



## SHE'S PRESIDENT.

Since mother is the president  
Of Bigville's Woman's Club,  
Pa's made her have a hired girl  
To wash, 'nd iron, 'nd scrub,  
'Cause he says, "No use talkin' now,  
As washin' at the tub  
Ain't just the work for mother since  
She's president, eh, bub?"

"'Nd t'other day he said, "Now, ma,  
You go down to the store  
'N get that ingrain carpet you  
Was wantin' once before.  
Gosh, if it costs four dollars I  
Don't care! 'Twon't do no more  
To have home-made rag carpets on  
The president's front room floor."

"'Nd then," he said, 'nd looked at her  
A-laughin' kind of sly,  
'Thaps we might find some furniture  
You'd maybe like to buy."  
Then ma she ups and kisses pa,  
'Nd wiped her both eyes dry,  
'Nd pa said, "Sho, now, 'tain't the thing  
Fer presidents to cry."  
—Buffalo Courier.

## POETIC JUSTICE.

The room was full of the delicate perfume of violets. A jar, holding the purple flowers, stood on the table beside the bed. The man who had just entered the room removed the unlighted weed from his lips and stood motionless, inhaling the fragrance.

With an angry exclamation he strode to the window, lifted the sash and threw the offending flowers as far as his strength would permit. Down, down, they fluttered, swaying this way and that like living things, in the brisk evening wind, until they touched the turf of the well-kept plaza of the hotel. A flood of soft moonbeams poured into the room. The man stood quietly in the refulgent glow. He was thinking moodily. "Pah! Violets were reminiscent of Alicia." He did not wish to think of her now, when the glamour of another scene was so freshly upon him—a scene in a dim old garden, where brilliant poppies blossomed in rank profusion, and the soft, languorous tones of a Castilian patois made music in his ears.

Who could have put violets in his room? It must have been Lee Wing, the Chinese boy, though sentiment in the almond-eyed heathen there was none. It could not be that Alicia was here—and his brow darkened and curses sprung to his lips. "Nonsense. It was impossible," and he threw himself upon the bed and lived over again that hour in the neglected garden—lived with shining eyes and smiling lips until dark lashes and soft arms mingled with the fantasies of dream-land.

Herbert Somers had left his affianced wife in an old Puritan town in Massachusetts, three years before, while he set out to seek his fortune. The wedding day had been set for the autumn, toward which the date of our story is fast hurrying. His letters to her had grown less frequent with the years, and he coldly analyzed his feelings toward her now. She had been a little sister to him, obedient and trustful. He had blindly offered himself one afternoon, when she wore a white gown with violets at her breast and in her hair. He loathed violets now.

She wrote him pathetic little letters, full of prayers and happy tears, and in return he sent her sketches of his life among a new people—careless letters to which she returned as to a fetish, as devout a little heathen as could be found in a New England village in this century.

But her name never sprung to his lips; his heart was not in her keeping. However, he had fully determined to go to the old home and marry Alicia in September. He would probably have carried his promise into execution if he had not been bludgeoned by fate and sent to Monterey, ostensibly for business, but actually that Love might entangle him in her silken meshes.

He had tarried two weeks in the old Spanish town already. Perhaps certain glances from a dark-eyed Senora, who was a guest at the same hotel, could have told why he lingered, even when in his pocket there were letters from his firm urging him to move on to fresh pastures. Two pairs of eyes, one tender, one compelling, can no more be governed by the rules of ordinary life than can the tide cease to flow by the mysterious attraction of the moon.

Somers was in an enchanted land. His sensibility to beauty, his capacity for loving had in a few weeks' time grown into a giant influence, which he could not control. Thus passed—a lustrum in a moment—he heeded it not, for the beautiful woman with the inscrutable eyes walked and talked with him every day in the old garden, where pious monks and zealous padres had been wont to meditate and pray.

It was late when Somers awoke the morning after the violets had been so rudely tossed away. He dressed himself hurriedly and hastened to the breakfast-room. The Senora was already there. On her way she had picked up a bunch of dew-drenched violets that had lain all night upon the grass and there was a restless glitter in the eyes she turned upon the man beside her. It was Don Gonzales, her husband.

He had reached the place late last night, the garrulous waiter had told Somers, as he lingered over the rolls and the bacon. The Senora was a rich coffee planter and the Senora was not half his age. Shameful, this buying and selling of hearts. Somers gave a furtive glance in the direction of the newcomer. Don Gonzales had fine features of a light mahogany hue, but there was a squareness about the chin and a look of determination in the eyes that would have told a less interested observer that he was not a man to be trifled with. Somers took courage, and after breakfast he leisurely followed the pair to the broad piazza, where he was duly presented. Don Gonzales

proved to be a gentleman of intelligence and some culture. He was particularly affable toward the young American.

The love-making proceeded more cautiously now.

It was night. The air wafted a thousand sweet scents from the old garden. Strolling through its unkept paths, with eyes half-closed, but sensibilities keenly alert, were Somers and the Senora. His arm had strayed unrebuked about her waist. The music of her voice wooed him like a siren's song. Strange, strange that he blessed this lucky chance that had brought him to this place. She stretched forth her white arms and laid them lingeringly about his neck. He stooped and kissed her. Just then there was a sound of hastily retreating footsteps as if their owner had grown incautious, under the influence of some strong emotion.

The moon bath eyes, and a thousand orbs are the stars. More than once before Somers fancied that he heard retreating footsteps as he returned from a stolen meeting, but the cordial manner of Don Gonzales had thrown him completely off his guard.

A moonlight ride had been arranged upon the road that winds beside the beach. At the last moment word was sent that the Senora was too ill to go. But Don Gonzales, with strange insistence, declared that Somers should not lose the pleasure of the evening for the trifling indisposition of a woman.

Somers climbed into the showy trap with a curious presentiment of evil. Don Gonzales held the reins, and they started off with the clanking of the silver-mounted harness and a crack of the whip.

Two hours later. The scene is transcendently beautiful. The moon that pours her beams upon the shimmering water of the ocean is sending long bars of light through the blinds of a window where a sad-eyed Senora is pacing her room, a prisoner behind a bolted door. She transforms the landscape into radiant beauty to a traveler riding swiftly along the shore line alone; but she is as cold as death to the man bound by ropes, gagged and stretched upon the beach, his eyes staring straight upward to the starlight sky.

