna, of Beaver Creek, was in town last Thursday. Stewart Sickler, of Center Plains

was in town last Friday. Mr. Raymond, of Beaver Creek tp

was in town last Saturday. John McCollum, of Maple Forest,

was in town last Friday. Duane Willett, of Frederic, was in

town Monday, on his way to Lake City. Bates & Co. are offering the choic

est Teas and the best Coffees, in town. The Scandinavian Society will meet

hereafter in the hall over Bates & Have you used Upper Crust Flour?

Corn will be served in every form

at the Corn Social, to morrow evening, at W. R. C. hall.

The best place in Gravling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates w Co's. Prices guaranteed.

H. Feldhauser, treasurer of Blaine township, was in town, Monday, to settle with the County Treasurer.

Supper at W. B. C. hall, to mor row evening, will only cost you 15c.

The loss at the Michelson fire, iast week, is estimated at \$500.00. The adjusters were here yesterday.

Mr. Henry L. Randall, of West Bay City, was the guest of Miss Lulu Oliver, last week.

Prof. Jacobs, of Chicago, organized a class in vocal music, at Gaylord Tuesday evening.

C. L. De Waele, Cir. Ct. Commis sioner of Roscommon county, was in town one day last week.

C. B. Johnson, of Maple Forest, nice lot of fish for sale.

The thermometer registered 8 degrees below zero, last Saturday morning, and 6 below on Sunday morning.

The Presbyterian Church Society are holding a series of cottage prayer meetings, two evenings in the week.

Prices for Friday and Saturday. and hope for her speedy recovery.

The Scandinavian Society gave an entertainment at W. R. C. ball, last Friday evening, which was well attended.

The thermometer registered but 4 degrees below zero, Monday morning, but it was cold enough to have been

The Woman's Home Missionary So clety of the M. E. Church will meet to morrow afternoon, at the residence of Mrs. M. Cole.

N. Michelson was stricken yester day with partial paralysis of the left this simple paragraph can give. We side. It is hoped to be but a tem- doubt if our people will soon have porary affliction.

LaGrippe seems to be getting in its work in this vicinity in a mild form, in numberless cases, and regardless of age.

Thos Reacton visited friends in Grayling over Sunday, accompanying his wife home on Monday morning panies have acted wisely in their se-

-- Henry Bauman was called to Muskegon last week by the serious illness of his mother. He returned home on Monday, -Lewiston Journal.

family onto the farm in Maple Forest done by a regularly drilled city squad, before the snowleaves, and after get. These men risk their lives, and do before the snowleaves, and after get-ting them fairly settled be will re-tion of the people, and should have sume his service to the state in some the approval of every citizen instead

Green ground bones can be bought or 3 cents per pound, at Geo. W. comer's. It makes hens lay.

Mr. Burt, who has charge of the water tanks here and at Grayling, is reported very low with an attack of La Grippe.—Ros. News.

L. Mortenson has a large supply of Multiply Onion Setts, which he will sell cheap, by the quart or peck. Call Crawford Hive No. 690, will hold

their first regular review on Friday evening, March 5th, at 7 o'clock. All members are requested to be present.

Mrs. Albert Lovesy, who will be remembered among the early residents of Blaine township, died at Jonesville, last week, of brain fever

Rev. E. W. Wheeler, of Cedar Springs, step-father of Mrs. Wright Havens, dropped dead last Sunday, while teaching the Bible class in Sunday School.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church will meet at Mrs. Archer McKay's on Friday afternoon, March 5th. A good attendance is desired.

County Clerk Hartwick, of Gray ing, passed through the village yes an effort to raise money for the creeterday on his way home from West tion of a soldiers' monument in Che-Branch.-Ros. News. He could not boygan was brought up, and the dehelp it.

If you are looking for bargains be sure and see the bargain table at the store of S. S. Claggett. It is filled with shoes, reduced from \$3.00, \$2.50 and \$2,00 to \$1.50.

There were two fires in Roscom mon, last week, both supposed to be of incendiary origin. John Lynch was arrested for setting fire to one of the

It is with regret that we announce this week the departure of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Northway and family for o'clock, Ruddock Post No. 224, G. Shiawassee county for residence .ewiston Journal.

There will be another special meetments for the erection of a new hall and Opera House. A general attend-

F. F. Hoesli, Supervisor of Blaine township, was in town, Tuesday, re porting stock in prime condition. From ten of his ewes he got seven If not, why not. Sold by S. S. Clag | teen fine lambs, and his flock wil soon reach the hundred mark.

> J. A. Ellis, D. D. S., went to Wat ers, Tuesday, and will return on the loth., and remain as long as kept busy. Any one having poor fitting tecth may have them made to fit properly, or no charge will be made.

Messrs John Staley and L. Four nier left on the early train, Tuesday, Heruld. for Washington, to participate in the naugural ceremonies. They join the Alger Club at Detroit, and will therefore be assured of good fare and good care.

Michelsen & Hanson Lumber Co. was Piles, or no pay required. of Manistee, N. Olson and J. K. Hanmembers present -Lewiston Jour

Miss Maude Staley has composed a The Song of the Flag," which is a we predict that it will be favorably igan Avenue. opposite the Court send them the regular subscription was in town last Thursday, with a received and sung by all lovers of that House, and the plans now being pre. price, one dollar, forty packages of class of music.

Miss Kute Mattison, teacher of the fourth and fifth grades in our school, and who has been sick at her home in Mason for several weeks, returned last week, but has again been obliged to leave on account of sickness. Williamston Enterprise. The many Look at Salling, Hanson & friends of Miss Muttison, here wil Co's. advertisement. Special regret learning of her indisposition,

> The half a hundred who were present enjoyed, and the hundred who were absent missed the finest musical treat, at the Presbyterian Church, last evening, that was ever given in Grayling. The proficiency of Miss B. by her associates in the Ladies' Aid hibited to greater advantage, and the numbers executed by Mr. Black, more on the plane, and by Mr. War the vocal part by Mrs. Taylor each deserve more special mention than another evening of equal musical enjoyment.

Our citizens may well be proud of our volunteer fire department. We opine that no place in the State, with not more than equal facilities, is better managed, and we believe the com success in handling the fires that have started during the last year. Several traveling men from different cities were present at the Michelson fire last week, and commended the cool, prompt action of the chief, and C. A. Ingersen expects to move the said no better work could have been

Considering its size, St. Nicholas serials in addition to all its wealth Alpena Ploneer. of minor features, and its two debartments.

The Ladies of the W.R.C. will give March 5th, in the W. H. C. hall. We kindly ask all to come and take supwe are in need of money for our re-only. lief work. Supper 15 cents.

REBECCA WIGHT, Sec.

Demorest's Magazine is improving ith each number. The illustrations in the March Magazine are notably handsome, and almost without exception every page is illustrated. The stories are excellent, and the articles are timely and interesting. All the various departments for which Demorest's is noted, are full of valuable information.

At the regular meeting of Ruddock Post No. 224, G. A. R., last Thursday evening, the matter of making sign of an elegant monument was exhibited by J. C. Wooster. The matter was informally discussed, and all favored the movement but thought that it would not be advisable to make the attempt at the

present time. - Chebovgan Tribune. Last week the T unune mentioned the critical illness of Nelson Wheeler. He died Thursday night, aged er. He died Thursday night, aged poison. Headache, Indigestion. Constreet, and was buried Sunday after. taic Bitters. 50c. and \$1 per ?bottle, noon, the funeral services being field at La Fournier's Drugstore. at the Methodist Church, at two A. R., of which the deceased was a ing at Masonic Hall, next Monday the post also turned out. The deevening, to make the final arrange- ceased leaves an uged widow, one son him affirmed by a court of last resort and one daughter.-Cheboygan Tribune.

A couple of emigrant warons pas ed through town, on Monday, bearing the family and earthly possessions of a once prosperous resident of Crawford County, who, a year or so ago, left a comfortable home near Grayling, to take up land in Tennessee. His venture proved a failure. as have that of many others, who leave a fairly good thing for an uncertainty. The man had but \$5 in money when he reached here, and stated that when he arrived at his old home again he would be satisfied to let well enough alone. - West Br.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE IN the world for Cuts. Bruises Sores, Ulcers. Sait Rheum, I ever Sores, Tetter Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all A meeting of the directors of the Skin Eru ptions, and positively cures held on Wednesday. E. N. Salling, guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price son, of Grayling, were the outside cents per hox. For sale by L. Four-

ong, as well as the music, entitled prosperity is en route to Grayling, is found in the fact that we are assured very meritorious composition for so of the erection of an opera house and young an author. The song and mu-masonic temple, this spring. It will sic are inspiring and patriotic, and be erected on the vacant lots on Michpared, promise an imposing and con-seeds, either garden or flower, worth venient structure. The opera house will be on the first floor, with the time to send in your subscriptions. lodge rooms above, and the banquet hall beneath. It is a building greatly nceded, the hall by the general pub lic, and the lodge rooms by the fraternity.

L. S. Benson and family left for their new home, at Owosso, on the early train, Saturday morning, and their departure created a void in sucial and religious circles that will be port of Jun. 6th, 1897. hard to fill. At the reception given member. Mr. B. was the Secretary of the M. E. Sunday School for sevim absent from his position ener on the violin were superb, and wish them every success in their new home and trust their new associa-tions and surroundings will be as Grayling.

> Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fair. DR



MOST PERFECT MADE. pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free rom Ammonia. Alian or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

seems to hold the most of any of the the proposed consolidation of town magazines. Here for instance is the ships, is being circulated in Mont-March number, not too bulky to go morency county. The most lucrative comfortably into the pocket of the industry in that county is that of overcoat of any father of boys and holding township office, and the sup- for page days. Office with Dr. Insgirls, and yet it finds room for six ply of townships is already stort.

We want one good man (having horse) as permanent superintendent for Crawford County, to attend to Corn Social on Friday evening, our business on salary. Must send along with application strong letters of recommendation, as to honesty, per, and help make it a success, as energy and ability. First class man State occupation. Address P. O. Box 1632, Philadeiphia, Pa.

> Etta Fritz, of St. Louis, P. G. C. of the L. O. T. M. was here Feb. 18th and 19th, and organized Crawford Hive No. 690, with 25 members. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

P. L. C.—Margeret Dyer. L. C.—Mabel C. Patterson. L. L. C .- Nancy A. Deckrow R. K.—Edith E. McKay. F. K.—Clarissa Taylor. Chaplain—Sarah M. Wooddeld. Sergeant—Salome Simpson. M. at A. - Eva Comer. Sentinel—Mary Pord. Picket-Sarah A. Müllen.

Organist-Rosa Joseph.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed, when the languid exhausted fealing prevails, when the liver is to pid and sluggish and the need of a tonic, and alterative if felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial

Joseph R. Dunlop, the Chicago editor and publisher who was arrestmember, turning out and giving him ed and found guilty of publishing a soldier's burial. The W. R. C. of and sending obscene matter through the mails, has bad the verdict against for such cases, and he must go to prison for a term of years. Dunlop, a few years ago, was quite well known in this city, having summered at Long Lake two seasons.—Cheboygan Tribune.-His paper was the only one in Chicago that supported the mongrel (free-silver) ticket, and his last offense is only secondary to the one for which he will be punished.

> Stands at the Head. Aug. J. Hogel, the leading drug gist of Shreveport, La., says: "f)r King's New Discovery is the only thing that cures my cough, and it is the best seller I have." J. E. Camp bell, merchant of Safford, Arizona, writes: "Dr. Rings New Discovery is all that is claimed for it; it never fails, and is a sure cure for consump-tion, coughs and colds. I can not say enough for its merits." Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption Goughs and Colds is not an experi

nent. It has been tried for a quarte

if a century, and to day stands at the

head. It never dissapoints. Free trial bottles at L. Fournier's Drug

head.

store. The New York Weekly Press is one of the best, if not the best Eastern paper that our subscribers can take in connection with the AVALANCHE. It will cost you but 50 cents, a year, But the managers wish to enlarge its scope of usefulness and as an inducement offer all subscribers who will \$4,00, as a premium. Now is the

Grove Township Correspondence

GROVE, Feb. 24th, 1897. Mr. O. Palmer, Editor of the Crawford Avalanche.

Dear Sir:-In your supplement of the 18th is a report from the Finance Committee that appears to be a correction-of-the County Treasurer's re

The report gives the total amount them on last Wednesday, an elegant due the several funds and township china salad dish was presented to Mrs. accounts at \$3,178,88, and the total balance that should be in the treas Jones and Miss Hadley, so well Society, W. R. C., and other organiurers hands at \$2,172,02. To balance known by our citizens, was never ex- zations of which she was an active this account would take \$1.000.80. this account would take \$1,006,86 Where is that \$1,006.802 \$16.97 car en years, and but few Sundays found be accounted for in overdrawn Poor We orders. There can not rightfully be any more appropriated to the funds and accounts than the amount that pleasant as those they enjoyed in may come into the treasurers hands, therefore there must be a mistake

WANTED-FAITHFUL MEN OR women to travel for responsible established house in Michigan. Sal ary \$780 and expenses. Position per mauent. Reference. Enclose self-ad. dressed stamped envelope. The Na tional, Star Insurance Bldg , Chicago.

A petition eight feet long, against W.B. FLYNN, Dentist MY WAY WEST BRANCH, MICH.,

> WILL make regular trips to Grayling CONDUCTING A the 10th of each month, remaining

Attorney General Dix is about to onn ence proceedings against sev cral parties in Rescommon county for stealing timber off of State lands.

"That Tired Feeling" vercomes us when inferior prepara tions are recommended by unscru oulous dealers as "just as good as Foley's Honey and Tar Cough Syrup," when we know the unequalled merits of this great medicine. L. Fournier.

S. E. Odell, of Cheney, was in the illage yesterday. He is a photographer of much experience, and show ed us several fine specimens of worl that he had done.—Ros. News.

To Consumptives.

As an honest remedy Foley's Honey and Tar does not hold out false hope in advanced stages, but truthfull claims to give comfort and relief i the very worst cases, and in the early stages to effect a cure. L. Fournier

Gavlord is to have another new industry, a flax fiber factory. Thomas Guthridge is the projector and will soon commence distributing seed to the farmers for this year's crop.

Have You had the Grip?

If you have, you probably need a reliable medicine like Folcy's Honey and Tar to heal your lungs and stop the racking cough incidental to thi

Feaver Dam, O., Aug. 27th, '95. My daughter, after being threated by four doctors, and being given up for lost, a neighbor recommended Foley's Kidney-Cure. To day she is able to walk several miles without fatigue. I feel we would have los her if it was not for your medicine. Respectfully Mrs. J. M. BAILEY. L. FOURNIER.

Every dollar that you spend at home helps to make times-for-your self and the community better. It was the greatest mistake that was ever made to think that, on the whole, you save money because you buy an article out of town a few cents cheaper than you think you car get it at home, perhaps without trying. If you have any regard for the

prosperity and well-being of your town patronize first and always, as far as possible, all home institutions. Cheboygan Tribune.

NOTICE.

I have a competent blacksmith at work in the shop adjoining my residence on Ogemaw street, and am prepared to do all kinds of repairing or shoeing promptly, and at reason able prices, and will exchange work

for wood or farm produce.
jang-97 P. MOSHIER.

Eggs For Sale.

Single Comb Barred Plymouth Fock \$1.00 per 13. Rose Combed Silver Laced Wyandottes, \$1.00 per 13 ingle Comb Black Minorcas, \$1.50 bought of Jas. A. Tucker of Concord Mich, one of the best pure poultry breeders in the state, having won over 200 regular and special prizes at the largest shows in Michigan this vear.

GEO. COMER,

Notice of Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT GRAVLING, MICH. Feb. 17th 1897. OTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention make final proof in support of his claim .and tasaid proof will be made before the Register A Receiver, at Grayling, Mich., on, March. 1836 of the SE4 Set. 4, Town 93, N. R. 2W te names the following witnesses to prove his phonous residence and cultivation of said onthous such thoughts witnesses to prove by onthous residence upon and cultivation of said and, vizz. Henry Feldlanser, Hugo Schreiber ohn Stephan and Henry Stephan, all of Gray-ng P. O. Mich.

Notice for Publication.

JOS. PATTERSON, REGISTER

LAND OFFICE AT GRAVLING, MICH., January, 25th, 1877.

JOTICE is hepeby given that the following named, settler has filed notice of his intention or make that proof in support of his claim, and hat said proof in support of his claim, and hat said proof will be made before Kergister and tece iver at Grayling, Mich., on March 5th, 957, viz. Loverin C-illuxley H. E. No. 9343 for he 3. E. ¼ of section 18, Town 27 N R 2 W. He names the following witnesses to proye his continuous residence upon and cultivation of aid land, viz. Gilbert Vallat, W. S. Chalker, eth B. Smith, H. S. Buck, all of Grayling P. O., lichigan.

JOSEPH PATTERSON. ELECTION NOTICE.

Secretary of State. LANSING, January 30, 1897.

State of Michigan---Office of the

therefore there must be a mistake somewhere. If the committee or some one else would explain how these conditions come to exist, it would oblige the tax-payers of the county.

Yours truly

W. C. JOHNSON.

The seeming discrepancy seems to be that that amount of township taxes was collected by the Auditor and Central, and credited direct to the several towns and charged to the several towns are unto set my hand and af-

> FL. S. 7 State of Michigan, at Lanabove written.

WASHINGTON GARDNER, Feb. 4, 197. SECRETARY OF STELY tional, Star Insurance Bidg, Chicago

OF.

*

PILL ROLLING

Business is

TO DO IT RIGHT. MAKE THE

Prices Right, and treat the people Right. You need not take my word for it, but spend your Stray Nickels with me. and if you are not satisfied, you can get your MONEY BACK. I am keeping

lots of things that you need, and I want you to learn right away that mine is a pleasant place to trade at. I want you at all times to feel that you are not in the way in my store whether you are buying or not. I'll not sniff at your Nickel Trade, either, but give you its value, and thank you, too.

FOURNIER

DRUGGIST

DR. J. A. ELLIS DENTAL SURGEON.



OFFICE, in Mrs. S. C. Knight's Parlo GRAYLING, MICH.

<u>Michigan Central</u>

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE,) Trains leave Grayling as follows:

GOING NORTH. Mackina w Express, Dailyexcept Sun day; arrives at Mackiniw, 8:40 P. M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw 7:5 A. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 7:30

12:40 P. M. Mackinaw Accommodation GOING SOUTH.

2:15 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay : 35 A. M. New York Express, Daily arrive's
Bay City 5:50 A M., letroit, 11:10A.M
2:25 P. M. Bay City Accommodation, arrives al

Bay City 7(3): P. M.
Accommodation.—Depart 6:30 A. M
Ar. 2:05 P. M. O. W.RUGGLES, GEN. PASS. AGENT. A. W. CANFIRLD, Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

& P. M. R.