It was Somers waiting for death. The tide was coming in. He could hear it lapping the ragged edge of the sand. In an hour's time the place where he lay would be submerged and he would be a ghastly thing, borne out on the bosom of the ocean. Caught like a rat in a trap, and he struggled with his bonds. His last thought was not of Alicia, but of an old court where flowers and vines grew rankly, and of the soft glances of the woman that he loved. The winds seemed to whisper her name, the stars blinked in sympathy, and Somers went out into the unknown with a smile upon his lips for the Senora.

In a New England country town a young woman was sitting by her window, looking out into the empty night, and dreaming such dreams as come to the young. Finally she extinguished her candle, and, kneeling by her white bed, prayed for him who had already entered into the castle of death.—San Francisco News-Letter.

## BERLIN—ITS UNIFORMITY.

Less Interest in Its Streets than in London's Alleys.

Berlin is almost as discouraging in its other landmarks of its notable Germans as in its public statues. It is almost as bad as New York, where few houses now stand that were in existence when Franklin and Washington were alive. London is rich in buildings associated with great men, and an American can hardly walk from Westminster to St. Paul's without recalling a dozen names of men whose lives are dear to him. Berlin has, however, been almost built anew since 1870. I can remember whole streets that were different when I was a boy. There are, to be sure, a few instances of memorial plates being affixed to houses where notable Germans have lived, but even in these cases the houses themselves are an uninteresting portion of an uninteresting street. The Prussian kings added uniformity in street architecture, as well as in the dressing of soldiers, and that may be the reason why to-day the most beautiful streets of Berlin furnish less interest to a stranger than the grimmest alleys of London, with their charming diversity of dirty fronts.

The houses are all equally high, equally broad, equally gaudy on the outside and equally devoid of individuality within. The Anglo-Saxon owns his house and makes it comfortable for himself and his family. The Prussian lives in an apartment house, along with perhaps a dozen or more families, all of them subject to the petty tyranny of a porter, whose duties are dangerously near to those of a police agent. Thus the individual taste of a Berlin artist, writer, actor or other notable resident finds no expression through his architectural surroundings. A Helmholtz, a Mommsen, a Menzel or a Virchow in Berlin is little identified with his house as a soldier with his barracks. This form of living has its conveniences, particularly to a bachelor, but is not conclusive to interest in those who seek the literary landmarks of great capitals.—Harper's Weekly.

## They Had to Interfere.

"Were the sanitary police in your house this afternoon?"

"They were."

"What was the matter?"

"I was smoking that cigar you gave me."—Life.

It is hard for some men to say just what they mean, but it's harder for others to mean what they say.

The man with loose habits is the one that is oftenest tight.

## PRACTICAL WISDOM.

### DR. TALMAGE CALLS FOR MORE OF IT IN DOING GOOD.

Wants More Common Sense in Matters of Religion—Absurdities of Church Architecture and Management—The Great Need of the World.

#### Our Washington Pulpit.

Dr. Talmage in this discourse advocates more practical wisdom in efforts at doing good and assails some of the absurdities in church architecture and management. The text is Luke xvi, 8, "The children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light."

That is another way of saying that Christians are not so skillful in the manipulation of spiritual affairs as worldlings are skillful in the management of temporalities. I see all around me people who are alert, earnest, concentrated and skillful in monetary matters, who in the affairs of the soul are lagards, inane, inert. The great want of the world is more common sense in matters of religion. If one-half of the skill and forcefulness employed in financial affairs was employed in disseminating the truths of Christ and trying to make the world better, within ten years the last Juggernaut would fall, the last throne of oppression upset, the last iniquity tumble, and the anthem that was chanted over Bethlehem on Christmas night would be echoed and re-echoed from all nations and kindred and people, "Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace, good will to men."

Some years ago, on a train going toward the southwest, as the porter of the sleeping car was making up the berths at the evening tide, I saw a man kneel down to pray. Worldly people looked on as much as to say, "What does this mean?" I suppose the most of the people in the car thought that the man was either insane or that he was a fanatic, but he disturbed no one when he knelt, and he disturbed no one when he arose. In after conversation with him I found out that he was a member of a church in a Northern city, that he was a seafaring man and that he was on his way to New Orleans to take command of a vessel. I thought then, as I think now, that ten such men—men with such courage for God as that man had—ten such men would bring the whole city to Christ; 1,000 such men would bring this whole land to God; 10,000 such men, in a short time, would bring the whole earth into the kingdom of Jesus. That he was successful in worldly affairs I found out. That he was skillful in spiritual affairs you are well persuaded. If men had the courage, the pluck, the alertness, the acumen, the industry, the common sense in matters of the soul that they have in matters of the world, this would be a very different kind of earth in which to live.

#### Common Sense Lacking in Churches.

In the first place, my friends, we want more common sense in the building and conduct of churches. The idea of adaptiveness is always paramount in any other kind of structure. If bankers meet together, and they resolve upon putting up a bank, the bank is especially adapted to banking purposes; if a manufacturing company puts up a building, it is to be adapted to manufacturing purposes, but adaptiveness is not always the question in the rearing of churches. In many of our churches we want more light, more room, more ventilation, more comfort. Vast sums of money are expended on ecclesiastical structures, and men sit down in them, and you ask a man how he likes the church. He says, "I like it very well, but I can't hear." As though a shawl factory were good for everything but making shawls! The voice of the preacher dashes against the pillars. Men sit down under the shadows of the Gothic arches and shiver and feel they must be getting religion or something else, they feel so uncomfortable.

Oh, my friends, we want more common sense in the rearing of churches. There is no excuse for lack of light when the heavens are full of it, no excuse for lack of fresh air when the world swims in it. It ought to be an expression not only of our spiritual happiness, but of our physical comfort when we say: "How amiable are thy tabernacles, O Lord God of hosts! A day in thy courts is better than a thousand."

Again, I remark we want more common sense in the obtaining of religious hope. All men understand that in order to succeed in worldly directions they must concentrate. They think on that one object, on that one subject, until their mind takes fire with the velocity of their own thoughts. All their acumen, all their strategy, all their wisdom, all their common sense, they put in that one direction, and they succeed. But how seldom it is true in the matter of seeking after God. While no man expects to accomplish anything for this world without concentration and enthusiasm, how many there are expecting after awhile to get into the kingdom of God without the use of any such means!