THE OF THAINS AT BAY CITY. THE OF TEAINS AT BAX CHAY.
TO Fort Huron—7:00 a. m.; 5:20, 8:05 p. m.
A rive from Fort Huron—7:2:30 p. m. 8:00 p. m.
To Grand Rapids—7:0-0 a. m.; 43:00 p. m.
From Grand Rapids—7:2:33, 10:12:0, m.
To Detroit—7:00, 11:30 a. m.; 75:30, 70:12:0, 70.
To Detroit—7:00, 11:30 a. m.; 75:30, 507, 70:10; 70. m Detroit - *7:22 a. m.; 12:3), 5:07,

. in. To Toledo--7:00, 11;2)a : m; *5;20, *10;15 p.m. From Toledo-*7:22 n:m, 12:25 i5;0, *10;15 p.m. Chicago Express departs: 7;00, 11;20 a, m, kuō p. m. Chicago Express arrives - *7;22 a. m. *10;1: m. To Reed City and Ludington-7:00 a, m.: 3,50 From Reed City and Ludington-12,30; 6.30,

o, m. Mill waukee and Chicago, departs=3:50 p. m. Pullman sleeper between Bay City and Chica go.

Sleeping cars to and from Detroit.

Trains a rive at and depart from Fort St. Un
lon denot. Be roit: Trainsa-rive at and departs of deport, the rolt.
Parlor care on day trains.
Boats to Milwankeering delly, except Sunday
*Daily.
EDGAR BRITTON, Toket Agent.

Public Notice.

TATE OF MICHIGAN, SS, AT A. Session of the Probate Court for said Jounty, held at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, on the Grat, day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-

Present, Hon. John J. Coventry.

In the matter of the estate of Helen May Barker, a minor, On reading and filing the netition, duly verified of C. B. Seymour, guardian of said minor praying that he may be authorized; empowered and dicensed to sell attribute said cortain real entile described in said petition, to pay expenses and charges, or invest the proceeds thereof.

Theneuron risoners so, the had Monday, the 5th day of April next at ten o clock in the foreness, the assigned for the fearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said glacesed, and, all there persons interested it said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden in the Probate office in the village of Grogiffor, and show came, if any there he will be the property of the petitioner should not say the prayer of the petitioner should not say that the said will be the property of the petitioner should not be greater that the formula of the property of the petitioner should not be greater than the said of the property of the petitioner of the petitioner should not be greater than the petitioner of the petitioner should be said to the petitioner of the petitioner should be said to the petitioner of the petitioner o

granted,
And it is further ordered, that said politicing give notice to the persons interested in said state, of the producty of said petition, and the bearing thereof, by entiting a copy of this orde to be published in the Crewford, Avalanche, newspaper printed and circulated in said count three successive weeks previous to said day of learing.

[SEA1] JOHN J. COVENTRY, mar4-37 JUDGE OF PROBATE.

Public Notice.

County of Crawford. AT A SESSION of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, on the first day of March, in the year one thousand eight handred and minery-saven.

oven.
Present, Hon. John J. Coventry.
Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Margrethe
Michalson.

fixed the Great Seal of the State of Michigan, at Lansing, the day and year first established house in Michigan. Salsay 3783 and extenses. Political pages 1878 3783 and extenses. ary \$783 and expenses. Fosition permanent. Reference. Enclose self addressed stamped envelope. The Na-

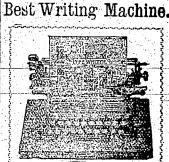


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TYPE



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the door at short intervals.
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lights, tile floors, &c.
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Other Kinds Look Like Bamboo-How the Initial Velocity Is Tested-Vactories Expect to Run for Months on Large Government Contracts.

Not Entirely "Smokeless," navy, few if any are more pressing than the demand for smokeless powder for guns of all calibres. Recently it was reported that the navy was about to obtain a supply of smokeless powder by contracts with two or three of the



GENERAL VIEW.

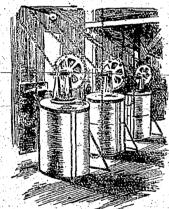
leading nowder makers of this country for the manufacture of a very large quantity thereof, the formula being the one developed by experts at the torpedo station, Newport, R. L.

Among the varieties of smokeless powder with which both the army and the navy have made experiments there are four general types: First, a pow-der that is made wholly without nitro glycerine; second, one that contains 10 per cent, of nitro-glycerine; third, one that contains 20 to 30 per cent. of nitroglycerine, and one that contains 40 per more of nitro-glycerine.

The English are using a powder called cordite, which contains a considerable amount of nitro-glycerine, and so far they have supplied all their new with this explosive. It has been found to give good results, both in bal-listic effect and in keeping qualities though it is not regarded with favor by American ordnance experts. Cordite, as its name implies, is made

in strips of about the size and general appearance of an ordinary clothes line. And this recalls the fact that smokeles comes in a variety of shapes straight strips. like bamboo rods; hol low tubes and the same tubes pierced with small holes, and little, chunky cylinders and hexagonal grains as big as an ordinary napkin ring. One variety is made like ordinary, cheap upholstery

It has been found that for a given chamber pressure smokeless powder gives a much higher velocity than is



MIXING MACHINES.

ders. The smokeless, moreover, requires a smaller charge.

The term "smokeless" is not absolute

ly exact as a descriptive adjective. At the moment of discharge of a large gua loaded with this powder a grayish film leans from the muzzle sufficiently opaque to obscure the view of objects is thus momentarily flung before the stant by the slightest breeze. In fact, it seems to melt away in the air like escaping steam on a frosty morning. For practical purposes, therefore, it is as good as smokeless.

Among the great powder manufac turers in this country are the celebrared Dupont mills. Delaware: the American Smokeless Powder Company's works, at Pompton, N. J., and the California Powder Company. All of these, it is understood, expect to work on the Government contracts as soon as the de tails of manufacture are settled

The illustrations herewith published show the general works of the Ameri can Smokeless Powder Company, the testing the initial velocity of the powder, using a six-pounder gun. When the is fired the projectile cuts a wire



TESTING FOR INITIAL VELOCITY.

in a screen immediately in front of th muzzle. Then it cuts another similar screen 100 feet further along. These wires have electrical connections that record the exact time in which the shell traverses the distance between the screens and thence the initial velocity is easily calculated.

Traveling with Profit.

That "the dunce that goes to Rome not always the superior of "the dunce that stays at nome" is shown by

the following anecdote from Mr. A. C. Hare's "The Story of My Life."

Gibson, the pinitient English sculptor, used to relate with great gusto something which happened to lim when he was traveling by diligence before the time of railwayship.

He had got as far as the Mont Cents. and white grossing it, entered into con-versation with his fellow-traveler—an Englishman, not an American. Gibson asked where he had been, and he mentioned several places, and then said "There was one town I saw which I thought curious, the name of which I annot for the life of me remember, but I know it began with an R."
"Was it Ronciglione," said Gibson,

"or perhaps Radicofani?" thinking of all the unimportant places beginning "No, no; it was a much shorter name

-a one-syllable name. I remember we entered it by a gate near a very big church with lots of pillars in front of it, and there was a sort of square with wo fountains." "You cannot possibly mean Rome?"

"Oh, yes. Rome-that was the name

A NEW JERSEY OAK The Top Is One Tree and It Stand

on i wo Separate Legs On a farm owned by Miss Rhoda Hampton, about four miles from Camden, N. J., is a white oak tree that excites much interest in the neighbor hood and among travelers. The larger body of the tree is 2x11/2 feet in ameter and the smaller is 11/2 feet. It appears to be sound and quite solid above the union. The earliest date of its being observed, says R. Bingham

was about forty years ago, when it was

said to be about as large as a man's



PECULTAR NEW JERSEY OAK.

sion as to the cause of the singular The inside of the parts is more nearly flat and the outsides mo oval, as indicating a split, but the trunks are too far apart at the ground. The smaller trunk is larger just below the union than further down, as if a branch had been turned down and root ed; but the writer thinks that, as fence formerly ran through the open ing, two saplings had been drawn to gether and bound with a withe to serve s stakes to hold the rails in place The marked rod gives the dimension of the opening more correctly than the medium sized man who stood back out of the shade of the trunk. This is undoubtedly a case of natural inarching, the union having occurred at an early age. Very good reasons, derived from n knowledge of the manner in which wood is formed, would be adduced against the idea of a split trunk, as also ngainst the suggestion of a branch turned down and rooting. No theory but natural inarching will suit the case.

The Sliding Pole.

Firemen use the sliding poles in the engine houses when descending from the dormitory noors to the street floor about their ordinary affairs, just as they do when hustling down for a fire It is the quickest and easiest way to go, and naturally they go that way al ways. To a man not a fireman, how ever, and so unaccustomed to it, the commonplace use of the sliding pole scems at first strange. He has seen it usually, perhaps only, from below; and the use of it is associated in his mind with the sound of the gong, the pounding of the horses' hoofs, the snapping of harness and the general bastle of preparation. To see the firemen come dropping down the sliding poles into this scene of activity seems all right, It seems like a part of the general scheme. But if one who has been accustomed only to seeing them come down the poles in this way should happen at a time of quiet in the house to be on an upper floor, and instead of seeing firemen shoot into view should see one suddenly and silently disappear, that sight probably would at first be surprising to

At first it seems strange to see any man, fireman or not, slide down a pole to start for his dinner, for instance, but that is what the fireman does, and it is just the same if he is going below for any duty in the house. He goes down the pole habitually, because that is the simplest and easiest way to go. But he doesn't go back that way; easy as it is to slide down the pole, it would be mighty hard work to shin up it. When the fireman goes up, then, like everybody else, he climbs the stairs.-New

Power of the Press. "Well, they are at it again," remark-ed a leading bookseller to-day. "Some ttern has been going the rounds of the press about a rare old book being found in a garret, and telling of what an enormous price was paid for it by a bookworm. I don't know that is the ease, but my mall shows it. Why time such item is printed I begin getting letters from people all ver the country, who think they have book worth a fortune or two. As a rule, not one of the books in a thousand they write about is worth any thing at all. Because a book is old in no good reason it is very valuable, but they keep writing every time some ro mancer writes a story of a rare bool nicked up in some out of the way place."-Pittsburg Dispatch.

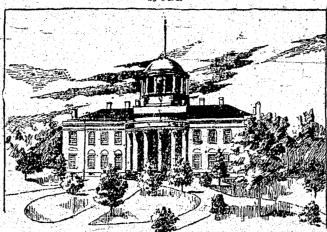
Cetting on Fast,
Bilter has been learning to ride a
bleyele he bought on the installment

How is he getting on?" "First-rate, The company hasn'

been able to catch him."-Spare Mo ments, The royal 12 mo. is 5 by 3 inches.

OLD LANDMARK GONE.

Pennsylvania's State Capitol Building at Harrisburg Recently Destroyed by Fire.



HUNCHBACKS MADE ERECT.

The Remarkable Achlevements of French Surgeon.

A prominent physician and surgeon in France, M. Calot, has recently per formed some remarkable operations on unchbacks. He undertakes to straight en them out, and has already accomplished this prodigy in the case of thirty-seven subjects, and what is fully as marvellous as his discovery is that all



ONCE DEEMED INCURABLES

his operations have succeeded. It should, however, be stated that children alone have been treated.

A hunchback is a person whose verte-bral column has broken down. What should be done to correct this? First pick up the vertebral column, straighten It out and keep it upright by an apparatus until nature allows it to knit together. This operation is made when the patient is under the influence of chloroform. The child is laid on its stomach. Two nurses at its head and child. The others support him under the umbilical region and under the sternum. With his hands the Doctor makes an extremely vigorous pressure

atus the child is allowed to walk with a corset. That is the period of convaiescence. The absolute removal of the deformity has taken exactly ten

The Academie de Medecine, the National Society of French physicians, has congratulated Doctor Calot on his communication made to that body explaining his methods ,etc.

Pumping Water by Dog-Power. The San Francisco Call says that there is a dog-inoton on a Swiss ranch not very far from San Francisco. It has been in use for two years, and is found to be economical and in every way satisfactory. It is built on the same plan as the exercise runs which are often attached to squirrel-cages. In short, it is a barrel, which rotates as the dog inside of it runs. The power thus generated is communicated to a

For more than a year this motor has cen operated by a dog named Gyp. and she really likes the work, and knows more about pumping water than half the men in the State. When Gyp was first put into the machine she knew just what she had to do, and started in at a great rate. She ran so fast that she would have fallen from exhaustion had she not been lifted out But as she has grown older at the business she has learned better.

But she likes the work as much as when she started. At first she did not know when to stop. She pumped and pumped, until the tank ran over all the time. In a few weeks, though, she was taught that all she was expected to do was to keep the tank full, and now she doesn't do any more,

When Gyp is taken to the motor in the morning, she first looks into the trough to see how much it lacks of heing full. She then works accordingly, and when she thinks she has done enough, she runs out and takes a look at the trough. If it is full she lies down and rests, and if there are still a few inches remaining she starts again, and does not stop until the trough is run ning over.
All the water that Gyp pumps is for

on the hump, proceeding with method) cattle to drink. It flows directly from



HOW THE OPERATION IS PERFORMED.

other. The time required to arrange the spinal column properly is from one to two minutes.

The Doctor has not had one accident in thirty-seven cases. He has even been surprised at the facility. with which the operation has been The great difficulty of the operation was to maintain the loosened spinal



FORMER HUNCHBACKS NOW STRAIGHT. olumn in its normal position. The about a rupture of the spinal cord and cause instant death. A circular bandage of plaster is laid on a bed of wadding. Then over the vertebrae that constituted the hump are plugs of wadding, laid crosswise, allowing of the tightening of the plaster band without having to fear for the child any incon venience in the functions of the abdorninal thoracic viscera. Ten to fifteen the apparatus. After that time the plaster is firm, the child can be brought to and the operation is over,

This plaster apparatus should remain on the body three or four months. When it is taken off the back is flat. Then the first apparatus is replaced by for the same length of time. After the second or third appar- of It."-Chicago Tribune.

until all the vertebrae have gone down the well into the drinking-trough, so to the level or are even beneath the that they can get it without trouble neighboring vertebrae.

Or knows as soon as she sees a hand Gyp knows as soon as she sees a hand One perceives under one's hand, and of steers making for the trough what One perceives under one's hand, and of steers making for the trough what sometimes even hears, bony crackings, which are cyldence of the impairment of the two spinal segments and of the slipping of the vertebrae one over the slipping of the vertebrae one over the full. In fact, she is unable to rest unless she knows it is in that condition. Gyp has to work hard. Each stroke

of the nump brings up about a quart of jumps to do it; but when she feels like working nothing stops her, and the pumps make at least ten strokes a minute, or perhaps 500 gallons of water in Gyp is the only dog on the ranch that

ver liked the work. Others have been tried, but it is always necessary to lock them in to keep them from "jumping the job." Even Gyp's brothers always had business elsewhere they thought there was any pumping to do. There was one, to be sure, that was

good worker in his own way. He used to get so mad at being put in the motor that he seemed trying to wear it out for spite. He would run and run until the axle fairly smoked, but as soon a he saw that he couldn't do the machine any harm, he curled up in the bottom and went to sleep.

Consumption of Amber. In Dantzic alone during last year

nearly 100 tons of amber were turned to the smoker's purpose in pipes and clgarette holders. This, of course, is amber of the familiar yellow variety. Sicilian amber, on the other hand shows a wonderful variety of tints, from ruhy red to turquoise blue, as may best be seen in the private collec tlor of Arnold Bullom, an American of fortune, who has made colored am-bers his hobby, has written a book about them and has recently been on a visit to London, carrying with him a numher of his finest specimens.

Not Long in Suspense. The boy who was toiling up the lone

and devious hill turned out hurriedly when near the top to make way for a fat and frantic wheelman who had los control of his machine,

"Say, Bub," yelled the bicyclist, "how far is it to the bottom of this hill?"

"I don't know exactly what the distance is," the boy called out after him, "but you'll be there in about four sec onds, and there's a crick at the bottom A SUBSTITUTE FOR ICE.

Skating Parties May Now Be Held in a Ball Room.

A step toward skating in summer has been made by the inventor-manufacturer Villard, of Paris. This inventive genius has been seriously considering for some years the fact that skating ournaments are the most things in the sporting world. No re liance can be placed upon ice. To-day it is firm; to-morrow it is water; and the next day, when the tournament day has passed, it is ice again-though nobody wants it. In this country the ndoor skating rinks alone have been reliable, and these only where artificial aid was used to keep them hard. Aside from the uncertainties of the ice in cold weather, there are a great many lathtudes that never have weather cold

To obviate all this Villard has completed a substance which pakes skat-ing easy not only in winter, but in sum-mer. It is bard upon the surface, glassy and smooth in texture, will float like cork, and resists the heaviest blow. It nelther flakes nor breaks at the stroke of the skates, and indeed is almost like rubber in this resistance, and so, in some respects, is superior to ice.

The composition is a mixture of ozo kerite, stearin and paraffin. The proportions are kept a secret, and also the manner of mixing. It is understood that the paraffin is melted and the ozo kerlte stirred in, when it is allowed to cool slightly before the stearin is added The compounding is kept a secret with the makers. The advantage of the com position is that it can be used upon



MAKING ICE FLOOR.

either a hard or a soft surface. For us in cold weather it is allowed to harden It is then cut into blocks and laid upor he ice. The blocks are melted togethe into one sheet by having liquid was poured between them. Finally there s one smooth, broad, flawless surfac presented.

The beauty of this block arrange ment is that the wax preserves the from the sun and keeps it hard. It can scarcely melt except in case of a per sistent thaw. Even should it do so the wax blocks float and there is no slight sinking of the surface along the of the melting of the ice beneath.

Live to a Good Old Age. Last year an old peasant named Ivan couzmin was reported to have traveled from Moscow to Kief at the age of 140. He was said to be in good health. He and formerly been coachman to Coun Sheremettef, but in 1840 was sent to Siberia, where he spent fifty-four years returning in 1894. His is not the only instance in which a Siberian exile has survived to extreme old age. Two years go there was said to have died in Sa nara one Lavarentli Efimoff, who had attained the age of 150. According to the newspaper reports of him he took part as a boy in the famous Pugatcher ebellion in the reign of Catherine the freat, and for his share in that brie out sanguinary outbreak spent thirty here was said to be living in the vil lage of Vank (Saratol government) ar Armenian aged 110, the proud ancesto of ninety-one descendants, of reventy-one were still living. His name was David Kazarian. Another Armen lan, a priest named Ter-Mikaeliantz, orted not long ago to be living nt Gori in the Caucasus at the age of 108. He was still able to walk to thurch, and once a year performed the liturgy. If recent history in the Turkish empire continues to repeat itself such nstances of longevity among Armen

ion Lancet. A Pen on the Finger. nen bolder here shown is th subject of a recent patent. This pen holder consists of an open-ended hol

lans seem likely to become rare.-Lon



ow thimble, provided with an oul wardly-projecting stud for receiving the pen, and the whole supposed to be

Champion Mean Man of Georgia. A man in Lumpkin County, Ga., no only sued a person for 18 cents, bu tendered a bill for \$1 to his sister for : ack of flour and some lard used whill he and neighbors were sitting up with the corpse of his father at his house, be charging his daughter 25 cents for what she ate while visiting him or that occasion,

At Once. Lord Bareacres—You have called re-garding the situation of footman? Was here not one in the ante-room as you

Applicant-There was, my lord. There was a man with a writ for your lordship, but I threw him out. Lord Bareacres-You are engaged .-

Father-Walt a year, my son, and ou may feel very different. Son (confidently)—I've tested my love for Miss Higgins thoroughly and know it cannot change. I've played golf with her and I still want her fo my wife.-Household Words,

SPIRITS AT COMMAND.

Magician Kellar Explains an In

genious Contrivance If you are interested in spiritualism, ponder a moment over the following curious bit of mechanism, which has been invented by Prof. Kellar. As will be seen, the object of the mechanism is to give a plausible explanation of the so-called astral body about which he places a small chest or closet about a yard high. There is a simple curtain a the back, and the chest, which is oper toward the upper part, is closed by two swinging wooden doors. In it are placed several sonorous instruments such as bells, and also several slates on none of which does any writing ap pear.

When this is done the closet is ligiously closed. It is evident to the audience that no human being could find room in such a small place, and that a dwarf no matter how light he may be, would infallibly crash through



AS IT APPEARS IN FRONT

the thin plate of glass. And yet in the heard, discordant sounds burst forth, and the next moment all the isstruments are violently hurled from the closet, to the great amazement of the terrified audience.

The performer, with a proper sem-blance of anxlety, rushes forward and opens the closet, and, of course, finds it empty. There is further evidence of the spirits presence. For on the slates, which were of virgin purity when put into the closet, there now appears written messages of more or less force and originality, all of which must, of course, have been penned by visitors from the unknown land who desired in this way to communicate with their flesh and blood relatives.

Alas! all surmises of the kind are dashed to the ground by the very practical professor. What was mystery to us is as clear as daylight to him, and he loses no time in making it as clear as daylight to us also.

At the back of the closet is hidden a child whose body does not bear upon the plate glass, but is kept in equilbrium by two balance weights. The is suspended by two cords, which are



THE REAR OF THE CLOSET.

of the same color as the background and which, therefore, cannot be seen and which, therefore, cannot be seen by the audience. It is this little fellow who plays the boisterous role of a tur-bulent spirit, and who furthermore makes such unearthly din with the orchestra and writes such thrilling mes

This is an ingenieus trick, and, the principle once understood, it can be readily mastered. Unlike some other Tess ingenious tricks, it does not call for any special study or any abtruse calculations. It is of timely interes just now because it shows how easilan audience can be duped by an adroit practical toker.

The Right Man.



Casey-Come, quick! A man laved go of a rope and got burted! Dr. Oxx—But I can't help him, my

man; I'm a veterinary surgeon. Casey-Thin, begorra, yer, jist the mon, fer no wan but a jackass would lave go of a rope fifty feet from the

Jones—Sillibub has a medicine which declares is a sure cure for heart dis Smith-Did it cure him?

Jones—Yes; it gave him such a frightul attack of indigestion that he forgot ill about his heart,-Harper's Bazar. Free Libraries in Gotham.

New York's appropriation for free lbraries has been increased this year from \$63,000 to \$06,000. Rice Enters.
Rice constitutes the chief article of

diet of more than 250,000,000 people in Onio Will Have to Hump,

The same man was elected in Willemsburg. Maine, the other day, with out opposition, to seven different offices.

Give a man a half a chance, and he will tell his secrets to a woman.



His mood was very much the same
No matter what he saw;
He sighed for sunshine till it came,
And then abused the thaw.
Washington Star.

Watts-What was the longest prize-fight on record? Potts-Vocal or manal?-Indianapolis Journal.

"Madge is such a peculiar girl."
'How so?" "She thinks she hasn't any peculiarities."-Chicago Record.

Scribbler-Does your wife laugh at our jokes in the paper? Punster but only on payday.—Commercial Advertiser. He was a reckless youth. "How old

are you?" he asked boldly. "S'r," she sald, "I am not old."—New York Evening Journal." Editor (to comic paragraphist)—Your jokes lack originality. Comic paragraphist (irritably)—So does your criti-

ism.—Tid-Bits. "Does your wife call you as many pet names as she did when you were first

married?" "Er-not as many pet ones." Indianapolis Journal. Smith-Jones seems to have no thought for anything except his clothes.

Brown—Yes; he is perfectly wrapped up in them.—Yale Record. When a woman is on her wedding trip she thinks her husband has quit

loving her as soon as he gets interested in a bill of fare.—New York Press. "They say you have no sympathy for the struggling poor." "Me?" said the accused gentleman. "I have nothing but sympathy."—Cincinnati Enquirer. "Were you at the play last night?"
"Yes." "How was it?" "Out of sight."
"Confound the women, why don't they stop wearing those high hats?"-Chi-

cago Times-Herald. I'd rather he most any man In history's class or fame's bright bands Than Atlas, for he always had A, world of trouble on his hands. —Cincinnati Tribune.

Van Duder-I want to know some thing, Miss Amy. Amy-I have thought for years, Mr. Van Duder, that that was just what you wanted.—Harlem

"Mrs. Bigsby lets her husband practice on his cornet at home." "What's that for?" "It gives her an excuse to be away all the time."—Chicago Rec-"Is he a scientific fighter?" "Scien-

tific?" echoed the pugllist contemptu-ously. "Why, he couldn't parse a single sentence of his challenge!"-Washington Star. "I know where you can get an eightday clock for 70 cents." "An eight-day clock? How's that?" 'Oh, it lasts eight

Then you get a new one."—Harard Lampoon. "Dorothy is much encouraged about her literary ambitions." "Why? Has she sold anything?" "No; but her hand-writing is getting worse and worse."-

Chicago Record. Encli day his roses as surprises

Come. If he knew, the stupid thing, That in two months at present prices He'd save enough to buy a ring! Contributor-What a surly sort of hap that fellow who writes your jokes

s. Editor (sadly)-Yes, he is; and from vhat he sends me I'm afraid he's been out of humor for a long while.-An-Fuddy—There's Fumble over oppo-site. He prides himself upon the good

things he gets off in conversation. Dud-dy—Should think he would; they occur o seldom, you know.—Boston Tran-Little Borcham (relating his Alpine

dventures)-There I stood, the terrible byss yawning at my feet. That Brute Brown-Was it yawning when you got there, or did it start after you arrived? -New York Evening Journal. Young wife-I always thought you

were the bravest man in the world while we were courting. You wouldn't to to Canada in case of another war would you, dear? "Not if the war was with Canada."—Detroit Free Press.

Hattle-What's the matter with Gustavus? He never calls any more. Horense-Why, one night when he was at the house I called him "the light of my life," and pape came in and said t was about time the light was put out, Yonkers Statesman.

Humorist's Wife-You must not trouble your papa just now, dear; in his present mood he is not to be trifled vith. Humorist's Childdoing, ma? Humorist's Wife-He is vriting things to make people laugh,-Family Doctor-Well, let me congrat-

ulate you. Patient (very excitedly)-Am I going to recover? Doctor-No. ot exactly, but—well, after long consultation we find that your disease is entirely new and if the autonsy should prove the fact we have decided to name

it after you.—Tid Bits.
Dennis—Arrah, Pat, and so yez have
come back to shtay? Why didn't yez
loike it out West hi that place where yez had such a good job? Pat-Och, it's no place for a Christian mon, Denis. There ain't a livin' soul about the place that hasn't died wid the malayrlum.-Cleveland Leader.

Visitor (gruffly)-Are you the editor? Editor (without looking up from his vork)-I am. Stranger (more gruffly)-Do you hold yourself responsible for verything appearing in the paper? Editor (rising to his six feet three inches)—I do. What's on your mind? Vis itor (meekly)-Oh, nothing at all, I assure you. I was under the impression that the little man over in the corner ook all the responsibility.-Spare Moments.

A County's Criminal Record. Mingo County, West Virginia, has a remarkable record. It is a young country, and but few terms of court have been held. There are not quite 1,800 votes in the county, but there are over 1,000 criminal cases to be tried, most of hem on indictments returned by the ast two grand juries.

What has become of the old-fashloned man who were the overcoat he had in the army?

No-to-Bac for Fifty Cents, Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac gulate or remove your desire for tobacco? was money, makes health and manhood. Cure taran.eed. 50c and \$1, all utuggists.

To close our hearts against a brother, is to shut heaven against ourselves. Just try a 10c box of Cas arets, candy cathartic, fin-

CASCABETS stimu ate lver, kidneys and howels. Nov-er s.cken, weaken or gripe. 100.

When billous or costive, cat a Cascard, candy catherine cure guarantees, 10 : 25c.

OATS

CORN.

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CRASSES

VEGETABLES BIG CATALOGUE

Salzer Seed Co. LA CROSSE, WIS.



W.L.DOUGLAS 3 SHOE in the World.



RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, FHOSTBITES, CHILBLAINS, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, ASTHMA,

DIFFICULT BREATHING. CURES THE WORST PAINS In from one to twenty inutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this adver-sment need abrone SUF-ER WITH PAIN. nds not a rundfal agent in the world that will over and Arme and all other malarious, Billous for fewer and Arme and all other malarious, Billous for fewers, and dry head by keep V V. P. P. L. S. S. VAS R. L. WAY'S REAVY KEILEF. V. Conta per Hottle. Sold by Uruggista. ADWAY & CO. SS RIM STREET, New York

ADDAS THE STREET WHAT?

A pure, permanent and artistic wall-coating ready for the brush by mixing in cold water. FOR SALE BY PAINT DEALERS EVERYWHERE. FREE A Tint Card showing 12 desirable tints, also Alahastine Souvenir Rock sent froe to any one mentioning this paper. ALABASTINE CO., GRAND PAPIDS, MICH.

A tookie, handsomely hiustrated, describing Rebriska, het lumes und the opportunities there for young men and farm recters to tecome hard owners. Maried without charge on an Health in to P. S. Turrin, described have careful, C. B. & Q. M. R. Chicago, Ill.

your druggist for

Pill Clothes. The good pill has a good coat. The pill coat

serves two purposes; it protects the pill, en-

abling it to retain all its remedial value, and it

disguises the taste for the palate. Some pill

coats are too heavy; they will not dissolve in

the stomach, and the pills they cover pass

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A Future Ellen Terry. Richard Mansfield has discovered girl in whose bosom burns the fires of framatic genius, and he has the gra lousness not only to say that she will ome day make a great actress, but hat she may become to him what Ellen

Terry is to Sir Henry Irving. This from Mr. Mansfield means much. He has never been noted for his lavish commendation of the work of his fellow-artists, and when he condescends to voluntarity rise and remark hat a second Ellen Terry is on the horizon it means that the recipient of he compliment must indeed have more than ordinary talent.

Alice Pierce is the name of the young woman who has won such high praise She is a more slip of a girl, just past



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THE COM-BAT DUSH ON WARD CU-BAN-

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MRS. RUSSELL A. ALGER.

Leader in Society and in Philan-thropic Work.

Mrs. Russell A. Alger, wife of the new Secretary of War in the McKinley

Cabinet, is well known in Detroit for her amiability and goodness of heart.

She is a hostess of charming manner

wide hospitality and innate grace; that makes every one of her griests feel per-fectly at home while under her roof. In the ball-room or in her own home

Mrs. Alger always makes her presenc

felt. The Algers have been foremost in

Detroit society and the functions at the

Alger house have been pronounced the best and most elaborate in Detroit.

Mrs. Alger will find a congenial field

for her social proclivities in Washing-ton, where, as wife of the Minister of

tatious. She enjoys pleasant associa

tions and makes no secret of her pleas

there is suffering in the world, and she

is charitable to a fault. Mrs. Alger's

face is familiar to the suffering poor,

and she is a well-known figure in cer-

MR. MANSFIELD'S 18-YEAR-OLD GENIUS, her sixteenth birthday, and hails from Troy, N. Y. On the stage she looks the child she really is. Her slim, gaunt, undeveloped figure, with its serious face and big, piercing eyes, by no means reveals the fires that are beneath.

Her early paths in the dramatic art were not different from those of ordinary beginners. Amateur theatricals little plays at school and similar entertainments served to awaken in her s lesire to do something serious. Mans field's company was in the city one day and she went to his hotel and told him of her ambition. The famous actor must have been in a particularly gracious mood, for he listened to her re-citing and then offered her a place in

She has advanced with marvellous apidity, and in his New York produc "The Merchant of Venice east for the part of Jessica. She has played the part before during the pres ent season, and the dramatic critics

have taken to her most kindly.

Mr. Mansfield personally coaches her n her work, and he certainly would not nake the prediction he did unless the prospects held out rosy promises for its

Current Condensations.

Cucumbers were originally tropical

regetables. There are 180,000 suicides yearly, and ncreasing.

Palm leaves on the Amazon grow

The giraffe has a tongue almost eigh-

een inches long. In 1891 the country produced 8,279, 870 tons of pig iron.

Thirty-two thousand varieties of are made from wool.

Ninety-one per cent, of the farmers in Etah own their farms.

The thread of a silkworm is one on thousandth of an inch in diameter.

An entomologist estimates that there are 240,000 varieties of insects in the world.

There is said to be but one British home remaining where the old feudal custom is observed of guests and sorvants all dining together on Christmas night and the dance afterward being led by the hostess with the gamekeeper Those who declare that the earth is gradually drying out and that within few centuries every drop of water will have disappeared from our planet, will find consolation in the announce

ment that the water line has risen one foot all around the Gulf of Mexico since 1850. According to some recent statistics on the cost of living, an Englishman spends on an average \$48 a year for food, a Frenchman \$47, a German \$42 a Spaniard \$33, an Italian \$24 and a Russian \$23. Of meat the Englishman eats 100 pounds a year, the Frenchman 7, the German 61, the Italian 26 and

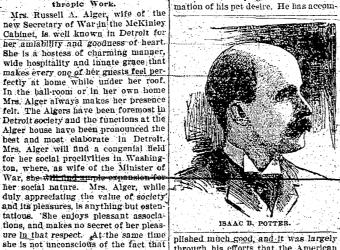
MRS. RUSSELL A. ALGER. tain sections of the city where the for the Russian 51. Of bread the Englishman consumes 380 pounds, the Frenchman 540, the German 500, the Spaniard 480, the Italian 400 and the Russian

LEAGUE'S NEW PRESIDENT. Isaac B. Potter Recently Elected Head

of American Wheelmen. Isaac B. Potter, who was elected President of the League of American Wheelmen, has been prominent in the cycling world for many years. His acto the highest office of the wheeling organization is, in the estimation of most evelists, a fitting tribute to his efforts to procure for bicyclists what they most desire—good roads. So hard has he struggled for improved highways that he became universally known as "Good Roads" Potter. Five years ago he established an office in New York for the purpose of spreading the gospel of better roads. Through his efforts tons of literature have been circulated in every quarter of the United States. They fairly shricked good roads. Thousands of draft horses in New York had their bodies ornamented with protective shields and theirs eyes canopied with canvas hoods. On the shields and hoods the device "We want good roads" appeared. Three years ago Mr. Potter started the Good Roads Magazine. He expended gives information comparable in all a large part of his private fortune in points to that obtained by percussion. the book, and only censed its publication when directed to do so by the body of which he is now the chief executive, blades; also, the chest well protected. | the shipbuilding industry.

HE "Himo Cabanos" is the national anthem of the Cubans; the war song that inspires the patriot with the resolution "to do or die" that urges him on to glorious victory or to, in his own eyes and those of his people, a more glorious death. Its stirring noted and words, voiced by many a freeman's throat, have been the companion and the inspiration of freedom's childhead days, the origin of this is yet in obscurity. The tune dates back many years, to the time when the spirit of liberty—ne'dly invakened, and yet half-smothered in the particle Cuban breast—first began to voice itself in word-less but meaning arelody. Furtively breathed at first by some venturesome liberty lover, its notes awakened responsive echoes in many a breath which cherished like feelings and linked in everlasting fraternal bonds hearts that before hardly dared to think aloud the thoughts suggested by the melody. Soon words were fitted and sung to the music. They could have no spirit other than that of the melody. The tune was carried from place to place throughout eastern Cuba, and though the words often varied the theme never. "To arms! Not for glory, but to break the chains of tyranny!" was ever the burden, whether sung in the hills of Santingo or the plains of Puerto Principe."

The exact time of the origin of the tune, or who was the author, is not known. A grateful and free posterity may find him out and link his name to the song as a fitting monument to his genius. Long before the declaration for freedom at Yara in 1808 by Cespedes and his bold Bayamese computriots the tune, with the words substantially as given above, were familiar to every lover of freedom about Bayamo and the neighboring towns. It was taken up by the army and sing throughout the "ten years' war." Wherever they went they carried it with them. It signalized triumph or solaced defeat. It led the triumphal march into the towns and villages wrested from the oppressors, and it infused new life into the creates are the surface of the surface of the lamber of the cause, foun The book died, but its death served to increase Mr. Potter's energy toward a more active campaign for the consum



League of Good Roads was formed. He is an officer of that organization, and in Its councils is highly regarded. For two years Mr. Potter has been chief consul of the New York division. Under his aggressive direction the division has experienced a wonderful growth, and by his efforts principally, aided by his associates, the Armstrong law, pro-providing for the transportation of bicycles as baggage, was enacted in New York a year ago. Mr. Potter is an orator of ability, a parliamentarian of great force, an excellent financier and an adept politician. He resides in an adept politician. He resides in Brooklyn in a palatial home, which he recently cores ecently constructed to harbor a pleas ant little woman, who six months ago beguiled him from the ranks of bach elorhood. If Mr. Potter's previous en ergetic record is a criterion the league under his guidance, may be expected to thrive during his reign as its President

Tors Day

Never go to bed with cold or dam; Never lean the back upon anything

Never take hot drinks and then go immediately out into the cold. Never begin a journey until after : good breakfast has been eaten.

The juice of two or three lemons addthe bath is a great tonic and. beautifier. Dust particles in the lungs may cause

inflammation, or even lacoration, by their sharp edges. Food for the sick should always be

In diseases of the thorax radioscopy Never fall to keep the back well cov-

and served neatly.

WAS AN ELEVATOR BOY.

MIMNO BAYAMES

LIFE IN CHAIRS IS MAUGIN LIST BUT

EN O - PRO-BIO Y - A - FREN TA SU -

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DIR POR LA DETRÍA ES VIVIR EN CA DE NAS VIVIR 15 MO

DIE FOR CHES COUNTRY'S TO LIVE

Within Three Years This Negro Ha Achieved Literary Fame. Paul Lawrence Dunbar is one of the utposts of culture among the negroe of America. He is a poet, a stron writer and a philosopher who has jus gone to Europe on a lecturing tour. Perhaps Dunbar is the most interest ing and picturesque figure in the field of literature to-day. He was born twen

ty-five years ago in Dayton, Ohio, and was educated in the public schools of that town. Until four years ago h was an elevator boy in a big building in Dayton, and, like most of his race, he seemed to be marked for a life of un-eventful toll. Yet, since that time he has published three books, has contributed to the best magazines and news apers, has established a solid renution and has regited his verses to man audiences of the highest culture. An now, at 25, with the encouraging plaud its of his first success ringing in his ears, he goes abroad for new conquests In England Mr. Dunbar will be receiv ed by the most highly cultured and aristocratic people in the land, because he has genius. In his stories he tells



PAUL LAWRENCE DUNGAR.

omething of his own people, but he does not limit his art to the treatmen

Hail Columbia's" First Rendition "Hail Columbia" was written in 170 by Joseph Hopkinson, when Congress in session at Philadelphia, was debat ing what attitude to assume in the struggle between France and England Party feeling ran high, and the air was surcharged with patriotic enthusiasm. A young actor in the city, who was about to have a benefit, came to Hop kinson in despair and said that twent boxes remained unsold, and it looked a if the proposed benefit would prove failure. If Hopkinson would write hi a patriotic song, adapted to the time of "The Gresident's March," then popi far, it would save the day. The follow ing afternoon the song was ready; i Food for the sick should always be was duly advertised, the nouse was prepared in the most careful manner packed, and, in wild enthusiasm, the song was encored and re-encored. -1,a dies' Home Journal,

Belfast's Growth.