#### Wisdom in Soul Saving.

A miller in California many years ago picked up a sparkle of gold from the bed of a stream which turned his mill. He held up that sparkle of gold until it bewitched nations. Tens of thousands of people left their homes. They took their blankets, and their pickaxes, and their pistols and went to the wilds of California. Cities sprang up suddenly on the Pacific coast. Merchants put aside their elegant apparel and put on the miner's garb. All the land was full of the talk about gold. Gold in the eyes, gold in the ears, gold in the wake of ships, gold in the streets—gold, gold, gold!

Word comes to us that the mountain of God's love is full of gold; that men have been digging there and have brought up gold, and amethyst, and carbuncle, and jasper, and sardonyx, and chrysolite, and all the precious stones out of which the walls of heaven were builded. Word comes of a man who, digging in that mine for one hour, has brought up treasures worth more than all the stars that keep vigil over our sick and dying world.

Is it a bogus company that is formed? Is it undeveloped territory? Oh, no; the story is true. There are hundreds and thousands of people who would be willing to rise and testify that they have discovered that gold and have it in their possession. Notwithstanding all this, what is the circumstance? One would suppose that the announcement would send people in great excitement up and down our streets, that at midnight men would knock at your door asking how they may get those treasures. Instead of that many of us get our hands behind our back and

walk up and down in front of the mine of eternal riches and say, "Well, if I am to be saved, I will be saved, and if I am to be lost I will be lost, and there is nothing to do about it."

Why, my brother, do you not do that way in business matters? Why do you not to-morrow go to your store and sit down and fold your arms and say: "If these goods are to be sold, they will be sold, and if they are not to be sold, they will not be sold. There is nothing for me to do about it." No, you dispatch your agents, you print your advertisements, you adorn your show windows, you push those goods, you use the instrumentality. Oh, that men were as wise in the matter of the soul as they are wise in the matter of dollars and cents!

#### God's Sovereignty.

This doctrine of God's sovereignty, how it is misquoted and spoken of as though it were an iron chain which bound us hand and foot for time and for eternity, when, so far from that, in every fiber of your body, in every faculty of your mind, in every passion of your soul, you are a free man—a free man—and it will no more to-morrow be a matter of choice whether you shall go to business through Pennsylvania avenue or some other street, it will be no more a matter of choice with you to-morrow whether you shall go to Philadelphia or New York or stay at home, than it is this hour a matter of free choice whether you will accept Christ or reject him.

In all the army of banners there is not one conscript. Men are not to be dragged into heaven. Among all the tens of thousands of the Lord's soldiery there is not one man but will tell you, "I chose Christ; I wanted him; I desired to be in his service; I am not a conscript—I am a volunteer." Oh, that men had the same common sense in the matters of religion that they have in the matters of the world—the same concentration, the same push, the same enthusiasm! In the one case, a secular enthusiasm; in the other, a consecrated enthusiasm.

Again, I remark we want more common sense in the building up and enlarging of our Christian character. There are men who have for forty years been running the Christian race, and they have not run a quarter of a mile. No business man would be willing to have his investments unaccumulative. If you invest a dollar, you expect that dollar to come home bringing another dollar on its back. What would you think of a man who should invest \$10,000 in a monetary institution, then go off for five years, make no inquiry in regard to the investment, then come back, step up to the cashier of the institution and say, "Have you kept that \$10,000 safely that I lodged with you?" but asking no question about interest or about dividend? Why, you say, "That is not common sense." Neither is it, but that is the way we act in matters of the soul. We make a far more important investment than \$10,000. We invest our soul. Is it accumulative? Are we growing in grace? Are we getting better? Are we getting worse? God declares many dividends, but we do not collect them. We do not ask about them. We do not want them. Oh, that in this matter of accumulation we were as wise in the matters of the soul as we are in the matters of the world!

#### Eternity in the Bible.

How little common sense in the reading of the Scriptures! We get any other book and we open it, and we say: "Now what does this book mean to teach me? It is a book on astronomy. It will teach me astronomy. It is a book on political economy. It will teach me political economy."

Now, taking up this Bible, do we ask ourselves what it means to teach? It means to do just one thing. Get the world converted and get us all to heaven. That is what it proposes to do. But instead of that we go into the Bible as botanists to pick flowers, or we go as pugilists to get something to fight other Christians with, or we go as logicians trying to sharpen our mental faculties for a better argument, and we do not like that about the Bible, and we do not like that, and we do not like the other thing. What would you think of a man lost on the mountains? Night has come down. He cannot find his way home, and he sees a light in a mountain cabin. He goes to it; he knocks at the door. The mountaineer comes out and finds the traveler and says: "Well, here I have a lantern. You can take it, and it will guide you on the way home." And suppose that traveler should say: "I don't like that lantern. I don't like the handle of it. There are ten or fifteen things about it I don't like. If you can't give me a better lantern than that, I won't have any?"

Now, God says this Bible is to be a lamp to our feet and a lantern to our path, to guide us through the midnight of this world to the gates of the celestial city. We stop and say we do not like this about it, and we do not like that, and we do not like the other thing. Oh, how much wiser we would be if by its holy light we found our way to our everlasting home! Then, we do not read the Bible as we read other books. We read it perhaps four or five minutes just before we retire at night. We are weary and sleepy, so somnolent we hardly know which end of the book is up. We drop our eye perhaps on the story of Samson and the foxes or upon some genealogical table, important in its place, but stirring no more religious emotion than the announcement that somebody begat somebody else and he begat somebody else, instead of opening the book and saying, "Now I must read for my immortal life; my eternity is involved in this book."

#### Gifts from Heaven.

How little we use common sense in prayer! We say, "O Lord, give me this," and "O Lord, give me that," and "O Lord, give me something else," and we do not expect to get it, or, getting it, we do not know we have it. We have no anxiety about it. We do not watch and wait for its coming. As a merchant, you telegraph or you write to some other city for a bill of goods. You say, "Send me by such express or by such a steamer or by such a rail train." The day arrives. You send your wagon to the depot or to the wharf. The goods do not come. You immediately telegraph: "What is the matter with those goods? We haven't received them. Send them right away. We want them now or we don't want them at all." And you keep writing and you keep telegraphing and keep sending your wagon to the depot or to the express office or to the wharf until you get the goods. In matters of religion we are not so wise as that. We ask certain things to be sent from heaven. We do not know whether they come or not. We have not any special anxiety as to whether they come or not. We may get them and may not get them. Instead of at 7 o'clock in the morning saying, "Have I got that blessing?" at 12 o'clock, noon-

day, asking, "Have I got that blessing?" at 7 o'clock in the evening saying, "Have I received that blessing?" and not getting it, pleading, pleading—begging, begging—asking, asking until you get it. Now, my brethren, is not that common sense? If we ask a thing from God, who has sworn by his eternal throne that he will do that which we ask, is it not common sense that we should watch and wait until we get it?