In 1843 the ratable value of Belfasi was \$675,000; now it is \$4,675,000ered, especially between the shoulder markable growth, and largely due to

The reader of this paper, will be pleased to learn that there is a fest one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its reader. The property of the property \$100 Reward, \$100.

The Protestant Episcopal schools of theology have an attendance of 414 stu-

Coughing Leads to Consumption. Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist to day and get a sample bottle free. Sold in 25 and 50 cent bottles. Go at once; delays are

Free Farm Labor Bureau. In order to assist the thousands of un-employed men in Chicago, the Working-men's Home, at 42 Custom House place, has established a Free Lubor Bureau, and is prepared to furnish men to furmers and others in all parts of the country without expense to either. Employers applying should state definitely as to the kind work, wages to be paid, and if railway fare will be advanced. Address, Labor Bureau, Workingmen's Home, 42 Custom House place, Chicago, Ill. Tel. Harrison 243

Look at it this way: The world and everything in it is yours to help you stomach tonic and regulator, make a true man of yourself.

Lane's Family Medicine Moves the howels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the best of all cough cures.—George W. Lotz, Fa-bacher, La., Aug. 26, 1895.

Don't Give Way to Despute, Don't Give Way to Despair,
Althody's you have suffered for a long time
from, malaria, dyspepsis, kidney trouble,
nervounness or billousness. Know that
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has cured worse
cases than yours, and is potent to help you
as it has helped hosts of others. But always remember that trite saying, Delays
are dangerous. Mole bills grow to be mountains in consequence of disregarding it.
Oheck disease at the outset with this incomparable defensive medicine.

The man who controls himself, may sope to reform other men

To make the hair grow a natural color, prevent baldness and keep the scalphealthy, Hall's Hair Renewer was invented, and has proved itself successful.

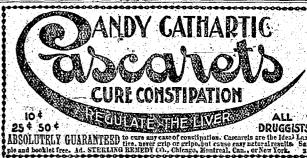
Every thought, word and action Blood takes vitality from the blood; every nerve, muscle bone, organ and tissue depends on the blood for its quality and condition,

Spring Therefore pure blood is absolutely Medicine necessary to right living and healthy

oodies. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great blood purifier and the best Spring Med-icine. Therefore it is the great cure for scrofula, salt rheum, humors, sores, rheumatism, catarrh, etc.; the great nervine, strength builder, appetizer,

in for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Get Hood's and only Hood's. Hood's Pills taken after dinner aid digestion

A blight to winter comfort is



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SAPOLIO

REASONS FOR USING Walter Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa.

Because it is absolutely pure.
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Because beans of the finest quality are used. 4. Because it is made by a method which preserves unimpaired the exquisite natural flavor and odor of the beans.

Because it is the most economical, costing less than one cent

Be sure that you get the genuine article made by WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. Established 1780. *************



You see, to start with," said a Cleveland, Ohio, compositor, my work that of setting type at the case—allows me little chance for exercise, "You see, to start with," said a Cleveland, Obio, compositor, my work—
that of setting type at the case—allows me little change for exercise,
and is too confining for anybody who is in the least subject to indigestion or dyspepsia.—That has been my trouble for years, and I attribute the recent noticeable improvement in my physical condition to the
occasional use of

RIPANS Tabules

a first neard of them through a fellow-workman who, on hearing my tale of woe, one day offered me a Tabule and said he would guarantee it to act on the liver. I took it under protest, but was surprised with the result. It was gentle but effective, and since then I have gradually noted an entire change in the working of my system, and I think that Ripans Tabules are the best remedy for liver and stomach troubles this side of anywhere. They are really in my case a substitute for physical exercise."

SORE EYES OF ISAACTHOMPSONS EYE WATER DENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS.

JOHNW. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Panelon Bures.

Syra. in last war, 15 adjudicating cialtus, asay, stare. PATENTS. TRADE-MARKS

Un CURE YOURSELF!

More pill particulars in Ayer's Curchook, 100 pages. Sent free. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

through the system as harmless as a bread pellet. Other coats are too light, and permit the speedy deterioration of the pill. After 30 years exposure, Ayer's Sugar Coated Pills have been found as effective as if just fresh from the laboratory. It's a good pill with a good coat. Ask Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

A POWDER MAGAZINE.

MAKING EXPLOSIVES FOR UNCLE SAM'S NAVY.

Large Sized Grains now Used. A Visit to the Big Government Storehouse Among the New Jersey Hills.

m one follows the road that leads from the town of Dover, N. J., up among the eraggy and rock-seamed hills of Morris County, he is surprised on approaching what seems to be the cuminit of this desolate assemblage to find himself confronted by a heavy gate bearing the legend, "U. S. Naval Powder Magazine-No Smoking." From the top of the hill, says the Washington Star floats the Stars and Stripes, and below its frowning crest clusters a group of long, low, yellow brick buildings, within whose walls is concentrated a force mighty enough to shake even these "eternal hills" to their foundations. For miles on either side, taking in the double line of lofty hits and the valley that hes between, stretches the government preserve, without a sign of life to disturb the sclemn grandeur of the solitude save the bright-hued banner hoads above the little group of buildings in the heart of the wilderness.

At first thought there is something atmost hidicrously incongruous in the idea of connecting this impregnable and almost inaccessible fastness with the navy. But when one tooks through the yellow bisck buildings on the hill side his attention is attracted to an interesting and little-known part of the scheme of national defense, that of preparing and storing the force which makes our great floating fort resses effective.

Though much dias been written about the many and naval service of the United States within the past few the manner in which the new navy is supplied with powder seems to have escaped attention.

It is an important subject, too, as brief calculation will enable the reader determine to his own satisfaction. The barrieships Indiana and Oregon, the most powerful in the navy, carry four 13-meh, eight Sineh and four u Inch gwis. To fire a single charge from one of the 13-inch gwis requires col pounds of powder, not counting that contained in the shell itself to explode it. Accordingly, every time the four chief guns of the Indiana's armament speak together more than a ton of powder is turned into nothing-

Up-to-date powder is chiefly of two kinds, the smokeless and the brown used for igniting. It has two advant, so that the whole flap of the face ages over the old-fashioned kind. One can be turned back like a mask or an s in the ingredients, the other in its

form.
The goal which the maker sets ways before him in preparing powder shaped into a Grecian; Roman or pug for any gun is to obtain the maximum nose as desired. of propulsion power without such exposive force as to wreck the gun itself. The action of the powder now used in all the larger guns of the navy shows the nicety with which modern invention has solved the problem.

The second important improvement in modern powder is in its form Many persons have the idea that all powder is in the form of small grains while some others, whose memory reaches back to the civil way, recall the "cannon" powder of that day, which was in the form of small cubes, much like lozenges.

To either of these classes the powder of the present day is the most surintsing in appearance. Its regular chane is that of a hexagon, with a small hole running through the center The size varies, of course, with the bore of the gun for which it is intended, but for the largest calibers the nexagons are an inch high and a trifle over an inc. in diameter. The little hole in the center is important, for it causes the block to burn more evenly an.. with greater enect, since the tire can work from both the interior and exterior surface. The smokeless pow-der comes in the form of flat strips, pieces of tape, or in little cylinders, that look for all the world like macaroni. In one respect alone is the black powder superior to brown, in the greater ease with which it is ignited. On this account, in making up the heavy charges a tiler of black hexagons is placed first, for the percussion cap to act upon, and to make certain the discharge by igniting the other.

The essential ingredients in the making of gunpowder, of course, remain the same now as formerly, the differonce being found in the chemical treat men't of it during the "mixing" processes, which are, of course, carried on according to carefully guarded formu-

In the mill the earliest course of the powder destined for Uncle Sam's big guns is much the same as that of the better known kinds, the chief difference being, as noted, its treatment under the chemist's hands. It is rolled in the same way, but in the press room
the treatment is changed and it, is
shaped into hexagonal blocks before described instead of minute grains After the glazing and shaping process is over, the powder is taken away to the packing room, and here the really fotheresting part in the career of the rnmen powder begins. The sixsided blocks are packed in flat wooden cases, lined with tin. Where the sides fit on a small, slightly raised band of rubber runs about the edge of the making a practically air water tight when it is closed. These cases are shipped off to one of the powder stations, say, the one among the Dover mountains. When it is possible by boat, but to reach the Dover magazine requires part of the journey to be made by ran. The line that carries the powder up, among the hills is a curious little railroad, which has grades as steep as ...ose of a country highway, warch carries little except government freight, and where there is no danger of collisions-for the road boasts only one engine and very fev

The Dover magazine has been in existence for six or seven years. Its present location was selected partly because the government already owned the land and could not put it to any other profitable use. But chiefly he cause of its isofation. Nothing is more | the least by any dampness.

detrimental to the successful operation of a powder depot than too many neighbors, and it is pradifically certain

that this region will never be built up. At the magazine, which, by the way, is made up of a number of small magazines scatered along the hillside a linie distance apart, the powder is unloaded and the cases carefully ovehauled and inspected, to see that their contents have escaped injury. Then they are stored away again bered cases, 500 pounds in a case. In time the government wilt have a great plant for mounting ammunition in connection with this station, but at present the powder is simply stored here and re-shipped to various points as it is needed.

> - 11 Rebuilding Noses,

In this era of reconstruction through which New York is passing even nose come in for their share of remodelling rebuilding. So many people ar afflided with a disfiguring disease which cars away the bones of the nos and face that "plastic surgery" has felt called upon to find means to re store broken or decayed noses to the original beauty, or even to improve on that. Dr. Robent Weir was among the first to discover a practical solution. He experimented with some suc cess in transplanting bones of living fowls to the luman face. One of his earlier operations was conducted in a stuffy Hartem flat. His patient was stretched on the table under ether; he face was kild open and streaming blood; but the duck, not receiving due attention, had escaped unnoticed from he assistant. "Now, doctor," sald Dr Welr to a dignified participant, "oblige ne by half-killing that bird and le me have about three inches from its breast-bone for this girl's nose.

Amid the grewsome surroundings there were ten minutes of vigorous ax-ercise in catching the bird and reducing it to a state of insensibility. Since hen he has dispensed with live birds and his turned his adtention to cutte ercha, rubber, silver and gold for nose bridges. All these failed because Sectrical action was generated requir ing further operations. Pinally, pare aluminum was resorted to with satisfactory results. Now the nose bone is made of that metal.

It has a stout hook at the upper end by which it is secured to the base of the forehead, while the other end is held out from the face by two short legs terminating in sharp spikes which are anchored in the bone. There is no necessity for ugly scars, because the operation is carried on entirely bereath the skin. A long incision is made prismatic, though the black is still under the upper he above the teeth. old glove. Then when the metal frame work is secured the skin is drawn down again, and the mose tissue is

> Seven years ago Dr. Weir got his first ideas from French publications, but has since made many modifications and improvements. Other prominent surgeons have followed his example such as Dr. Abbe. Dr. Powers, of Den ver, and Dr. Kuight. The operation is comparatively simple, and all have succeeded in restoring noses, which, if they are not of service in distinguishing bad odors from good, are at least beautiful in looking natural,-New York Tribune.

> > The Growth of the Body.

Up to a certain period in life the body grows; the process continues generally up to the twentlesh year, and even beyond. When the growth ceases, It is not that new material ceases to be added to the body, for this is unceasingly being effected to supply the place of those constituents of the frame which are continually being used up, but the taken and assimilated and the waste of the body is equalized, and after growth has ceased this balance-with the exception of fauty deposits-is, during health, maintained with but variation during the years of life's prime. When old age comes onthat is, after the sixtieth year-the malance inclines the other way; the waste now exceeds the reparative nutriment which it is in the power of the system to receive and elaborate, and the tissues all diminish in bulk, the stature even becoming less. Growth, or increase of size of the body as a whole, or of any part of it, is dependent as a healthy process first on a proper amount of nervous excitation, and secondly on a due supply of healthy Young people require nutriment, not only to sustain the wasting processes of respiration and of the motor change or movement, but they require also sufficient to supply the growing tissues of their entire body with the various elements which go to perfect their composition. If these elements are not supplied, develop ment is either arrested or, the tendency to growth continuing, the bones tilssues generally lengthen without acquiring their healthy substance. -New York Ledger.

Bullets Deflected by Electricity.

At a recent rifle meeting in Switzer land it was discovered, according to a Geneva journal's report that the stool lacketed bullets of the marksmen were swerved from their course by the influence of telegraph and telephone wires running along side the range Experiments were then made at Thun by placing four steel cables parallel with the range, and about forty yards distant from it, and sending a current of 8,000 volts through them. The effect, it is said, was to turn the buillets so far from the course that the deviation amounted to twenty-four yards on a range of 260 yards. The bullets on being taken from the targets were found to be magnetized. Next, on an urtillery range of 3,000 wards, the electro-magnetic influence was generated 200 vards in front of the targets and forty yards to one side. The projecitles were swerved 14 degrees from a straight line.

The "olvie" finish is a new invention in sponging couth and all wool dress materials. It effectivally shrinks them so that they are not affected in

THE YOUNG FOLKS

A FARRY'S WASH-DAY. A fairy washerwoman down in a dell Set her acorn-cup tubs under a drooping

She washed her clothes—queer little dubs— With the greatest of care in sca foam for suds. To make them look as good as new

She rinsed them well in the fresh morn ing dew; And for indigo used a bit of blue-sky; Then, on a cobweb for clothes line,

were hung up to dry.

A LAD'S MOTTO. A manly boy of fifteen entered the office of a London merchant and asked for em-ployment. He gave sulsinetory answers to a few questions, and then the merchant

inquired, "What is your motto?" "Sam as yours, sir," the boy replied. "jus what you have en your door—Push. He was promptly engaged.

TREES THAT FLOWERED IN THE WINTER What would you think of trees that ould hear flowers in the midst of winter A grove of such trees existed in the city of Parls, and during the recent Franco-Russian celebration in that city it blossomd out in a way really marvelous to see. But the blussoms were all of paper, and they were made by a clever manufacturer of artificial thowers. You see, the French did not want to have their trees look cold and bare during the time that the Russians were visiting them. So they had a great many thousands of flowers of different kinds made and fastened to the lifeless branches. It was a most wonderful and impressive sight, the trees having the appearance of being in full bloom.

WHERE DEAD LETTERS GO.

Just think of it—over 20,000 letters are sent to the dead-letter office at. Washington each day. They are from all sorts of people and from all parts of the world. ind in many cases they contain money or

valuable papers.

Twenty clerks are employed to open these letters, and it keeps them busy all the time. The object is to see if they contain money, money orders, checks or any other article of value. If they do. very effort is made to return them to the

When a clerk finds money in a letter he immediately writes the amount the date and his name on the back of the envelope, and it is then sent to another clerk, who studies the letter to find some clew by which the money may be re-turned. Sometimes success crowns his efforts, and sometimes the puzzle cannot The address on the envelope, of the examining clerk, the be solved. the name of the examining clerk, the amount of money and the date are recorded, and the money is put aside for two years. At the end of that time, if no inquiry has been made for it, it is sent to the United States Treasury, where the owner, by furnishing conclusive proof that it is his property, may redeem it any time within four years of the day th Treasurer received it.

A LIFE-SAVING DOG.

How a mongrel, "good-for-nothing" log, a cur of the streets, saved a man's ite was lately recorded by the Louisville Courier Journal as part of the news of

the day.

Louis Carr was painting the rear of a vacant house in Louisville. As the noon hour approached he was at work at the very top of his ladder, just under the eaves. Being in haste to finish his stint, and not wishing to spend time to go down and move the ladder, he stretched as faras possible to one side.

Just then he felt the ladder slipping

away from him, and as the only means away from him, and as the only means of saving himself-he droppet-his brush and seized the gutter with both hands. Down went the ladder, and there the painter hung, thirty feet from the ground. He shouted for help, but no one heard him; no one but a small dog, which came round the corner in response of his cries.

round the corner in response of his cries.

Evidently the dog took in the situation at once. He barked furiously, winding up with a long howl. Then he ran out up with a long howl. Then he ran out of the yard and across the street to a police station. There he barked again, There he barked again, and then ran back to the yard. These manoeuvres he repeated two or three times till the policeman began to see something matter, and followed him to the rear of the house.

Then it was but the work of a momen to put up the ladder and rescue Mr. Carr who was all but ready to drop from ex haustion. No owner could be found for the dog, and Mr. Carr, of course, adopted him as his own.

PERCY'S SOCIAL WASPS. "Look out, they'll sting you, Percy

embroke!" "Ho! I ain't afraid—they're my friends.

I like 'em an' they like me."
'Why, whoever heard of such funny

Percy laughed. He lifted the little twig very gently and the wasps flew all over his hand and wrists. Their queer little paper nest was hung by a little stem at one side. It had a sloping roof and ever so many little cell rooms with round,

open doors.

'How do they make it, Percy?' Teddy had edged a little nearer and was peering curiously at the bit of a nest.

"I gave'em an old rotteny board one day an' they used it some, but I guess they liked to choose their own best." What do they eat?

"Est! Well, I just wish you could see 'em eath' melted sugar an syrup out of my hands! My! you like it, don't you, little chap? When they don't find it, they go smellin' an feelin' all round for it, but they hever sting me—no, sir-ree!"
Percy stuck the little twig back into The little fellows circled off in search of the food they had hoped to

in search of the food they had hoped to find in Percy's kind little hand.

"They're social wasps'—that's their names, papa says. An't they're mighty-sociable little chaps.—too,—when you're goed-to them. It's lots o' fun to watch 'em buildin'. I dopted this family when there wasn't anybody but the 'queen an'two or three little workers. I tell you they worked like heavers. an' now soo and they worked like beavers, an' now see what a lot there are! O, I tell you, Ted, papa saw some wasps do somethin's mart!

I wish mine would do it! You see, there was a big, fat wasp baby die! in its cell. The queen mother and half a dozen workers were standing round the house workers were standing round the house just then and the queen pulled the baby out and stroked it gently with her antenne and seemed to be licking it—kissing it, you know. Then all the rest, one at a time, stroked it too, and kissed it. It was just like saying good bye to the little dead baby. Then the queen and two or three others flew away with it, to bury

Papa said it most made him erv. "Why, Percy Pembroke," Ted said with a long breath. "I never knew before wasps did anything but sting!"