But I remark, again, we want more common sense in doing good. Oh, how many people there are who want to do good and they are dead failures! Why is it? They do not exercise the same tact, the same ingenuity, the same strategy, the same common sense in the work of Christ that they do in worldly things. Otherwise they would succeed in this direction as well as they succeed in the other. There are many men who have an arrogant way with them, although they may not feel arrogant in their soul. Or they have a patronizing way. They talk to a man of the world in a manner which seems to say: "Don't you wish you were as good as I am? Why, I have to look clear down before I can see you, you are so far beneath me." That manner always disgusts, always drives men away from the kingdom of Jesus Christ instead of bringing them in.

#### Imitate Jesus Christ.

When I was a lad, I was one day in a village store and there was a large group of young men there full of rollicking and fun, and a Christian man came in, a very good Christian man, and without any introduction of the subject and while they were in great hilarity said to one of them, "George, what is the first step of wisdom?" George looked up and said, "Every man to mind his own business." Well, it was a very rough answer, but it was provoked. Religion had been hurled in there as though it were a bombshell. We must be natural in the presentation of religion to the world. Do you suppose that Mary in her conversations with Christ lost her simplicity, or that Paul, thundering from Mars hill, took the pulpit tone? Why is it people cannot talk as naturally in prayer meetings and on religious subjects as they do in worldly circles? For no one ever succeeds in any kind of Christian work unless he works naturally. We want to imitate the Lord Jesus Christ, who plucked a poem from the grass of the field. We all want to imitate him who talked with farmers about the man who went forth to sow, and talked with the fishermen about the drawn net that brought in fish of all sorts, and talked with the vine dresser about the idler in the vineyard, and talked with those newly affianced about the marriage supper, and talked with the man cramped in money matters about the two debtors, and talked with the woman about the yeast that leavened the whole lump, and talked with the shepherd about the lost sheep.

Oh, we might gather even the stars of the sky and twist them like forget-me-nots in the garland of Jesus! We must bring everything to him—the wealth of language, the tenderness of sentiment, the delicacy of morning dew, the saffron of floating cloud, the tangled surf of the tossing sea, the bursting thunder guns of the storm's bombardment. Yes, every star must point down to him, every heliotrope must breathe his praise, every drop in the summer shower must flash his glory, all the tree branches of the forest must thrum their music in the grand march which shall celebrate a world redeemed.

#### Blasted by Sin.

Now, all this being so, what is the common sense thing for you and for me to do? What do we do I think will depend upon three facts—three great facts: The first fact, that sin has ruined us. It has blasted body, mind and soul. We want no Bible to prove that we are sinners. Any man who is not willing to acknowledge himself an imperfect and a sinful being is simply a fool and not to be argued with. We all feel that sin has disorganized our entire nature. That is one fact. Another fact is that Christ came to reconstruct, to restore, to revise, to correct, to redeem. That is a second fact. The third fact is that the only time we are sure Christ will pardon us is the present. Now, what is the common sense thing for us to do in view of these three facts? You will all agree with me—to quit sin, take Christ, and take him now. Copyright, 1897.

#### Short Sermons.

The Christian Sabbath.—God did not intend any of the ordinances of his kingdom to be burdensome to the human soul. When he said keep the Sabbath day holy, he did not mean to keep it sad and gloomy, but there are spiritual joys more satisfactory than earthly pleasures.—Rev. John Stephens, Methodist, San Francisco, Cal.

Keep Sentiment Alive.—Keep the tender sentiment alive in your heart and in your home. The man who lets them die is by so much less the man. Man was made to love, and to be loved. Fling aside business and all the cares that harass and perplex your life, and revel in the delights of home.—Rev. G. B. Vosburg, Denver, Colo.

The Praise Service.—Only a life of praise here will prepare us for the life yonder. Praiseful service is the keynote. "His people shall serve him; there shall be no more death." I think Handel must have caught the heavenly strain when he suddenly breaks into a chorus which none but a genius would have dared to put into an oratorio.—Rev. C. E. Barbour, Baptist, Rochester, N. Y.

Tangible Religion.—In the orthodox churches the organization is everything, the man a mere incident. Preachers come and go, but the church goes on forever. It has a positive object in view, and labors to attain it. This is an age when the negative is not popular or profitable. Even the non-believers are not satisfied with a negative, but seek something tangible.—Rev. Frank Crane, Independent, Chicago, Ill.

Conversion.—I do not find much difference between converted people and unconverted. There is no difference at the bank. There is a natural kindness. Maybe on the Jericho road there is a thief; there is also a good Samaritan. There is a cruelty of civilization unknown in a savage jungle. A child decently born needs no conversion. Natural people suit me. We are overlaid and soaked in with a lot of foreign stuff that we must get rid of. I am getting to be fond of a plain heathen.—Rev. M. W. Reed, Independent, Denver, Colo.



## How to Keep Crackers.

Complaints are frequently heard that crackers bought at grocery stores are soggy and stale tasting, even when comparatively fresh.

The fault, says the Mercantile Journal, is in the way they are kept. Crackers demand a warm, dry place, and they should not be stored near oil, fish or other strong-smelling goods. Great care should be exercised by grocers in this respect. The cracker trade is one of the most important features of a general grocery business, and it should be taken care of. Crackers should be purchased in small quantities so that they will not have time to get stale before being sold. They should be kept, as stated, in a warm, dry place, and customers should be advised to place them in the oven a few minutes before using. This will restore their crispness, even though they have become damp and soggy.