SIMPLE TALE OF A CHILD. The Epworth Herald tells how the even-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Anderson saved a trainload of people from a watery grave. The rail.

road track in one place was built over marshy or subterranean lake, and one morning a section of the track suddenly gave way, and a small lake was formed stood. After the rescu

where it stood. After the rescue the child told the story of her heroism in the following simple fashion:

"Why, I was jess a pickin berries down it track a ways, where they allus grow thick. Then a train came along, I knew it was too early for it reglar train, so I stood an watched it. Where I was was on a little bank, little ways from the track, which runs over the marsh there. The ground looked all deady like there. The ground looked all dancy like when the train was a goin over, an jess as soon as it'd gone, the track got all dancy, itco, an then it went away. Water began to come up all round it, an in jess a minute there was a big lake bout— bout—oh, so far as from here to that ree," pointing to a pine tree about one hundred and fifty teet away, bout that big. I was scared to see it; for mamma had to! me that th' swampy places was bad for me, where little girls would get hurted if they didn't keep away, an' I was a goin' to run right home with my berries when I heard' th' reg'lar comin'. Defries when I heard the regilar comin. That made me worse scared than ever for I knew it the swampy places was bad for me they was bad for the train. So less dropped my basket of berries and run jess as hard as I could down the track. Jess then the train whistled, and I knew it was goin to get husted unless it was stopped, so I jess jumped right out on the track an' waved my ol' sunbonnet jess as hard as e er I could.

the man on the train piew as unexplots an' the train stopped near me. I wasn't scared until it stopped, an' then I wanted to cry. Th' man who got off the train first kissed me jess as nice as soon's he saw th' water, an' people kissed me nu' called me a good little girl. One man jess cried, an' look what he gave me." an't the child ran to the big box which served as a bureau, and brought back two twenty-dollar gold interest. pieces which she promptly exhibited.
"Oh! an' I got lots more; too," continued the child, "only I gave it to mamma to keep for me, 'cept what she spent for my new clothes, an' bought me a real doll

and my little brother a waggin." and my little brother a waggin."

"It was a blessed day for us when Gertie stopped the train," said the mother, pausing in her work and patting the soft, sainry, hair of her daughter. "I have wished to leave the iron district here, but no other work seemed open to Hermann, so we stayed. Now we will move to Duluth, where Hermann has been offered a good place and where Gertia offered a good place, and where Gertie can go to school—she needs it badly enough, poor child."

poor child."
the mother was speaking. Gertie istened attentively, her sweet little face as red as the dress she wore, as, on account of his daughter's bravery. Mr offered a position with the railroad at good salary.

BUTTONS MADE OF MILK.

Cows Will Also Supply us with Combs Brush Handles, Etc. An English Invention.

For a long time buttons and office utilicles for wideh bone is generally used have been made from congested blood; purchased by the button-mal ers at the slaughter houses and treater with some substance that hardens to the sufficient consistency. From blood to milk is a long remove, but the same articles that are made from blood can be made from mak by process invented by an Englishman named James Callander and scon t be introduced into this country.

The miss used is the skim milk that is of little use for domestic purpose and can be obtained very cheaply It is the milk that remains after th cream has been skimmed off. The process of turning this liquid into buttons, pool balls, combs, backs of hair brushes and similar articles con sists, first of straining the milk through a cloth in order to remove every vestig of cream, and then mixing it with a substance the ingredients of which are a secret of the inventor, and compressing it. At the end of three days and is ready to be cut and shaped in any way the manufacturer wishes.

At present a factory in Holland is ngaged in fashioning the hardened milk into various articles, buttons be ing the chief. The button's made in this peculiar way differ very little in appearance from ordinary bone but-tons. They are a creamy white in appearance, but can be colored black or ed or any owner color by simply un ing the coloring matter with the nilk before the hartlening process begins. They are said to possess advantages wer the bone and celluoid article in being less britile and less hable to chip, For this reason the bilkard halls and pool balls which have been made in England from this substance have found flavor where a cheep ball is required instead of the expensive lyory

For combs the milk substance has been found to be especially well adapted, as it is smooth and descare to the ouch, and derives from its creamy ordgin a glossy survace that is just the thing for combs. In the same way it is a good substitute for ivory in billing d and pool balls.

The great difficulty the inventor had to overcome, and which he grappled with unsuccessfully for seven years before he hit upon the right plan, was to keep the color of the substance of a uniform shade. According to Mr. J. R. Burdoch, of Brooklyn, who has know hite inventor for many years, the early experiments with milk buttons always resulted in the turning out of a substance hard enough, to be sure, but breaking out in spots of yellow, ...e freckles on a country boy.-New York Herald.

Vagabonds in Siberia.

In many parts of Siberia there wander about from village to village numbers of men and women who are known as "vagabonds." These are These are Russians and Poles-people who have either themselves been sent to Siberia r are the descendants or outlaws 'vagabonds' are passportless These people over whom the police cannot exercise any very effective control. They are now to be collected and consubscriby settled in small colonies in those parts of Siberia where the cliconditions most favor agricul. muke mural labor. The scheme, it is believed has the hearty support of the Czar. who is prepared to devote large sums from his private means to further its

Chloicest varieties of New York State apples are advertised in Mexico Oliv newspapers.

LIFE IN OLD MEXICO.

Rome of its Features Briefly Set Forth in String of Paragraphs. The ladies never filet

American apples are retailed for \$1 dozen. The women have not yet adopted the

olcycle. Soldiers wear a linen uniform when

on fatigue duty.

Good household servants are paid from \$4 to \$8 a month.
You clap your fiands to stop the street car or call a watter.

Men arrested for drunkenness made to sweep the streets. devout Catholic always raise

his hat while passing a church, There are free band concerts in al he cities at least once a week. You can hire the finest cab on the reet for two silver dollars an bour

It is quite the proper thing to take a The peons wear sandals made of sol eather, and prefer them to shoes. Church belis are rung as fast and harp as fire bells in the United States You may listen for a year and neve ear an angry word spoken in Spanish It never gets cold enough to kill the grass or leaves on the hardier trees.

The bananas that are considered best by many are only about two inches largest business houses Rosed for an hour and a half in the

niddle of the day. Turkeys are driven to market brough the main streets of the cities just like sheep.

Even the peon's wife has a piece of drawn work to cover her husband dinner busket.

The departing lady kisses her lady friend on both cheeks at the door or on the street car.
The Federal telegraph has recently

inaugurated a fight service, and ten words can be sent for ten cents. Nobody chews tobacco, but nearly verybody smokes cigare es, including

most of the women of the lower classes White paper is one of this things that are expensive. Ordinary news paper costs about 10 cents (silver)

One of the favorite sweets for children is sugar cane. It is sold in pieces about 18 inches long for 1 centavo each.

You can buy all the beautiful flowers you can carry frome in a bushe basket for an American half dollar. Bables and children all wear half socks, and are happy with bare legs when couhern visitors require over-

The weather is not subject to com ment unless it is bad. It is as a rule so fine that it furnishes no variety of conversation.

The stamp law is very thoroughly enforced. Every form of commercia paper, from check to contract, con tributes to the revenue.

ally among the French, not only to attract some one's attention, but to denote approval. The street car mules make better thus

The hiss is used almost as univers-

than in any other country in the would About half the time they are kept or a full gallop. Horses with tails more than twelve

to eighteen inches long are rare ex-ceptions, as the tails of fashionable coach horses are invariably docked. Everybody shakes hands at meeting and pairing, even though the visit may he on the street corner and fasts only

two minutes. Banks are capitalized for immense sums and have very strict regulations and failures among these institutions are practically unknown.

The politeness the common people show each other and their affection for their children are a never-ending source of pleasure to foreigners. every one is required by law to keep

bowl of water in the entry way of his house for the convenience of dogs, so that they will not go mad from thirst. The waiter was give you a complete

change of plate, knife and fork with every separate order of meat or vegetables, and the style is to eat but one thing at a time.

Very few horses are used except in

carriages. The little mules pull and wheeled carts are used almost exclusively for all kinds of drayage.

There is an excellent Federal tele

graph system, and nothing can happen in the whole republic of any importance whatever that President Diaz does not know of it almost immediate

A gentleman would almost feel disgraced to be seen carrying a twopound package or his sauchel on the public street. Servants and carriers are so cheap that such work is always left to them.

Eires are almost unknown. Cooking is done with a little charcoal in stoves made of masonry, and as the houses are universally built or stone and bricks, and have no chimneys, there is

itile chance for configrations Gentlemen rarely drive, and Mexican ladies never do. If they do not have their own carriage and coachman they hire cabs. There are very few rigs even in the City of Mexico, that can

be hired without a driver.

Aside from fresh fruits, which are always served abundantly, desert is almost unknown on the average home or hotel table. A dulce, or simple sweet of some kind, is served at the end of the meal, but it rarely consists of more than a very small portion of preserved fruit or a little tart about the size of dollar.

Everybody buys a lottery ticket one

week. Lyen the peons gather upsten cents for a fraction of a ticket, many people claim that as it is the only real luxury or pleasure they can afford they should not be deprived of t Many families give The servant money for the lottery ticket when sh goes out to do the marketing, and some firms even keep a lottery account setting aside so much each month for surchase of tickets.-Modern

Not on the Map. In a certain New England town there once fived a wealthy but illiterate man who owned many sailing vessels and

followed their course over the seas by the old of an enormous attas. A neighbor who stopped on one occasion to see him on a matter of business.

was ushered into the library, when he found the ship owner, with his spec tacles astride his nose, pouring over the aillas, which was spread open of

the table before him. "I'm glad you've come in," said he rising to grosp his guest's hand cor dially, "for there's a Witle point you may be able to help me about. I've just had a letter from one of my cap tains, and he tells me that he's been in a fearful storm and didn't know

but the vessel would go to pieces.

"Fle's a well-educated man, and a uses first-rate language," said the ship owner, proudly; "I'll just rend you out the passage from his letter that puzzles me. He says, 'The waves roslike mountains, and the storm raged about us, while nothing but the vivid lightning broke the pitchy gloom. But although death seemed likely to be our portion, we were saved; driven jeopardy, but still here I am, pen in

"Now, what I want to know is," said the ship owner, as he refolded the sheet from which he had read the precious extract, and placed it care fully in his wallet, "what I want to know is, Where is Great Jeopardy? know it's somewhere on the Mediterranean, but I can't seem to find it or this pesky map, anywhere!"-Youth's Companion.

CEMS HAVE DISEASES.

Some Precious Stones Lose Color, Some Fade and Die, Others Chip and Crack.

Gems have diseases just as men and women do, with this difference, that the infirmities of precious stones can rarely be cured. Some gems deteriorate grow old, in other words, and grad-ually become lifeless. Pearls are most subject tos fate, and no means have been found to restore them to life.

Among infirmities to which precious tones are Mable is one common to all colored stones, that of fading, or losing color when long exposed to the light The emerald, the sapphire, and the ruby suffer the least, their colors being as nearly permanent as colors can be vet experiments made a few years ago in Paris and Berlin to defermine the deterioration of colorless gems through exposure showed that even these suffered, a ruby which had lain for two years in a show window being perceptibl ylighter in tint dhan its original mate, which was kept in darkness.

The causes of the change are very clear, even to expert chemists, but t is evident that the action of the ligar on the coloring multier of the gen effects a deterioration, slow but exceedingly sure.

In the case of the garnet and topaz the change is more rapid than in thus of the ruby and sapphire, but there is a curious difference in the result n topaz and garnet, for while the latter grows lighter, the former appears to become cloudy and dull in hue, losing much of the brightness character-

stic of a newly cut gem. For ages the opal has had the unnviable reputation of being the most unlucky of gems, and it is believed the jewelers themselves were originally responsible for some of the superstitions and hard luck stories connected with it, since to the polishers and setters it is one of the most woublesome gems on their list.

Microtonists say that the prismatic myrlads of minute cracks in the body f the stone, the edges of which re flect the light at different angles and give the hues so much admired. A stone full of cracks is liable to split in two at any time, and disasters of this cind, especially in the process of grinding and polishing, have occurred so often that every gem polishing house has its store of hard luck stories in

connection with the opal.

After the gem is set and sold the oad is taken off the mind of the man facturer and transferred to that of he wearer. Onals that have success fully passed the ordeals of grinding, polishing and setting do not often rack afterward, but it is best not to expose them to even moderate heat involved by the wearer sitting in front of an open fire, for the opal is com posed principally of silicic acid, with a combination which renders them very treacherous objects. The idea that they bring disaster to the weater may be dismissed as superstitious. Of all precious stones, however, the

opal is most open to be diseased.— New York Herald.

Pidgin English. The curious vernacular known as

oldgin English is a strange mixture of English. Chinese and Portuguese, and is used by most of the natives at Hong. kong and other Chinese ports in their intercourse with foreigners. Its basis consists in turning the consonants "r into "i" and "v" into "b." adding a "ev" or "ee" to most words, and, above all, the constant use of the word "pidgin," which means business in the most extended sense of the word. Not long since a gentleman in Hongkong interrupted by his servant, a boy of 14, who rushed into the office in an around manner to inform his master that his wife had presented him with a daughter. He gracefully and deliately made the announcement in pilgin English in these words: Smith bah got one piecee small cow

Telegrams of Congratulation.

"Sending a telegram," says a Phila-delphia telegraph man, "Is serious bursiness for the ordinary man or woman. They think its expensive, and only use the wires when they have to. There's one exception, however, and a kind of complimentary husiness that nost people would never expect Whenever there's a Hebrew wedding, that is of any importance, we handle scores of congratulations, hundreds sometimes, from all parts of the coun-They are sent with directions to deliver at a certain hour, and we generally send them all to the house or the pince where the reception is held in one bunch. Its a good thing for the company, for the senders don't count the words, and the their telegrams without any revision. Some they run up to 100 or 150 words." Samerime

The school children of Sweden plant about 600,000 trees every year.

MOVING A MOUNTAIN.

Done In a Hurry by the Use of a Hundred Thousand Pounds of Powder.

A great section of the mountain at San Delgo overhanging Morena dam on one side was torn off by 100,000 pounds of powder, lifted several feet straight up, and then pushed bodily forward forty or fifty feet, brombling over the mighty gorge below the dam, and then falling with an awful roar 125 feet, to remain hereafter for all time as the bulwark of the great dam being built to impound water for the city. The dam is 43 miles east of the city.

For two months or more preparations had been made for the monster blast. in common with another blast that is nearly ready. The plan was to cut tunnels into the side of the mountain at various points about the bed of the creek, and to place in these tunuels, first, great stores, of black powder, which ignites slower than glant powder and therefore, has more pushing power and less shattering effect. On the surface and in places through the mountain side were placed big deposits of glant powder for the purpose of shattering the mass and lifting it up. According to plans the black powder when it exploded would harl the mass straight forward, making a bridge of granite across the gorge and blocking

The plans were carried out with the greatest care. Danger was constantly feared from the great mines of powder, but all went well, and the blast was finally ready. A lot of insulated electric wires, connecting with each deposit of powder and attached to exploders, were gathered into one circuit in a tunnel across the gorge and above the blast, where the foreman, John Duggan, stationed thimself to press the out-

At 2:45 o'clock the signal was passed. along that all was ready. The workmen had posted themselves at a safe distance and eagerly watched to see the stimendons break in the billside Foreman Duggan closed the switch, and a wonderful scene instantly fol-The side of the opposite bill. composed of great boulders and masses of granite in dikes, quivered, rose from ts bed of centuries and shot out thousands of little squirming tongues of dust, that gave the whole hill a peculiar fuzzy appearance. This was for a fraction of a second. A growl, like the ingry diapason of the ocean, sounded deep down in the hill, and before the spectators recovered their equilibrium after the earthquake the mass was fallng:

An incessant rattle of rock filled the air like a regiment of musketry. Dust arose in billows and hung over the wrecked hill for an hour. The falling of small rock continued for almost as long. When the dust cleared away it was found that the blast had disloded n mass of rock 400 feet up and down stream, and an average of sixty feet n height, completely bridging the canon. The engineers estimated that the mount dislodged weighed 150,000 tons. The rock was thrown exactly as the engineers had planned.-San Francisco Chronicle.

Spain's Possessions Abroad. The only possessions now left to Spain besides Cuba are Puerto Rico, in he West Indies, and the Philippines in

The island of Puerto Rico is more populous than Cuba, quite as rich and productive and almost as disaffected. The Spanish governmen has been bliged to ncrease its forces there for fear of an outbreak.

There is rebellion also in the Philippine islands. The principal islands are Luzon, Mindanao, Panay, Zebu, Bohol, Leyte, Samar, Africans, Masbate, Jolo, Solo and Sulu. The total area is 116,256 square miles and the population something over 7,000,000. The fatitude of the archipelago is slightly lower, but the temperature about the same as that of Cuba, with fresh sea breezes. The tslands, howver, are not considered healthy. Cold weather is unknown, but terrible hurricanes are of frequent occurrence. Diseases of the digestive organs are prevalent, and European residents fall an

The Philippines are high and mountalinous, with large tracts of virgin forests, and are chiefly remarkable for an enormous variety of natural produots. There are ninety-nine different kinds of rice, indigo, Indian corn, cotton, cocoa, robacco, wheat, coffee, sweet potatoes, honey, black pepper and other spices, orchil, brimstone, swallow nests, fortoise shell, motherof-pearl, wax, tar, logwood and innumerable kinds of fruit. There are also many precious woods and consid-

erable unexploited mineral wealth. The islands are inhabited almost en-tirely by native Malays and Chinese, with a sprinkling of half-breeds and whites. The natives work at cabinetmaking, hat-plaiting, weaving, em-broidery, etc. The principal agricultural product is tobacco.

Burning Bank Notes.

The novel spectacle of a steamer heing stoked with bank notes was recently witnessed at a Mediterranean port. Forty-five sacks of apparently valuable paper was tossed into the furnace of the vessel's boiler under the longing eyes of the stokers, who stood resuvely by with an evidently burning desire to possess themselves of at least a handful of that which they somewhat inelegantly styled rum fuel." The notes were cancelled documents of the Bank of Algiers. whose manager superintended the oneration of their absolute combustion

> Clad They Were'nt Clerical. well known Worcester clergyman

tells a good-story at his own expense, says the Boston Record. In als younger days he was tramping through the White mountains with a companion, who was also a clergyman. day they mounted the driver's seat of a storge conch. The driver was an interesting character, loaded with good stories. The three speedily became friendly, and it was with reductance that they parted at the end of the journey. "I'm glad ter hev met yer, journey. "I'm glad ter bev met yer, tellers." said the driver, in farewell. 'Yer see, I haven't seen a man this summer exceptin' ministers."

WAS THERE FRAUD IN THE ELECTION OF 1896?

If So, Was It in Republican or Democratic States?

Some Startling Figures Showing Systematic Suppression of Republican Votes.

The South Would Have Given a Majority for Mckinley, as Did the North, Could Her Voters Have Had Fair Treatment.

A Non-Partisan Discussion of the Election-Results Based Upon Official Figures.

The final count by Congress of the electric Minnesota toral vote, coupled with the various Oregon charges which have been made by differ. California ent people of excessive votes in certain of the Northern States and suppression of the Republican votes in the South, suggest a careful study of the figures of the election in the light of those of other elections and records of population as well as

Gov. Altgeld and Senator Allen have charged a fraudulent excess of votes in nearly all of the close States which were carried by the Republicans in the late, campaign, including Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Oregon, California, West Virginia, Maryland and even Pennsylvania. Senator Allen published as an official document a paper containing a charge of this character and also introduced a resolution calling for an investigation, but lution calling for an investigation, but has not up to this time made any move in the way of even asking consideration for his resolution. Fortunately, it is possible by examining the figures of the census of 1890 to get a

pretty fair idea as to whether the alleged vote in any State was actually in excess of the number of voters in the State. The of the number of voters in the State. The census of 1890 shows the number of males above the age of twenty-one in each State and it is reasonable to assume that there has been a very material increase in the number of males of voting age in all parts of the source of the country and consider in the Min. outhor of males or voting age in all parts of the country, and especially in the Mississippi valley, in the six years between the date of the census and the election of 1896. This makes it comparatively easy to examine in an intelligent way the charges of fraud as made by Senator Allen and Gov. Altgeld.

Let us examine a few of these charges. Let us examine a few of these charges. In Ohio Mr. Allen charges that the "fraudulent excess" of votes in 1898 was 94,500. Let us see. Ohio, according to his figures gave 1,011,576 votes. There were in Ohio in 1890, according to the census, 1,016,464 males of voting age, or more than 5,000 in excess of the number of votes cent in 1896. Ohio increased her nore than 3,000 in excess of the number of votes cast in 1896. Ohio increased her population 14.83 per cent in the decade from 1880 to 1890, and it is reesonable to assume that, with the great prosperity which has attended her development of in the past few years, the increase of population from 1800 to 1806 has been at a very low estimate, ten per cent, which would bring the male population of 21 manufactories in the natural gas region in the past few years, the population from 1890 to 1896 has been, at population from 1890 to 1896 has been, at a very low estimate, ten per cent, which would bring the male population of 21 years and upwards, up to 1,117,000, or 1892 was evidently the lightest in proportion to the voting population that has been casts, yet Mr. Allen charges officially, but admits that he does not know by what the process he arrives at the conclusion, that 94,500 "fraudulent excess" of votes was 1892, should be an unusually large one, east in that State.

In Indiana and Illinois the total numbered in the location was more intense than was perhaps—ever felt before, at

and Illinois the total number of votes cast in 1896 slightly exceeds the total number of males above 21 years of age shown by the census of 1890 in those States. In Illinois the excess of votes in 1890 in that State is less than 19,000. Illinois gained in population in the decade from 1880 to 1890 24.32 per cent. In yiew of the great number of neonle drawn to of the great number of people drawn to Chicago during the World's Fair period, many of whom remained there, it is reasonable to suppose that the rate of gain since 1890 has been quite as rapid and that the increase of population and in the number of persons of varing age is fully number of persons of voting age is fully 16 per cent. This would bring the number of males of voting age in the State up to 1,243,000, or 232,000 in excess of the number of votes actually east. In Indiana the increase of population has been much more rapid probably than in Illinois, because of the wonderful development of the sections of the contest of the sections. the natural gas region of that State, where industries have been extremely active and prosperous, even while there was depresprosperous, even wante there was depleted sion and absolute inactivity in nearly all other parts of the country. The total other parts of the country. The total nale population of Indiana above 21 years of age in 1890 was 595,066, but with the menal growth of population which it has had since that time, it has probably increased 100,000, so that there is every reason to believe that the total number of voters in the State was, in 1896, nearly or quite 700,000, while the total number of votes cast was only 637,284.

The Voters Did Not All Vote It is unnecessary to pursue in detail the exestigation of the relation of the votes investigation of the relation of the votes cast to the voting population in all the States charged with a "fraudulent excess" of votes in Senator Alleu's official paper. The following table gives the number of males of voting age in each of the States in question in 1890 and beside it the number of the states and the states in the states are states and the states in the states and the states are states and the states are states and the states are states are states and the states are states ber of votes cast in 1896. When it is remembered that the natural growth of population in these States in the six years since the census of 1800 is from 10 to 15 per cent it will be seen that in no case was the vote actually cast in 1896 nearly age of 21 years which must have been in these States on Nov. 3 1806

Table showing the number of males of

	mental and the	number o
votes cast in	1896:	•••
	Males above	A
	21 years of	Votes cas
and the second	age in 1890,	in 1896.
Pennsylvania	1,461,869	1,188,35
Maryland	270,738	240,866
Ohio	1,016,464	1,011,570
Michigan	617,455	544,278
Indiana	595,066	637,28
Illinois	1,072,663	1,091,166
Kentucky	450,792	445,93
Iowa	520,332	521,55
Wisconsin	461,722	448,10

Minnesota ..., 376,036 341,539 Oregon ..., 111,744 96,846 California ..., 462,289 294,000 The student of the above table should

bear in mind constantly that it is entirely proper to add from ten to fifteen per cent to the figures of the first column in order to obtain approximately the number of male persons of voting age in the States in question at the time of the vote about which Mr. Allen complains, Nov. 3, 1896. The Vote of 1892 Was a Light One.

There is another way of looking at it, and a way which Senator Allen seems to and a way which Senator Allen seems to have entirely overlooked. He apparently bases his assumption as to the number of votes to which each State is entitled upon the number of votes cast in 1892, since he includes in his table the figures of that election and compares those of 1896 with them. Had he taken the trouble to ex amine the figures of the presidential elec-tions during the past twenty years he would have found that the vote of 1892 was the lightest in proportion to the pop-ulation that has been cast in a presidential election for many years; perhaps the light est at any time since the close of the war est at any time since the close of the war. Certainly the percentage of gain in the total vote in 1802 over the preceding presidential election is lighter than has been the case in any presidential election since 1872.—The following tuble gives the number of votes cast in each presidential election since 1868, the increase in the number of votes was the supersidential election since 1868, the increase in the number of votes and the career of the supersidential election since 1868, the increase in the number of votes and the career of the supersidential election since 1868, the increase of the supersidential election since 1868, the increase of the supersidential election since 1868. ber of votes and the percentage of in

crease.

Table showing the total vote cast in each presidential election since 1808, the gain in the number of votes in each election and the percentage of gain in the number of votes cast:

mumber D.	L' TOTCE CASC.		
		Gain over.	
		receding	
		esidential	Per cent
	vote cast.		of gain.
	. 6,466,165		12.9
	8,412,733		30.1
	. 9,209,406		0.4
1884	.10,044,085	-835,570-	9.1
1888	.11,380,860	1,335,875	13.3
1892	.12,059,351	678,491	5.9
1896	.13,951,283	1.891,932	15.6
It will l	e seen by a	study of t	he above
table that	the vote of	1892 was a	n unusu-
	one, being		
per cent c	ver that of	the precedi	ing presi-
dential el	ection. This	is the lov	vest gain
made at a	ny time in th	be quarter	of a cen-

terest in the election was more intense than was perhaps—ever felt before, at least in the memory of the present gen-eration. An examination of the percent-age column, however, will show that the actual increase over 1800-was only 15.6 per cent, while in 1876 the increase over per cent, while in 1876 the increase over the preceding presidential election was 30.1 per cent, and the increase in 1888 over that in 1884 was 13.3 per cent, nearly as much as 1896, on which occasion the interest in the campaign was unusually great and the efforts to rally every vote, by both edge were overstical. great and the efforts to fally every vote, by both sides, were exceptional. A study of this table will show to those who examine it that it cannot be successfully charged that the total vote of the nation in 1896 was excessive or out of proportion in its increase, especially when it is remembered that the vote of 1892 was unusually light and that the percentage of the contract of the structure of the contract o gain is estimated upon that light vote

gain is estimated upon that light yote.

In order to give, however, those who assume an excessive vote in certain States, the full advantage of every fact, let us examine the votes in the States of which Mr. Allen complains and compare them with the vote of 1892, confessedly a light vote. Pennsylvania increased her vote in 1806 184 par cent as commerced with the vote. Pennsylvania increased her vote in 1806 18.4 per cent, as compared with the vote of 1892, and Mr. Allen, complains that there was a "fraudulent excess" of 94,000 in Pennsylvania's vote. He makes no complaint, however, of the fact that the State of Montuna, which was as exprest for the free coingre of silver as earnest for the free coinage of silver as vas Pennsylvania against it, increased was Fennsylvania against it, increased her yote 21.0 per cent. Indiana incrensed her vote 14.7 in 1896, as compared with 1892, yet Mr. Allen, whose party carried South Dakota, makes no complaint of the fact that South Dakota increased her yote 17.1 per cent, nor does he refer to act that Indiana, in the election of 1876 ract that indiana, in the election of 1876, when she went Democratic, increased her vote 26.3 per cent. I lown increased her vote 17.6 per cent, and Mr. Allen charges 77,500 "fraudulent excess" of votes, but makes no comment on the feet that North Carolina, a Populist State, increased her vote 17.8 per cent, nor does he refer to the fact that Iowa in 1876 increased her the fact that Iowa in 1806 increased her vote 35 per cent. California increased her vote 9.1 per cent in 1896, as compared with 1892, and Mr. Allen charges 22,000 "fraudulent excess" of votes, but makes no reference to the fact that his own State, Nebraska, increased her vote 11.1. State, Accrassa, increased her vote 11.1. per cent in the same election. Maryland increased her vote 12.9 per cent in 1836, as compared with 1892, and although Mr. Allen. charges a "fraudulent excess" of 8,700, he raises no objection to the fact that ten States, giving their votes to the Populist-Democratic candidate, increased their votes in a much greater ratio than their votes in a much greater ratio than

lid Maryland, nor does he refer to the fact

that Maryland herself, in 1888, when she

6 over her own presidential vote in the pre-

Democratic, gained 13.5 per cent

ceding election. Ohio, of which Mr. Allen complains as casting 94,500 "fraudulent excess" of votes, increased her vote 19.1 per cent in 1896 over 1892, yet Mr. Allen contemplates with entire calmness the fact that Wyoming, a State as ar the fact that wyoning a State as ar-dently for the free coinage of silver as was Ohio against it, increased her vote 25.8 per cent in the same election. He also complains bitterly of Minnesota, which he says cast 12,100 "fraudulent excess" of votes in the election of 1896, but he omits to call attention to the fact that Minnesota's vote in 1866, was netunlthat Minnesota's vote in 1896 was actual that Allinesota 8 vote in 1830 was actually 8.9 per cent less than Her own vote in the presidential election of 1892. Her vote in 1892 was 374.807, and that of 1896 341,5397, a fulling off of 23,000 votes, but as 107,000 of the votes of 1892 were cast as 107,000 of the votes of 1892 were cast by the Union Labor party, which afterwards merged with the Popullists, Mr. Allen makes no complaint of the vote of 1892, which was a gain of 42.1 per cent over that of 1888, while the 1888 vote was a gain of 38.4 per cent over that of 1884. Illinois increased her vote in 1892 and Mr. Allen charges a "fraudulent excess" of votes amounting to 137,000. Yet he offers no complaint over the fact that Mississippi increased her vote 31.9, or that Florida, the birthplace of Populism, increased her vote 30.5 per cent in 1896, as compared with 1892, nor does he refer to the fact vote 30.5 per cent in 1896, as compared with 1892, nor does he refer to the fact that Illinois also guined 25.8 per cent in 1876. The highest percentage of guin of any State in which Mr. Allen charges a "fraudulent excess" of votes is Kentucky, where the guin was 31.1 per cent, us compared with 1892, and the "fraudulent excess" charged is 43,300. Mr. Allen does not, however, offer any objection whatever to the fact that Idaho, which supported the free coinage of silver as enthusinstically as the Kentuckians opposed it, increased her vote in 1896 52.5 per cent, as compared with 1892, nor does he refer to the fact that Kentucky herself gained as compared with 1892, non does he refer to the fact that Kentucky herself gained 36:1 per cent in the year 1876 and 24.7. in 1888, and also omits to mention that his own State, Nebraska, gained 50.7 per cent in 1888. It may be interesting to see some of these figures side by side, as follows. Table showing the percentage of gain in 1890, compared with 1892, in votes cast in presidential elections:

cant in presidential elections	
Republican States- Democ	
gain in 1896 over gain	
1892— 1892 California 9.1 Nebra	
California 9.1 Nebras	ska 11.1
Maryland 12.9 South	Dakota 17.1
Indiana 14.7 North	Carolina17.8
West Virginia. 16.3 Tenne	ssee20.2
Iowa 17.6 Monta	na21.9
Michigan 18.8 Wyom	ing25.8
Ohio 19.1 Misson	ıri24.8
Wisconsin 20.4 Florid	a30.5
Illinois 24.9 Missis	sippi31.9
Kentucky 30.1 Idaho	52.5
	the state of the s

Where the Real Fraud Was. Where the Rent Fraud Was.

It-must be apparent to anyhody who
takes the trouble to examine the above
figures that the charges of fraud in the
election in the States carried by McKinley are false. Nobody, whatever his political sentiments may be, can doubt that
if he examines carefully these figures,
which are taken from the official publications.

tions.

But how about the South, where the Democracy is always triumphant by one

process or another? It is a notorious fact that in the ex It is a notionous race that in the ex-treme Southern States the colored voters have been disfranchised by one process and another until their participation in national and State elections has practi-cally disappeared. This has been accomcally disappeared. This has been accomplished by various processes at various times, that process which combines the greatest success with the greatest showing of virtue having finally been hit upon in mendments to the State constitutions which require an educational test as a qualification for voting. With a clause in the State constitution requiring each voter to be able to read or "satisfactorily explain" a clause in that instrument itself, and the jury which is to determine whether the reading or "explanation" is well done being "packed" beforehand, it is easy to see that the average colored voter in the South stands little show of an opportunity to cast his vote. This requirein the South stands little show of an op-portunity to east his vote. This require-nient exists in several of the Southern States. In others there is also an educa-tional test in the form of a law which re-quires a separate ballot box for each can-didate with his case is several eardidate with his name printed on the out side, the voter being required to place his ballot for each candidate in its proper box. In order to prevent the successful coaching of voters not able to read the names upon the boxes, the custom is to change the location of the boxes from hour to hour or more frequently if necessary, thus making it absolutely impossible for the voter who cannot read to know whether he is putting his ballot in the right box. In some cases it is found more convenient to count the votes cast for Republican cardidate as part for Depropries and vice candidates as cast for Democrats and vice versa, but those are now exceptions and the "educational test" is becoming the popular method in the South for keeping ounds well, prevents charges of violations of law and yet does the business most effectively. That the experiments which the people of the South have been making n the last twenty years in the line of How to Exclude the Black Vote from the Polls," have been highly successful, will be seen from the following votes and figures taken from the official records of Government. Seven of the extrem Southern States, which contain in them selves more than one-half of the entir colored population of the country, are selected as an example. These States occupy the extreme southern belt and in them the art of depriving the negro voter of his right of suffrage seems to have at tained its highest perfection

Suppressing Republican Votes in the The States whose vote will be examine The States whose vote will be examined herewith are South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana. Twenty years ago the art of suppressing the negro vote was in its infancy. In the presidential election of 1876 the total vote returned from thes States amounted to 989,114. Since the States amounted to 583,142. Since that they have gained, according to the United States census, 3,305,405 in population. Yet in the year 1896 they report only 701,011 votes east, an actual loss of 198,108 votes. Here is an example for those who admire the state of the superposition rates. the art of suppressing votes. A gain of 3,306,465 in population and at the same time a loss of 198,103 in the number of votes. A gain of 66 per cent as shown by the official figures and at the same time a the official figures and at the same time a loss of 20 per cent in votes, as also shown by the official figures. That this reduc-tion in the number of votes was caused by keeping away colored Republican voters from the polls is shown by the fact that the percentage of the vote cast for the Republican tickets in these States ha dwindled year by year until it has reache as low a figure as 4 per cent in Alabama in 1892, 3 per cent in Mississippi in 1892, while in Florida and Louisiana no votes

were recorded for the Republican presidential candidates in that year. Not contented with this, the vote was brought down in many of those States even lower in 1896 than in 1892, the number of votes cast being actually less in the recent election than in any which had preced

tion than in any which had preceded it.

The above statements are verified by the following figures taken from the official records of the Government. They indicate the population of those States in 1870 and 1890 as shown by the United States consuls, and also show the total vote in each State in the presidential elections of 1876 and 1890 as shown by official returns. Table showing the population in 1870 and 1890, and also the vote in 1870 and 1890.

1000.		The second of the second
Emily - Not Milabia	Population	Population.
	1870.	1890.
South Carolina	705,606	
Georgia	1,184,100	1,837,353
Florida	187,784	391.422
Alabama		1,513,017
Mississippi	827,922	1,239,060
Arkansas	484,471	1,128,178
Louisiana	726,915	1,118,527
医圆面 化二丁烷 电放热器	Vote	Vote
	1876.	1896.
South Carolina	182,766	68,938
Georgia		162,744
Elorida	46,776	
Alabama	171,697	194,576
Mississippi	. 104,778	69,513
Arkansas	96,740	149,454
Louisiana	. 145,823	101,046
The above table,	it will be se	en, shows a
large gain in the pe	pulation in	each of the
large gain in the pe	obmarion in	each of the

States in question from the census of 187 States in question from the census of 1890. It also shows, however, that in every ease except two the vote of 1890 was much less than that of 1876. The total population in these States increased from about five millions in 1870 to nearly eight and a half millions in 1870 to the total vote feel from 939.

in 1870 to nearly eight and a half millions in 1890, yet the total vote fell from 939, 000 in 1876 to 791,000 in 1890.

The detail of the vote by States with the gain in population and loss in votes is shown in the tables which follow.

Table showing by States the gain in population in twenty years and gain or loss in votes in the corresponding period:

Gain in Gain or loss

	Guin in	Gain or tops
	population '	in vote
	20 years.	20 years.
S. Carolina.	446,540	Loss 113,828
Georgia		Loss 17,770
Florida	263,038	Loss 2,636
Alabama	516.025	Gain 22,879
Mississippi	461.638	Loss 95,265
Arkansas	643,708	Gain 52,714
Louisiana .	391.672	Loss 44,777
		ستنفسده

Totals ...3,366,462 Net loss 195,003 Table showing by States the percentage of gain in population in twenty years and

	Percentage	Percentage
	of gain in	of gain or
	population	loss of vote
J. 1. C. S.	in 20 years.	in 20 years.
S. Carolina.	Gain 63	Loss 62
	Gain 53	Loss 10
Florida	Gain 108	Loss 4
	Gain 51	Gain 13
	Gain 55	Loss 57
Arkansas	Gain 132	Gain 54
Louisiana		Loss 31

ELECTION FIGURES. The Story of the Presidential Canvass

of 1598 in a Nutshell.

The canvass of the electoral vote for President and Vice-President in the two nouses of Congress-presents some interesting figures. The popular and electoral esting figures. esting agures, vote were as follows:

McKinley. Bryan
6 454.94;

22022(210)
Popular vote7,105,959 6,454,943
Electoral vote 271 178
States 23 22
The number of votes cast shows that
the majority of McKinley over Bryan, and
plurality over all, indicates a decisive vic-
tory for the Republican party. Old party
lines were obliterated, and a high principle.
was vindicated by men who believed in
the honor of the nation above mere party
adherence. The total result of the can-
vass is exhibited in the following figures:
Total popular vote
McKinley over Bryan 651,016
McKinley over all
National Democratic vote 132,870
Prohibition vote 131,870
Socialist Labor vote 36,260
E Cilves monte

Socialist Labor vote 39,200
Free Silver people 13,873
Popular vote 1892 12,591,351
Increase in four years 1,284,202
Electoral vote for Watson 2
Bryan received the total Populist vote of 1892, in addition to which was the Ropublican silver vote, as well as the vote of those Democrats who "voted first, and read the platform afterwards." This accepts for the large number of votes cast read the platform afterwards." This accounts for the large number of votes cast for him. From Missouri he received the highest number of electoral votes—seventeen. The votes of nine States were given him, the highest of which had only four electors. The cancass indicates a en him, the highest of which had only four electors. The canrass indicates a divergence in the votes of States contrasted by the moral lines of wealth and population. For McKinley the votes from the prosperous, conservative and largely wealthy and populated States were almost manimous. Bryan's strength lay in thos States consisting mainly of territory and not of people. The figures and facts show that after all, while the plurality of Mr. McKinley was great, yet the comparisons of territories make it still more signifi-

DEMOCRACY AND POPULISM.

unt,-St. Joseph Heral

They Cannot Co-operate—Remains but One Course for the Democrate. There is no possibility of amalgamation between Democrats and Populists; as the principles for which they stand will no ore mix than oil and water. It require more mix than on and water. It requires no particular powers of political prophecy to foresee that the result will be the same as it was in the last national convention of the Democracy—the Populistic forces. vill control it and name the platform and candidates. Making due allowance for the many thousands who voted direct for the many thousands who voted direct-ly with the Republicans, the sound money Democrats can have no reasonable doubt, after their experience in the last cam-paign, that they are in a hopeless minor-ity in their own party, and that the most they can expect to do, either as individuals or as an organization, is to defeat the aims of their former party associates by sup-porting the Republican candidates and platform either directly or through a de-coy organization contributing to the same To recapture and dominate the Democratic organization or to win as a separate organization they have not a ghost of a show. The most effective and ousistent course, therefore, for them to oursue is to take the advice recently give them to the the advice recently give them by Senator Platt, to unite directly bursals is to take the advice leading given to them by Senator Platt, to unite directly with the Republican party.—Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

The truly great are those who con-

PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

SKETCHES OF THE LIVES OF M'KINLEY AND HOBART.