## Scalloped Oysters.

Take two dozen large salt water oysters. Put them in a pan in their own juice and place on the fire until they boil, then drain. Take five ounces of best table butter, one large tablespoon of flour; mix, and let it simmer for a half minute without getting brown. Then take half of the oyster juice and add an equal portion of cream, and let it cook to thick sauce; mix it with the oysters, and flour and butter. Season with salt, a little cayenne pepper, a soupcon of nutmeg and a little Worcestershire sauce. Wash and clean thoroughly a dozen large, deep oyster shells; then put about six oysters in a shell; sprinkle with parmesan cheese, bread crumbs and a little fresh butter. Bake for ten minutes in a brisk oven and serve immediately.

## Corn Custard Pie.

One cup of grated corn, half a cup of milk, salt and pepper (cayenne) slightly, butter the size of a walnut, one rounded tablespoonful of cornstarch and the yolks of two eggs. Stir the cornstarch into the milk, then add the other ingredients. Bake with an undercrust only and cover with a meringue, to which add a pinch of salt and the same quantity of cream tartar; no sugar. Serve as an entree, not as a dessert.

## Hints.

To every fifty pounds of fresh sausage or pudding meat use fourteen ounces of salt and four and a-half ounces of black pepper, and herbs to suit taste.

Fat which is to be kept should be cut up small, and boiled in a saucpan in a little water, and never put into the oven to melt. If it has to be done in the oven, the door should be left open.

When copper is very much tarnished or coated with verdigris, diluted oxalic acid, in the proportion of a tablespoonful of the acid to a quart of water, will clean it more quickly than anything else.

Celery from the market may be kept fresh for some time by wrapping the bunches in brown paper, sprinkling them with water, then wrapping them in a damp cloth and putting in some cool, dark place.

A steady heat for baking cannot be expected from a stove that is imperfectly cleaned and choked with cinders. Too often the cook blames the stove for imperfect work, when the fault lies in her own neglect to put it in baking or cooking order.

An easy way to clean the horrid, sticky oatmeal kettle in which the breakfast porridge was cooked is to drop a lump of washing soda in a quart of water, and soak in the kettle on the back of the stove for half an hour. The glutinous crust can then be easily removed.

Rich cookie dough may be prevented from sticking to the baking board by taking a piece of unbleached muslin, stretch it over the baking board so there will be no wrinkles; dust it well with flour, and roll out the dough. Try this method, and making cookies will not try the patience half as much.

## Sickroom Talk.

For cramps or pains in the stomach try a few drops of essence of camphor.

For binding up cuts and wounds always use linen, not cotton, as the fibers of cotton are flat and apt to irritate a sore place, while those of linen are perfectly rounded.

For tired feet put a handful of common salt into four quarts of hot water. Place the feet in the water while it is hot as it can be borne. Then rub the feet dry with a rough towel.

For making a clear complexion stir two teaspoonfuls of flour of sulphur into half a pint of new milk. Let it stand a while, and then rub the face over with it a short time before washing.

## Household Hints.

Everything is impracticable till it is put in practice.

The very worst of creeds is better than no creed at all.

A decaying body is not so pernicious as a decaying soul.

An evil soul is not an evil substance, but an evil influence.

A revelation that needs to be propped up is a sorry kind of revelation.

The man who has no belief would better sell all that he has and buy one.

A poor sermon following a good one acts like damp air on an electrical machine.—Gail Hamilton.

**Reputations Made in a Day**  
Are precious scarce. Time tries the worth of a man or medicine. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a forty-five years' growth, and like those hardy herbs that flourish in the crevices of Alaska's rocks, it flourishes perennially, and its reputation has as firm a base as the rocks themselves. No medicine is more highly regarded as a remedy for fever and ague, bilious remittent, constipation, liver and kidney disorders, nervousness and rheumatism.

**Color on Dew.**  
It is said that dew is a great respecter of colors. To prove this take pieces of glass or board and paint them red, yellow, green, and black. Expose them at night, and you will find that the yellow will be covered with moisture, and the green will be damp, but that the red and the black will be left perfectly dry.

**How's This!**  
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.  
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.  
West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Welling, Kinnear & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.  
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

In Germany when the vote of the jury stands six against six the prisoner is acquitted. A vote of seven against five leaves the decision to the court, and in a vote of eight against four the prisoner is convicted.

If a man would live to a ripe old age all he has to do is to keep right on living.

## Weak Stomach

Feels Peckish Well Since Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I have been troubled for over two years with a weak stomach. I concluded to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking a few bottles I felt perfectly well, and I cannot speak too highly of Hood's." MRS. M. H. WRIGHT, Akron, O.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact, the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills are the favorite cathartic. 25c. S. N. U. No. 50-97

**Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!**  
Ask your grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha and Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. One-fourth of the price of coffee. 15c and 25c per package, sold by all grocers.

**Carbolic Acid.**  
Carbolic acid is now so generally employed for disinfecting purposes that familiarity is apt to breed contempt for its highly corrosive and poisonous qualities; hence the value of knowing of a good and easily obtained antidote to its dangerous effects. Prof. Carleton states that vinegar applied to a cutaneous or mucous surface which has been burned by the acid will immediately give relief, the characteristic bleaching of the skin quickly disappearing, and subsequent scarring being to a large extent prevented. It is also useful when the poison has been taken internally; and, unfortunately, large numbers of lives are lost annually through carbolic acid poisoning—chiefly cases of suicide. For internal administration the vinegar should be diluted with an equal quantity of water, and taken by the patient as soon as possible.

**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 dangerous.

**They Lost Their Horns.**  
One of the uses of thorns is to protect the plant from animals which feed on herbage. Many plants that have thorns in their wild state lose them after generations of cultivation. It is as if plants brought under the protection of man gradually laid down their arms and trusted themselves entirely to his protection.

For lung and chest diseases, Pisco's Cure is the best medicine we have used.—Mrs. J. L. Northcott, Windsor, Ont., Canada.  
There is much demand in Africa for American merino sheep. The sheep business is booming over the entire world.

## FIRST WOMAN CITIZEN

**HER STURDY LADS AND CLEVER LASSES BECOME PROMINENT CITIZENS.**

**Known as the "Widow Ryan"—Was a Clever Business Woman—Short Sketch of Her Life and What Some of Her Children Accomplished.**

From the News, Indianapolis, Ind.  
Hundreds of thousands of men of foreign birth have taken out papers declaring their citizenship in Indiana since that State was admitted into the Union in 1816 without creating remark or comment. It was a different matter, however, when along in the forties the first woman of foreign birth applied for and received papers of citizenship.  
The "first woman citizen" was an Irish widow who settled in southern Indiana with her progeny of sturdy lads and clever lasses upon a farm which she had bought. She had taken out naturalization papers in order to manage her property to better advantage, and for the further purpose of starting her family as true Americans with a full understanding of the advantages and responsibilities of American citizenship.

The "Widow Ryan," as she was known in Duane County, Ind., was a great woman with a clever business head and left behind her those who grew to be worthy men and worthy women, and who have left their impress upon the State.  
One of these sons, James B. Ryan, became an active business man and a great high and honorable position. Another son was the late Lieut. Col. Richard J. Ryan, who was probably the most brilliant and gifted orator that Indiana ever produced, and who during the war for the Union served his country in the Thirty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, better known as "the Irish Regiment."

Another son is Thomas F. Ryan, who is now 59 years old, and with a few intervals of absence has been a resident of Indianapolis for forty-two years. Mr. Ryan has been an active business man all his life and has seen more than forty years come and go in the vicissitudes of trade and sudden panic.  
In the early fifties, smitten by the gold fever, he went by way of the Isthmus of Panama to California, and he has always retained a keen interest in the gold and silver fields that distinguished the gallant pioneers of the golden State. He has been engaged in mining and trade operations in Oregon, Arizona and Montana. From May, 1885, until August, 1887, he was the government agent at the Seal Island off the Alaska coast, a highly responsible position.

"For ten years or more," said Mr. Ryan, in conversation with a group of gentlemen at the Indianapolis Board of Trade, "I have been sensitive in my lower limbs to weather changes. If my legs had been filled with quicksilver I do not think they could have responded more quickly or more disagreeably to climate than they have become more and more alarmed. I naturally thought of paralysis or locomotor ataxia. The prospect was not pleasing."  
"I happened to meet my old friend Capt. C. F. Shepard, of this city. He was thinking the praises of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I bought a box. I began to use them, and I found positive relief, after taking a few doses. The numbness in my limbs disappeared as if by magic, and I can walk as far as I like at a good rapid gait and without weariness. This you may understand is a great boon to a man who has been of an active habit of life, and who still likes to depend to a great extent upon his legs to get around in the world."  
"The pills also drove the rheumatism out of my hip, for I have not been bothered with it since I began their use. I think I shall have to join Captain Shepard in his praises of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and to re-energize nerves. These pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

**Pasteur's Investigations.**  
In his address on Pasteur before the French Academy, Gaston Paris, the new member, said that the scientist used often to leave the table in the middle of dinner and his bed at night in order to elaborate an idea that had been fermented in his brain. Referring to Pasteur's rise from an humble place in a village drug store, M. Paris said that his audacity in the choice of subjects for investigation was extraordinary, and that even in his youth he astonished his companions by his eagerness to soar beyond the limits of known science and by attacking problems which the greatest savants had not attempted to solve.

**There is a Class of People**  
Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over one-fourth as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15c and 25c per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

**Shutters.**  
Interchangeable slats for blinds or shutters are fastened to the side of the blind by a plate held by screws so that it can be easily removed when the slat is broken.

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

If some women were to cast their bread upon the waters it would obstruct navigation.

**TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.**  
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Don't try to kill two birds with one stone. Use a shotgun.

Mrs. Winslow's Soreness Straps for Children teething, soothe and reduce inflammation, always pain, cure wind colic. 2c a box.

## WINTER SWOOPS DOWN.

**Fighting Cold Sweeps Over the Country from the Northwest.**  
Old winter started across the country Friday. It rode a cold wave that swept down from the Klondike at the rate of 1,000 miles a day. It crossed the line from the British dominions into Montana and North Dakota, tingled the ears of St. Paul, and by Saturday morning was blowing its wintry breath on Chicago, causing the mercury to drop over 40 degrees in less than twenty-four hours.

Medicine Hat was proud of itself Friday. It had the reputation of being the coldest town on the continent, and it stuck itself full of plumes. The mercury went into its burrow for the winter's hibernating. It got as far as 22 degrees below zero, and during the day never got its head out of its hole, for the highest point it reached was 12 degrees below zero.

Medicine Hat is just across the line from Montana, but the best that could be done on the American side was 6 below at Havre and Bismarck. Uncle Sam's thermometer at Havre nearly disgraced itself, for its silver column actually got as high as 0 during the day.

But Medicine Hat's glory may be short lived. Away off to the northwest are the stations of Battleford and Edmiston, which generally hold the record. Edmiston has long had the reputation of being the breeding place of the blizzard, but that distinction may be wrested from it when the wires bring Dawson City and Point Barrow within hearing distance. At Calgary, west of Medicine Hat, and at Swift Current on the east the thermometers registered 20 below, while Winipeg came trailing after with a record of 12 below. Helena, St. Paul and Duluth felt the breath of old Boreas, the mercury slipping well down toward zero.

## FACTS ABOUT THE NAVY.

**Secretary Long Gives to the Public His Annual Report.**  
Secretary of the Navy Long, in his report to the President, declares that the prime need of the naval service is not new ships, but new docks, wharves, munitions, men and facilities. He says in part:

"Hitherto for more than a decade the increase of the navy has very properly been in the line of new ships, and wisely so, as this has hitherto been the vital need. In the opinion of the department the time has now come when that increase should be on adjunctory lines in order to bring our naval facilities up to the same line of advance. The principal need of to-day is that of sufficient docks, of which there is a deplorable lack; of adequate supplies of the munitions of war, which should never be at the hand-to-mouth stage; of an equipment of our navy yards equal to the demand upon them of the increased number of our ships, and of an enlarged corps of officers and men to do the work."

"Additions to our fleet may be hereafter necessary to bring it in case of an emergency to an extent commensurate with the growing necessities of the country, especially in view of the development of Alaska, which is a continent in itself, and of the possible annexation of islands in the Pacific. On the other hand, it is a mistake not to recognize that our naval power has more than doubled within the last few years; that the case of any emergency beyond our present resources is the very rare case; that until it comes ships will be gradually taken out of commission and put into reserve in order to reduce running expenses, and that a due regard is necessary to the relation of the national expenditures to the national revenues."

"The department therefore recommends that the authorization of new ships by the coming Congress be limited to one battleship for the Pacific coast, where, after the five now under construction are completed, there will be only two, while on the Atlantic coast there will be seven; and also a few torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers, both of which are comparatively little cost, and more of which are desirable in order to bring this swift, mobile and handily effective arm of the service up to its place in the general scheme for coast defense."