Public and Home Life Interest ingly Outlined.

The new President and Vice-President and their families are naturally subjects of much attention in the public mind and the public eye at the present moment, both in Washington and elsewhere. Both these gentlemen intre theen before the public for some time, and the story of their lives is, boretty well known. It may not be amiss, however, mow that they are just assuming the reins of government, to sketch briefly the career of the President and Vice-President, and to give to those interested some facts relative to their families and home life. The new President and Vice-Presiden

Milliam McKinley celebrated his fifty-third-birthday a few days before his in-auguration. Born Feb. 26, 1844, in the State of Ohio, his career has been a re-markable one and full of activity in public affairs since reaching the age of seventeen. At that early age he entered the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry in teen. At that early age he entered the Twenty-third Ohlo Volunteer Infantry in May, 1861, as a private soldier, serving continuously until the close of the war, when he was mustered out September, 1865, as a captain and brevet major. He was then but 21 years of age. Returning to his home in Stark County, Ohlo, he resumed his studies, making such rapid progress with his pursuit of the law that in 1869, only four years later, he was made prosecuting attorney for his county, which position he filled with honor to himself and satisfaction to the people of his county until 1871. His success in this work was such as to clearly point to him as valuable for service in more important fields, and he was elected to the Forty-fifth Congress as member of the House of Representatives, taking his seat in that body when it met in special session Oct. 15, 1877. It is a somewhat singular coincidence that he himself will call a special session of the Fifty-fifth Congress, twenty years from the time that he sat as a member of the special session of the Forty-fifth Congress.

as a member of the special session of the Forty-affit Congress.

His congressional career was an interesting one, indicating from the first that his constituents had made no mistake in placing in his hands the responsible business assigned to him. From the beginning of his work he developed a special interest in tariff matters and maintained that est in farifi matters and maintained that interest through term after term until reaching the Fifty-first Congress, the careful, persistent work which he had done in his earlier years proved the turning point in his career. He was the candidate for the Speakership, but fate seemed to have reserved for him the higher didn'te for the Speakership, but the higher honor of the presidency, for his defeat for candidate as Speaker was followed by his appointment as chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and he thus became leader of the Republican majority in the Fifty-first Congress, which cnacted what has since been known as the "McKinley tariff act." That act, taking effect but a short time prior to the national election, had not time to prove its value, which, as a result, went Democratic, as did also the presidential election which followed two years later, by which the control of Congress and the presidency was swept into Democratic hands. Meantime, however, the McKinley tariff law had made a record for itself which has since proved so valuable as to commend since proved so valuable as to commend to the public for the presidency the man whose name it bears, and when its work whose name it bears, and when its workings were compared with the Democratic fariff law which was enacted three years later, the comparison proved so favorable that in 1896 the people of the country voted not only to elect William Mc-Kinley President, but to put into Congress a power which could sweep off from the statute books the Democratic tariff law, and enact one framed upon the general lines which gave prosperity during the years the McKinley law was in operation.

Mr. McKinley, at the close of his congressional career, was soon taken up by the people of his State and made Governor of Ohio in 1891 and again in 1893, by an

of Ohio in 1801 and again in 1803, by an enormous majority.

In his home and family life Major Mc-Kinley is extremely happy, though a shadow has been cast over it by the loss of his two children, both of whom died in early life. Mrs. McKinley is a native of Canton, which has been Major McKinley's home for many years, and is the daughter of James Saxton, whose father was for sixty years editor of the "Ohio Repository," published at Canton, and still a prominent paper in the State. Mr. Saxton, who was a hanker, placed his Saxton, who was a banker, placed his daughter, at the termination of her coldaughter, at the termination of her col-lege life, in his bank, where she acted as eashier until her marriage with William McKinley, Jan. 25, 1871. Mrs. Wikin-ley always accompanied her husband dur-ing his life in Washington, but being an invalid, was able to appear but little in invalid, was able to appear but little in social life, though she was extremely popular with those who were so fortunate as to make her acquaintance. She has, during the past few years somewhat improved in health, and although the duties of the mistress of the White House are of an exacting nature, it is hoped that she will be the transparent beautiful. will be able to assume them without on dangering her health.

Vice President Hobart.
Garret A. Hobart, who is to serve as
lice-President during the term of Presi-Vice-President during the term of President McKinley, was born at Long Branch, N. J., in 1844. He was graduated from Rutgers College before he was 20 years old, and studied law with Socrates Tuttle the Paterson, being admitted to the bar in 1866. In 1872 he was elected a member of the New Jersey House, and was relected and chosen Speaker. He declined an election in 1875 and in 1877 he was elected Senator from Passaic County. He was re-elected to that position and served until the expiration of the year 1882, being president pro tem of that body for the Inst two years of his service. In 1884 the last two years of his service. In 188ie was nominated by the Republican car he was nominated by the Republican can-cus of the Legislature for United States Scuator, but was not elected, as the Leg-islature was Democratic, and John R. Mc-Pherson was chosen. In 1884 he became a member of the Republican National

In business life he has been energetic In business life he has been energetic and active. He is president of the Passaic Water Company, the Aquackaknonek Water Company, the Paterson Railroad Company's consolidated lines, the Morris County Railroad and the People's Gas Company. He is a director in several na tional banks, including the First National of Paterson and the Paterson Savings In He is also on the dir

and Western Railroad, the Lehigh and Hudson River Railroad, the Barbour Bros. Company, the Barbour Flax Spinning Company, the Pioneer Silk Company, the American Cotton Oil Company and some forty or more additional corporations. With many of these concerns he holds the position of legal adviser. Mr. Hobart is a resident of Paterson, where he has a beautiful home, which is the center of the social amenities of the city. Mr. Hobart will reside temporarily in one of the hotels in Washington, fon although a wealthy man, he has up to this. and Western Railroad, the Lehigh and

though a wealthy man he has up to this time omitted the selection of a permanent residence for himself for the term of his service in Washington. His family consists of a wife and one son of twelve years of age; their daughter, who is spoken of

of age; their daughter, who is spoken of as an especially attractive young lady, having died in Rome a few years since. Mrs. Hobart is highly spoken of by those who have known her in social life in New Jersey, and will doubtless prove helpful to Mrs. McKinley in the official social duties which devolve upon the head of an administration.

DYING, A HUNDRED A DAY.

The Veterans of the Late War Page.

The Veterans of the Late War Passing Rapidiy Away.

The veteran Union soldiers are dying at the rate of one hundred a day. That is what statistics of the Grand-Amy, and of the pension office show. Away back in the days when the battles were being fought the news that in any day's engagement one hundred men had given up, their lives would have pierced the hearts of waiting millions, would have deepened the spoom that overhung the land. In many battles thousands rather than hundreds were the victims, but days and weeks, even months, elapsed before the record of the dead was lengthened. It was not every day in the hercest, bitterest, bloodiest days of the war that a hundred men fell from the ranks, with their pulses stilled forever. Those who did die then were mourned, not alone by their own mothers and sisters and sweethearts sitting in their length wares har but her the remember in their length wares. and sisters and sweethearts sitting in their lonely homes, but by the sympathetic heart of the nution. They ranked as heroes, as martyrs, as men worthy of all honor. They had given up homes and the pursuits of peace for their country's sake; they had low their lives and it bester. nonor. They had given up homes and the pursuits of peace for their country's sake: they had lost their lives, and in losing won everlasting fame. But of the two millions of men-emisted a vast number escaped the bullets of the enemy, the bursting shells, the starvation prison camps and the scarcely less fatal hardships of field life. They came home and took up individual life again, but not where they had laid it down—oh, no; the threads had been broken that connected these returned soldiers with their former existence. They labored under certain disadvantages at first on account of this lack, but the soldierly qualities they had gained as a compensation carried them through and they have made good citizens in peace, as was to be expected of men who were equal to their duty in great emergency. They have served their country and their fellow-creatures well in whatever capacity they have been tried, but the sold less that the characteristics that the the characteristics and their fellow-creatures well in whatever capacity they have been tried, but they had the second all the control of the control of the capacity they have been tried, but they had been tried that the capacity they have been tried. try and their fellow-creatures well in whatever capacity they have been tried, but through all the years since the war the soldier spirit in them has been discernible. As they pass on, one hundred a day, they may have assurance that those years and their glories are to grow brightyears and their giories are to grow bright-er and brighter in the country's record; that they mark an epoch whose impor-tance is not yet to be measured. If the veteran as an individual craves a little share of this praise and esteem it is a hu-man hunger, and should be gratified. For the service that he and his comrades rendered was great. And they are dying, one hundred a day!—Indianapolls Journal.

OUR CASH PER CAPITA

It Is Increasing Steadily and Exceeds, That of Nearly Every Nation. The monthly statement from the Treasiry Department shows that there was in ury Department snows that there was in circulation on the first day of February, \$1,665,077,688, being an increase of \$76,-257,081 over the amount in circulation on the same date last year.— Estimating the population at 72,288,000, this divergence in the content of the content of the con-

this gives a per capita circulation of \$23.05, being perhaps the largest of any of the leading nations of the earth, except

the leading nations of the earth, except France.

The circulation of gold coin on Manday last was \$645.548,492. One year ago it was \$490.262,686, being a gain of \$146,-293,896. This great increase in our stock of gold is primarily due to the great trade balance which came up in our favor last

ear...
It does not require so great a volume of noney to do a given amount of business as it did five or ten years ago. This is one of the reasons why so niuch cash is lying idle in the banks now. A country merchant can fill a small store-with \$3,000 worth of dry goods. Five or ren years ago it would have required \$5,000 to do it. An individual can buy his clothing, furniture and simplies for much less money than for supplies for much less money than for merly. So that, it will be seen, the business of the country can be done successfully with relatively a smaller volume of money than at any time, perhaps, in our

This fact, taken in connection with the This fact, taken in connection with the other fact that we have a larget per capita circulation than we had a few years ago, or at any time in the history of our country, strips naked the plea that all the ills of mankind are due to the searcity of money. The people need more collaterals and better prices for their products. The one is largely a matter of individual effort; the other, of supply and demand. How to regulate the latter is not only the problem of the age, but it has been the problem of all the ages. problem of all the ages.

BUSINESS IMPROVING.

A Stage of Substantial Improvement

Entered Upon.
During the past week the marked improvement in tone noted two weeks ago has more than been retained. There has been an increase in the volume of transactions, and a further moderate advance in prices; with little disposition to realize upon the higher range of values now. on the higher range of values now es tablished. The buying of bonds for in costment has been a conspicuous featis The gradual return toward ease in the E ropean money markets has induced more active movement in securities across the Atlantic. In London this change has decloped a return of speculation in Amerfean stocks, and during the week the pur-chases in New York for that market have chases in New York for that market have been larger than for many months, indicating some restoration of confidence in our investments. Mr. Clews thinks the recovery in the investment market is attributable almost entirely to the consciousness that at last we have entered upon a stage of great and substantial im provement in financial conditions .- Dayenport Republican.

MAKING A TARIFF

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE WORKING ON NEW BILL

The Farmers' Interests Being Care fully Studies.

Special correspondence:

Washington, February, 1897. Washington, February, 1897.

The Ways and Means Committee is pushing the work of the new turiff bill as rapidly as possible. One of the most distinguished members of the committee, speaking of the difficulties in the way of framing satisfactorily a tariff bill and the length of time necessary for it, said to your correspondent.

to your correspondent:
"If any mail, no matter how well posted,
will attempt to determine for himself
what ought to be the duty on pyroligneous acid, and then multiply the time occupied in that attempt by the thousands of items in a farif measure, he will get something of an idea of the time and labor required

to complete it."

This suggestion indicates in some degree the amount of labor required to com-plete a bill of this kind and the amount of labor which the Ways and Means Com-mittee is putting on this new measure. The two weeks of hearings which the gave were a small fragment of the amount of labor necessary for the framing of the bill. The statements made before them orally during the fortnight during which they were hearing arguments were a small Proportion only of the material pressed upon them by the friends of the various industries, and especially by the friends of the farmers. Hundreds upon hundreds of written manuscripts and thousands up-on thousands of letters have reached the committee and its members with refer commutee and its members with reference to the various schedules of the tariff bill. No class of citizens has shown a greater interest in the tariff than the farmer, and it may be set down as certain that no class of citizens will get more careful and faithful attention in the framing of the bill than those same farmers. Every question relating to their industries and interests is considered. Many of the important, items relating to their industries have been acted upon ulready, and in all of these the new rates fixed have been such as to give a satisfactory protection. While the figure which has been fixed upon cattle is not quite as high as that of the McKinley law, it is believed to have the the stock be ample to thoroughly protect the stock raisers of the United States against the competition of Mexico and Canada, which were the only countries sending in live stock in competition with our own. On some agricultural products the rates of the McKinley act have been restored. The prosperity of the agriculturist under that law was so strongly marked, and its pop-ularity with the farmers was so great that the committee has cheerfully acted upon the recommendation of representatives of the agricultural interests and restored the McKinley law in a very large proportion of cases. One subject which has given them a great deal of difficulty is that of wool. The Wool Growers' Association has requested a rate of 12 cents per pound on first and second-class wools, with an addition of 3 cents per pound for skirted.

Australian wools, which is very considerably in excess of the rates of the Melkiney law, and also something higher than those suggested by the woolen manufacturers. The members of the commit-

of 8 cents per pound on woolens valued at 16 cents per pound or less, and it is probable that the committee will find some golden mean between these two requests of the wool growers and manufacturers. On the question of reciprocity, nothing has as yet been determined. There is a nas as yet been determined. There is a disposition on the part of the committee to provide a reciprocity clause, but they are finding difficulty in this because of the fact that they do not expect to put sagar on the free list, as was the case under the McKinley law. It will be remembered that reciprocity was made easy under the McKinley law because that act placed sugar on the free list, but gave to the President the right to demand un equal concession in the duties levied on our sugar to come in their ports free of duty sugar to come in their ports tree of duty. The fact, however, that the law which is now being framed is not to put sugar on the free list renders it more difficult to make reciprocity a feature of the new law. Yet it is expected that the bill will, when Yet it is expected that the bill will, when completed, contain such provisions as will make it practicable to again put into operation certain reciprocity arrangements which proved so extremely valuable and added so much to our exports in certain directions during the operations of the McKinley act. No subject has more interested the farmers than that of recip-rority, and while the details of the bill have in this line been completed, they may rest assured that their interests will be guarded in these as in other lines of the

tee are somewhat embarrassed by what

they consider an extreme demand on the part of the Wool Growers' Association, for they feel that if they make the rates of duty on wool excessive it will result

in such an increase in the price of woolen goods as to grow unsatisfactory and re-

sult disadvantageously to the people of the country as well as unpopular in its effect on the public mind. The woolen manufacturers have recommended a rate

The sugar question is one which is still outling the committee. While there was troubling the committee. While there was a recommendation on the part of certain sugar producers in favor of a bounty on beef and cane. Sugar, it is scarcely probable, judging from present indi-cations, that this will be complied with. There will be, however, a sufficient protective rate of duty on sugar to encourage the beet growers of the upper Mississippi valley and Pacific coast, as well as the cane producers of the Southern States

It is probable that the new bill will not At is physical that the new on win not be given to the public until the special session of Congress is called. It is now understood that that session will begin on or about March 15. The committee expects to have the bill ready by that time, and i is understood that about two weeks of discussion will be considered sufficient in the House. Of the passage of the bill there, there of course is no doubt, for the Hous will be thoroughly Republican, and it is understood that the Democrats do not expect to make any factious opposition to the bill. What will develop when the bill comes into the Senate nobody knows. The silver people are remaining silent, and is the public is to judge by their attitude in

the past there is no reason to hope for co-operation on their part in anything pro-posed by the Republicans. There is, how ever, reason to believe that there will be sufficient co-operation on the part of the sufficient co-operation on the part of the gold Democrats to bring about the passage of the bill in the Senate after a reasonable discussion. Senator-elect McDarery, of Louisiana, although a Democrat, has already expressed his intention to support a reasonable protective bill, and it is probable that certain of the gold Democrats will take similar action in case their votes are necessary to put the bill upo the statute books,

GEORGE MELVILLE.

DECLINE OF ERYANISM,

His Rapid Disappearance Is Evidence that His Is a "Lost Cause"

Perhaps the only thing in American politics more remarkable than the rapid and picturesque rise of the silver movement before the last presidential election is the precipitous downward tendency of

in the precipitous downward tendency of the same movement since the defeat of its vociferous prophet, William J. Bryan. As the period of soher afterthought lengthens out, and as the time for the in-auguration of President McKinley draws near the conviction is forced upon Republicans that they were unnecessarily alarmed and upon Popocrats that they were foolishly hopeful.

The delusion that Bryan was dramatically and the state of the

ally near the goal, and that he could keep any near the goal, and that he couls keep up the fever of silver enthusiasm for four years and win, hands down, in 1900, was soon dispelled. When the clamorous din of his oratory died away, all the enthusiasm went with it. Among his followers the bitterness of first disappointment has been followed by the hopelessness of utter desnair.

A careful study of the official returns has convinced the sincere men of all political faiths that McKinley's victory was, with one exception, the most sweeping in the history of the country, and that Bry-an's defeat was a deliberate, honest and mighty protest against dangerous falla-cies, designed to mislead the anthinking

and catch the time serving.

Considering normal conditions, the most considering normal conditions, the most emphatic repudiation of Bryanism came from the States where he expounded his doctrines most persistently. In the eight-cen decisive McKinley States McKinley's majority over Bryan was 1,548,000, with 241 electoral votes, not to speak of the 30 additional electoral votes received in

the close States.

Mr. Bryan still travels about considera-bly, but he can lose himself in a crowd just the same as any other crizen. His goings and comings are no longer an nounced. Since his defeat he has made two visits to this city, and on each occa-sion the only one so poor to do him rever-ence was his friend Robidoux, the Union avenue saloonkeeper.