"The present effective fighting force of the navy consists of four battleships of the first class, two battleships of the second class, two armored cruisers, sixteen cruisers, fifteen gunboats, six double-turreted monitors, one ram, one dynamite gunboat, one dispatch boat, one transport steamer and five torpedo boats. There are under construction five battleships of the first class, sixteen torpedo boats and one submarine boat. There are sixty-four other naval vessels, including those used as training, receiving and naval-reserve ships, tugs, disused single-turreted monitors and some unserviceable craft."

"There is, further, the auxiliary fleet. This consists, first, of more than twenty subsidized steamers which comply with the requirements of the postal act of March 3, 1891, with regard to their adaptability to naval service, and to an armament of main and secondary batteries; second, of a very much greater number of large merchant marine steamers, which can be availed of at any time of need. These auxiliaries, ranging from 2,000 to 12,000 tons, will, if occasion require, form a powerful fleet of ocean cruisers, capable of swift and formidable attack upon an enemy's commerce. Their great coal capacity will also enable them to remain a long time at sea in search of the whereabouts of hostile vessels."

"The country is to be congratulated upon the results obtained in the rebuilding of the navy. While its ships are not as many—and it is not necessary they should be—as those of some other great powers, they are, class for class, in power, speed, workmanship and offensive and defensive qualities the equal of vessels built anywhere else in the world."

The Secretary recommends that naval officers who were discharged under the act of 1882 be restored to the service after examinations, and that the complement of enlisted men be largely increased to man the new ships.  
The departmental appropriation was \$16,984,251, of which \$927,407 remains as a balance.

The State Bank of Holstein, a small town of Adams County, Neb., is in the hands of Bank Examiner Wilson. The bank's statement of Sept. 8 shows that the institution had loans and discounts amounting to \$15,459.88 and \$16,103.82 in deposits.

Unknown men made an unsuccessful attempt to wreck a freight train on the Erie road near Slootsburg, N. Y.

Peter Curtis, a young farmer of Nebraska City, Neb., was robbed and fatally beaten by highwaymen.

## IDEAL GRANDMOTHERS.

**Women Who Know the Law of Nature and Obey Them May Live to Green Old Age.**



Mrs. Pinkham Says When We Violate Nature's Laws Our Punishment is Pain—If We Continue to Neglect the Warning We Die.

Providence has allotted us each at least seventy years in which to fulfill our mission in life, and it is generally our own fault if we die prematurely.

Nervous exhaustion invites disease. This statement is the positive truth.

When everything becomes a burden and you cannot walk a few blocks without excessive fatigue, and you break out into perspirations easily, and your face flushes, and you grow excited and shaky at the least provocation, and you cannot bear to be crossed in anything, you are in danger; your nerves have given out; you need building up at once! To build up woman's nervous system and restore woman's health, we know of no better or more inspiring medicine than Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Your ailment taken in time can be thrown off, if neglected it will run on into great suffering and pain.

Here is an illustration. Mrs. Lucy Godwin, Holly, Vt., says: "I suffered with nervous prostration, faintness, all-gone feeling and palpitation of the heart. I could not stand but a few moments at a time without having that terrible bearing-down sensation."  
"When I commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I only weighed 108 pounds, and could not sit up half a day; before, however, I had used a whole bottle, I was able to be about. I took in all about three bottles of the Compound, and am entirely cured; now I weigh 131 pounds and feel like a new woman, stronger and better than ever in my life."  
So it transpires that because of the virtues of Mrs. Pinkham's wonderful Compound, even a very sick woman can be cured and live to a green old age.

CANDY CATHARTIC  
**Cascarets**  
CURE CONSTIPATION  
REGULATE THE LIVER  
ALL DRUGGISTS  
10c 25c 50c

GET THE GENUINE ARTICLE!  
**Walter Baker & Co.'s**  
**Breakfast COCOA**  
Pure, Delicious, Nutritious.  
Costs Less than ONE CENT a cup.  
Be sure that the package bears our Trade-Mark.  
**Walter Baker & Co. Limited,**  
(Established 1780.)  
Dorchester, Mass.

Do You Know that There Is Science in Neatness? Be Wise and Use

## SAPOLIO



"He was a retired shipbuilder—and hails from Staten Island, New York. He was in pretty good health, but every day when he took what he called his constitutional, that is, his afternoon walk, he was sure to have a sort of cramp which seized him in the calf of his leg with almost the severity of an assault by a ferocious dog. He read about the case of a man whose rheumatism was cured by Ripans Tablets and laughed at the idea. He thought the man a fool, but realizing that his own difficulty was a sort of rheumatic twinge, he finally bought and used some Tablets and of late his friends have noticed that he is more chipper than he had been for years. A lady who knew him well asked him about the dog that used to bite his leg in the afternoons and the old man said: 'He is dead and Ripans Tablets killed him.'"

**Constipation Positively Cured**  
LIVER regulated by using MILLER'S Tablets. Sample 10c. Regular size 25c. In remitting send silver. DR. MILLER, BREVETOWN, PA.

**CURE YOURSELF!**  
The Best Cure for Catarrh of the Bladder, Discharges, Irritations or Inflammations of the Urinary Organs. Painless, and not irritating. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper by express, prepaid, for \$1.00, or 50c by mail. Circular sent on request.

**PENSIONS** Get Your Pension QUICK!  
Write Capt. O'FARRELL, Pension Agent, Washington, D.C.

**ROOFING** The best Red Rope Roofing for all kinds of buildings, including churches, schools, and public buildings. The Fay Roofing Co., Camden, N.J.

**PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS.**  
JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D.C.  
Late Principal Examiner U.S. Patent Office.  
3 yrs. in last year, 15 adjudicating claims, etc., etc.

**A VALUABLE INVENTION** is often made profitless by a poor patent. OUST OF A GOOD PATENT can be foreign patents. Write BURTON & BURTON, 1111 Broadway, N.Y.

**PISCO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION**  
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.  
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

**THE BEST WAY TO REMIT** is by Postal Money Order, Express Money Order or Registered Letter. Address all letters and make remittances payable to  
**The S. S. McCLURE CO., 180 East 25th Street, New York**

Remember this sign where it Conquers Pain.  
**St. Jacobs Oil**  
CURES RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, SPRAINS, BRUISES, SORENESS, STIFFNESS, AND BURNS.