In politics it is possible to set in motion a great wave on a false issue; but when on a false issue; but when

There is nothing unique in the negle Mr. Bryan. He is simply the champ of a lost cause.—Kansas City Journal.

THE TARIFF WILL PASS

Democrats to Join with Republicans in Favor of a Protective Measure. Unless the most experienced observers

in Washington are greatly deceived, says an exchange, the Republicans need have no anxiety about the passing of the Re-publican tariff bill by the Senate, even if publican tariff bill by the Senate, even if the Republican Senators are not a majority. There will be no serious opposition to such a tariff bill as the Ways and Means Committee is framing. Democratic Senators may offer some opposition, but it will be perfunctory. This is because there are not a dozen free traders in Congress such as there used to be, and possibly fewer advocates of high tariff. The free trader is now confined to the additorial room or the recitation rooms of editorial room or the recitation rooms of a few colleges. The experience of the past few years, has modified the free trader who has connection with business. As for the people generally, they attribute the stagnation in business to the present tariff. Democrats in Congress who were free traders are now in favor of a reve-nue tariff which will give incidental protection. The new Dingley tariff bill will be a moderate measure, say those who know about it. It will give protection to home industries, but such protection as is compatible with an increase of revenue To such a measure there will be no serious opposition. Even the silverites, who a year ago threatened to antagonize any revenue measure which does not include the free coinage of fifty-cent dollars, have wisely come to the conclusion that such a line of action would be unwise, and would hurt their cause: Democrats, who are now chiefly from the South, see the folly of opposing a tariff which will interest the conclusion of the conclusion of the conclusion of the conclusion. sure ample revenue at a time when the deficit is at the rate of sixty or seventy million dollars a year.

WAGES IN EUROPE.

A Comparison with the Figures Paid

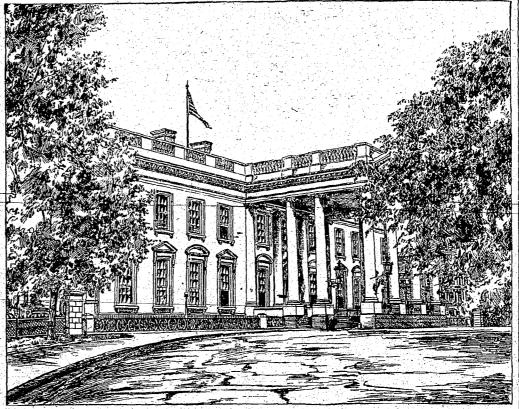
in America.

The recent annual report of the Massa chusetts bureau of statistics of labor con tains a careful comparison of wages and prices here-and abroad. Chief Wadlir ascertains that during the period 1860-1883 wages were 75.4 per cent higher in Massachisetts than in Great Britain, and the general average weekly wage is now 77 per cent higher. As to the items entering into the cost of

per cent higher in 1983 in Massachusetts than in Great Britain—and of his figures 11:49 per cent was due to the single item higher rents, leaving only 5.81 as the higher average cost of food, clothing and

other necessaries.
Of course, the Massachusetts workm Of course, the Massachusetts workman spends more money than his English cou-sin—he can afford to. He carns 75.4 per cent more,—He-expends 11.40 per cent more because of his higher rent, and 5.81 nore begause of this lightly rent, and 3.81 per cent more on account of the higher cost of certain necessaries of life. Then beyond this, as Chief Wadhir's figures show, he expends voluntarily 31.12 per cent to maintain that higher standard of American living generally which is re flected in his higher reut. The Mussachu Hected in his higher roll. The Mussachu-setts workman, native or naturalized, demands a larger house and more con-reniences than he or his ancestors, were satisfied with in the "old country," It is this which makes his rent a larger iten and he demands other things to corr

Altogether, the Massachusetts work-man expends 48.41 per cent more for the support of his family than the English workman. But as the Massachusetts workman earns 75.4 per cent more, he can do this—he can provide a better home and longer schooling for his children, and stil lay up a larger proportion of his wages against the inevitable "rainy day."



THE WHITE HOUSE.

completed walls and apartments were frequently admired by him during the closng years of his life.

The executive mansion has been so fre quently described that its details seen unneceessary. Standing in the midst of a magnificent group of elms, oaks and other forest trees, surrounded by well-kept lawns which are ornamented with various flowers and shrubs showing the highest production of the landscape gardener; art. It divides attention among visitors to Washington with the great Capitol whose picture was given to the readers of this paper a few-weeks since. Surrounded ample ground, whose total area is about eighty acres, the gates at its front stand always open to visitors, who may freely enter not only the grounds but, dur-ing certain hours of the day, the executive mansion itself. No permit is necessary; every American republic, may yisit and inspect and enter upon the residence of the Chief Magistrate of the land. Courteous officials at the doors admit all who com during the hours allotted for visitors and they are permitted to pass through those apartments not kept as private business offices of the President. The great East Room, celebrated in history and the subject of constant admiration, is always open to the public, and its walls frequently, contain the most brilliant assemblages, including representatives of all the great nations of the world,

The structure, as already indicated, is built of brown stone painted white. Its length is 170 feet and its width: 86. It originally fronted southward, looking out on the Potomac river, but the driveway was constructed so as to bring carriages past the north entrance, and that has gradually come to be known as the "front" of the building. During Jack-son's term, a large portice, with heavy stone columns, was added to the north front, so afranged that carriages drive under it between the great pillars, alepos iting their occupants upon the stone steps leading to the yestibule of the executive mansion. It is the porth front of the building, and the portico added during Jackson's administration, which is shown

ditions which have been made and the interior decorations from time to time bring the total cost, down to date, with urnishings, pictures, etc., to about \$1, 500,000.

The first floor is occupied by the great Bast Room, 80 feet by 40, stretching across the entire eastern wing of the building; opening from this three other rooms in line, known as the Green Room, the Blue Room and the Red Room. These titles grow out of the fact that the walls and furnishings are of the colors indicated. Still beyond these at the southwest corner of the building is the great state. corner of the building is the great state-dining room, 40 feet by 30, and capable of seating fifty-four people at the large table which stretches its entire length. On the opposite side of the great corridor which runs through the building is the private dining room, where the President and his family gather around the family board. The basement is occupied by kitchen, laundry and other paraphernall of household life. The second floor is oc cupied in part as the residence of the presidential family, the remainder of the floor being given up for offices for the President and his staff of clerks and as-sistants. The western end of the house is occupied exclusively by the family, and this is sucred from the public eye, while the eastern half is given up to business. Into this portion of the building all day long flows: a stream of visitors, some of them to pay their respects to the Presi-dent, others to discuss with him the affairs of the nation, others pleading for appointment for themselves or their friends, while still others are content to lay their wants before the President's private sec-

who occupy adjoining rooms.

President and Mrs. McKinley will find the executive manision in apple pie order upon their entraice on the 4th of March. The retinue of servants and attaches remain through one administration after an other, executing as to the few personal attendants whom the President or his family may desire to bring. The force of clerks and assistants to the President since that time. Cont arrer cont of paint the same of the executive of the executive that it is the same old White House whose plans were manded under the direction of Gen. Washington, and whose order stone was laid in his presence and whose nearly in the accompanying picture. The building since the time of ing cost originally \$250,000, but the ad-Presidents Lincoln and Grant.

retary or his corps of assistants and clerk-

State labor bureaus. The report considers 2,427 identical manufacturing establishments in 1885 and 1895. By a comparison of their returns in 1885 and 1895. it is learned that the number of persons The Greatest "Free Trade" Field Is
Furnished by Our Owa States.
There is a ripple of pleasurable and surprised excitance at present among the yearly earnings of each employe in these dentical establishments was \$361.69 This increased to \$418.90 in 1895, a percentage of increase of 15.86. The increase in the total amount paid for wages during the same period by the e 2,427 identical manu-

facturing establishments was \$23,692,759. un increase of 34.95 per cent. POPULISM AND SILVER

Was the People's Party Really the Friend of the White Metal?

In a speech before the bimetallie con ention at Topeka on Tuesday ex-Senato John Murtin declared that free silver wa only a surface issue and that deep down beneath it were the real issues which the silver party would be called upon to solve. In the next breath he declared for the government ownership of railroads and hinted at other procedures which have come to be regarded as the socialistic pro-gram, pure and simple. At Boston on Monday George F. Wash

urn, member of the Populist National Committee, issued an address to the Por list party, in the course of which he said ulist party, in the course of which he said:
"We united with the silver forces, in the
recent campaign—not, because we believe
free coinage of silver is the solution of the
financial problem, but because it would
better existing conditional would meet with the least resistance and would be with the least resistance and would become the entering wedge for our main issue, vizi: Full legal tender paper money, issued and regulated by the Government alone. We do not stand for redemption but for a scientific dollar,

money, but for a scientific dollar, kept invariable by proper regulation of the money volume.

At a dozen different places since the last election, leaders of the Populist party have uttered the same sentiments. In fact, they have lost no opportunity since election is over to furnish substantial evi-

GOLD RAPIDLY INCREASING.

Some Interesting Facts Bearing on the Question of the Use of Silver. There is an intimate, although indirect,

connection between the question of estab-ishing a binetallic monetary standard by international agreement, and the immense increase, during recent years, in the world's production of gold. If the annual output of gold has reached such a figure, and is hicreasing at such a percentage as to afford a virtual guarantee that the world's commerce does not require, for its satisfactory hundling, a greater use of silver than now exists, then the necessity or probability of an international agreement in behalf of silver is very remote. Now let us study the question of the increase in the world's supply of gold. The Engineering and Mining Journal, a most excellent, though of course not an official authority upon the subject, gives the following figures as representing the output of gold has reached such a figure, the following figures as representing the gold production for 1895 and 1896:

	1000.	1800
United States.	\$57,000,000	\$46,830,000
Africa	45,250,000	44,545,000
Australia	43,710,000	42,795,000
Russia	31,600,000	31,780,000
Mexico		5,600,000
India	6,000,000	4,500,000
China	5,170,000	4,050,000
Colombia		3,185,000
Bruzil	2,480,000	2,230,000
Germany	2,390,000	2,355,000
Guiana (Brit.)	2,185,000	2,170,000
Guiana (F'ncl) 1,875,000	1,865,000
Austria-		
Hungary	1,870,000°	1,830,000
Other coun-		
tries	8,920,000	6,770,000
	<u> </u>	

Totals \$218,500,000 \$201,105,000
According to this table, the production of last year exceeded that of 1895 by \$17,395,000. A still better appreciation of the in-

rease in the world's gold output can be obtained when it is remembered that for 1891 it amounted to \$179,000,000 in round figures, while in 1891 the total value of all the gold mined was only about \$180,000,000 in \$180,000,000 in the gold mined was only about \$180,000 in the gold was only about \$180,000 in the gold was only about \$180,000

11 is thus seen that the stock of gold It is thus seen that the stock of gold is increasing at an extraordinary rate, nor is there any possibility that the value of the yearly output will be less than the present figures for a long time to come.— Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

"STILL LACKING."

The Tariff Law a Failure to the Last. The receipts for January were nearly \$6,000,000 less than the expenditures. That is, under the present Wilson tariff, which some Democrats affect to believe will some day produce enough revenue, will some day produce enough revenue, we increased our debt last month \$200,000 daily. This Wilson tariff has now been in operation twenty-nine months, and has resulted in a total deficit of \$126,877,216. For the first twenty-nine months of the McKinley tariff it produced a sur-plus of \$23.026.188. The mere statement of these easily proved and not disputed facts should be sufficient argument to convince any sensible mind that the repeal of the McKinley tariff was a gigantic blunder, and the passage of the Wilson tariff an act not far removed from a ctime. The excuse that the shortage under the Wilson law is due to more extravagant appropriations will not hold water, for the receipts for the twenty-nine months trader the McKinley law were greater than under the Wilson law for the same stime by \$140.1146 [146] while the expenditure the State Index the connection of the same state of the same

time by \$140.114.62, while the expendi-tures for the same time under the McKin-ley law were not quite \$3,000,000 less. There—has—been a—great—deal of unwise legislation in the world, but it is doubtful regisation in the word, but it is constructed in the construction of the construction lecreuse their commerce and plunge them nto bankruptey.—Louisville Commercial.

SLOW BUT SURE.

Business Improvements Coming as

Rapidiy as Could Be Expected.
There is a gradual but certain improvement in all departments of business activity? including the manufacturing and merchandising interests in all parts of the country. With this acceleration of trading activity comes a growth of business confidence that is shown in the large puchases of raw materials for use in supplying a market, that is certain to open uplying the same activity in the creating to open uplying the country of the creating to open uplying the creating brisk and strong in the spring.

It is believed by close observers of com-mercial conditions for many years past that the industrial recuperation will be similar to the trade revival that followed the resumption of specie payments in 1879. The people waited for a few months for the benefits that were prommonths for the obtains that were primi-ised, and there was great disappointment over the fact that a quick wave of pros-perity did not sweep over the country. When the revival came, however, it come growth and prosperity the country had

There is every indication that such a reovery from the depression of the past hree years has already set in. There is to wild speculation of any kind at this time, and hence the gain must be attrib-uted to the deliberate judgment of the ablest and most conservative business men.—Chicago Times-Herald.

LYNCHING NEGROES.

The Southern Newspapers Are Crit-icising the Custom, It is gratifying to note that all the lead-

ig papers of the South—the best and most aductive papers—have taken up a serious and vigorous discussion of lynching, its causes and effects. Some time ago the Chicago Tribune printed a table of its own compiling which showed the following lynchings for 1896: Alabama 15 Mississinni

4 Missouri 4 New York..... trkansas Jeorgia 9 South Carolina, . Illinois . . . Indiana 1 West Virginia ... 9 Texus 25 Indian territory. 2 Oklahoma Minnesota,

Of these lynchings, 112 were in Southorn States and ten in Southern territories leaving time for all other parts of the country. The greatest number of lynch-ings in any year of the last decade was 235 in 1892, so that the returns show a gratifying decrease of the crime.—Cin-cimati Commercial Tribune.

Be deaf to the suggestions of talebearers, calumniators, pick-thanks or malevolent detractors, who, while great men sleep, sow the tares of disdivision, distract the tranquillity of charity and all friendly society.

BRYAN AS SPEECHMAKER.

The executive mansion, better known as

the "White House," which is to be the

home of Hon. William McKinley during

the coming four years, will, at the end of

his term, have given to the country a hun-

dred years of its history. Although its corner stone was laid in 1702, it was not until the latter part of the year 1800 that

it was occupied as a presidential residence, and even then it was not in a com-

pleted condition. So it will require prac-

Kinley-to round out the century of the oc-

Presidents of the United States. George

Washington, under whose auspices and during whose presidency the corner stone was laid, did not live to see the building

completed, his death occurring but a fev

months prior to its occupancy, and it is related that he walked through the unfin-

ished building commenting upon and admiring its general beauty and prospects only a few days before his death.

It was not a 'white house' when Wash-ington last saw it, or when it was occupied by the early Presidents. It was not until after the vandalism of the British, who set fire to it on the same day that they burned the Capitol building, that it was of the color which has given it the title of the "White House," during the recollection even of the preceding generation. Built originally of brown sandstone from Virginia, it retained the original color of the stone until after the fire

inal color of the stone until after the fire

which blackened its walls had rendered it an unsightly object. Luckily the fire was quickly extinguished by a heavy full of rain, which set in shortly after it was starfed, and as it was found that the walls

were not damaged, they were not rebuilt. The fire and smoke having, however, dis-

The needed smoke naving, however, and figured them, it became necessary to cover them with a coat of paint, and thus the presidential mansion became known as the "White House," and has so remained since that time. Coat after coat of paint

It was not a "white house

cally all of the term of President

The States in Which He Spoke Voted

Against Him.
To the credit of American intelligence it may be said that wherever Bryan personally expounded the false doctrines of free silver and repudiation, just there the election returns demonstrated his greatest weakness. It may be calmed by his admirers that but for Bryan's oratory his defeat would have been even yet more disastrous. How could it well have been more emphatic than the following figures show? Let us exhibit the result in the eighteen decisive McKinley States only.

	Elec.	McKinle
	vote.	over Bryan
Pennsylvania	32	295,00
New York	. 36	268.00
Massachusetts		173,00
Illinois	. 24	142,00
Wisconsin	. 12 .	102,00
New Jersey	. 10	°87,00
Iowa		65,00
Michigan	. 14	56,00
Minnesota	. 9	53,00
Connecticut	. 6	53,00
Ohio	. 23	48,00
Maine	. G	45,00
Vermont	. 4	40,00
New Hampshire	. 4	36,00
Maryland	. 8	32,00
Rhode Island	. 4.	22,00
Indiana	. 15-	17.00
West Virginia	- 6	11,00

vote was free, full and honestly counted There is but little comfort for the Bryan tes in these figures. And nowhere in the column does it appear that the "change of a few votes would have reversed the coult,"—New York Sun.

FIFTY MILLIONS OF GOLD

Added to the Currency of the United States in Six Months. Within the last six months, the gold mines of the United States have produced not less than \$21,000,000 worth of that metal. As not more than from 10 to 15 per cent of this metal has gene into the arts, and as none of it has been exported it is apparent that at least \$18,000,000 of new gold of our own production has been added to the amount of money in th country. It is immaterial whether the metal has gone through the mints, since it is to all intents and purposes monel, whether it is in the form of bullion of coin. For many of the uses of money

deed gold is more convenient in the form their average yearly earnings. To this of large bars than in the form of small the agitator during the last eampaign recoined pieces, the loss by abrasion in shipping that, although 1890 was a prosperous deed gold is more convenient in the form of small the agitator during the last campaign recoined pieces, the loss by albrasion in shipping the former being much smaller than the latter. It is money because it persuand the functions of money. In addition to the new gold of our own production there has been added to the amount of money in the country during the same period, by importation of gold from foreign countries, not less than \$30,000,000, ust been issued. This is the best of the making a total addition from these two. making a total addition from these sources alone of about \$50,000,000 within six months.-Sioux City Telegraph

FREE TRADE AT HOME.

prised excitement at present among the lanely devotees of the markets of the world fetish concerning the "tremendous" increase in the export of American manufactured goods. It is estimated that thes exports will reach this year the "unpar alleled total of \$200,000,000. It was last year \$228,480,893, as against \$182,595,743 in 1805. The percentage of manufactured products in all exports rose from 21.14 to 26.47 per cent between the years 1894 and 1896. The fiscal year ending June 30 statements. These are large figures when printed by themselves. They always are printed by themselves in journals which ee in them the long looked for opening of the markets of the world. But they shrink—they shrink piteously—whe rayed beside those of the value of total magnifactured products of the try in a prosperous year, thus: -when at the value of the try in a prosperous Estimated manufa

\$260,000,000 ducts, 1890, 9,000,000,000

Leaving as home mar-

ket absorption\$8.740,000,000 Our concern with the markets of the vorld is seen to be considerably less than 3 per cent of our concern with the mar-kets of ourselves in this which was once well called by William McKinley the greatest free trade system extant, the in ternal commerce of forty-five States and five territories.

MOREWORK AND BETTER WAGES

Encouraging Figures for the Work-ingmen of the Confitry. Labor agitators constantly assert that the number of employed is decreasing and that wages are growing lower. The statisof the United States census offic from 1870 to 1890 disprove these assertions, showing a constant increase both in the number of persons employed and friend to silver.—Kansas City Journal.