A Great Library of the Best Fiction, History, Biography, Science and Art  
**McCLURE'S MAGAZINE** \$1.00 A YEAR  
FOR 1898

will contain a great wealth of original literary and pictorial matter by the best writers and artists of the day. We have material in hand which we have definitely planned to publish during the year that will, when issued in volume form, make at least fifteen books that will not be sold for less than \$25.00. This material will have its first publication in McClure's Magazine. A year's subscription costs only \$1.00.

Below we give a few of the great features. There are many others; in this limited space it is impossible to enumerate them all.

- Chas. A. Dana's Reminiscences**  
Mr. Dana was intimately associated with the great leaders during the Civil War. He was much at the front. Lincoln called him "The Eyes of the Government at the Front." These reminiscences contain much unpublished material, secret history and fresh recollections of Lincoln, Stanton, Grant, Sherman, Chase, and many others. They are illustrated with many rare and unpublished photographs from the almost priceless collection in the War Department.
- Anthony Hope's New Novel**  
"Rupert of Hentzau," sequel to "The Prisoner of Zenda." The best novel Anthony Hope has ever written.
- C. D. Gibson in Egypt**  
Mr. Gibson will spend this winter in Egypt, making pictures for McClure's Magazine.
- Nansen**  
will write on the possibility of reaching the Pole, and the scientific results of a polar expedition.
- ADVENTURE AND EXPLORATION**  
**Andree's Balloon and Voyage**  
By Mr. Strindberg, brother of Andree's companion in his flight toward the Pole.
- Jackson in the Far North**  
His own account of the years he lived far north of the limits of human habitation.
- Sven Hedin in Unexplored Asia**  
For ten days in the great Gobi Desert without food or water—an explorer of wonderful pluck and endurance.
- Landor in Tibet**  
His capture, torture, and escape to India, especially written by himself for McClure's Magazine.
- THE NEWEST SCIENCE**  
**Edison's Wonderful Invention**  
For crushing mountains to dust and extracting iron by magnetism.
- Lord Kelvin**  
A character sketch and a conversation on some unsolved problems of science.
- The Fastest Ship**  
A description of "Turbinia," a boat that can make 40 miles an hour, by the inventor and builder.
- Making a Great Telescope**  
By Dr. A. Brunsell, who perhaps knows more about this subject than any other man in the world.
- A Submarine Boat**  
Experiences during a voyage under water in a Holland submarine boat, with pictures made on the spot.
- Airships and Balloons**  
An account of the very latest experiments in aerial navigation, and an interview with an eminent balloon-maker of Paris.
- A GREAT SPECIAL OFFER**  
The November number will be sent free to new subscribers beginning with December. We sure to offer it when subscribing, and state that you saw "the offer in this paper. This offer will not appear in this paper again.

**Rudyard Kipling**  
A NEW POEM—"THE DESTROYERS." A powerful, grim moving song of torpedoes and torpedo boats.  
A NEW STORY—"THE TOMB OF HIS ANCESTORS," a tale of a "clouded tiger," an officer in India, and a rebellious tiger. Mr. Kipling will be a frequent contributor.

**Robert Barr**  
"The Archbishop's Christmas Gift," "The Long Ladder," and other stories.

**William Allen White**  
More Boyville Stories.

**Ian Maclaren**  
"The Left Hand of Samuel Dodson," and other stories.

**Octave Thanet**  
"The Peace Offering," "The Grand Army Man," etc.

**Stephen Crane**  
"The Bride Comes to Yellow Sky," and others.

**TRUE INDIAN STORIES**  
By Hamlin Garland  
Mr. Garland has spent many months among the Indians of the far West, gathering their reminiscences and traditions. In coming numbers of the magazine will appear

**The Custer Fight**  
This tale, taken down from the lips of the Chief Two Moons, is a vivid and dramatic story.

**Sitting Bull's Defiance**  
A fine story of Sitting Bull's refusal to treat with a commissioner from the Government, and his insensibility to fine words and rich gifts.

**Rising Wolf, Ghost Dancer**  
Rising Wolf's autobiography, giving strange instances of his power of magic and his own story of how he acquired the power.

**The Railroad Man's Life**  
By HERBERT E. HAMBLEN. A narrative of work, adventures, hazards, accidents and escapes. The record of fifteen years' experience as fireman and engineer.

**A Diver's Autobiography**  
The story of the champion deep diver of the world, full of innumerable adventures and hair-breadth escapes.

**The Siberian Railway**  
This railway will open one of the greatest wheat raising countries of the world. Prince Krapotkin will tell its thrilling history from inside and personal knowledge.

**New York in 1950**  
The streets, water supply, ways of travel, safety guards of life and health, sport and pleasure, by Col. WARING.

**Mark Twain's Voyage**  
Illustrated by A. H. Frost and F. Gray Newell. Both article and pictures are imimitably droll.

# ONE OF TWO WAYS.

The bladder was created for one purpose, namely, a receptacle for the urine, and as such it is not liable to any form of disease except by one of two ways. The first way is from imperfect action of the kidneys. The second way is from careless local treatment of other diseases.

### CHIEF CAUSE.

Unhealthy urine from unhealthy kidneys is the chief cause of bladder troubles. So the womb, like the bladder, was created for one purpose, and if not doctored too much is not liable to weakness or disease, except in rare cases. It is situated back of and very close to the bladder, therefore any pain, disease or inconvenience manifested in the kidneys, back, bladder or urinary passage is often, by mistake, attributed to female weakness or womb trouble of some sort. The error is easily made and may be as easily avoided. To find out correctly, set your urine aside for twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates kidney or bladder trouble. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy is soon realized. If you need a medicine you should have the best. At drug stores fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet both sent free by mail. Mention THE MIDDLEVILLE SUN and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

## MY WAGON SHOP

Is now located next door to J. R. Coats' blacksmith shop. For SLEIGH AND WAGON REPAIRS And general wood work give me a call. GEORGE SANFORD.

## FRESH BAKED GOODS.

I keep in stock a complete line of Baked Goods, consisting of different kinds of Breads, Cakes, Pies, Doughnuts and a large variety of Cookies, Etc. Special orders will have Prompt Attention. Lodges are invited to get our prices on goods for Luncheons. Your Patronage is Solicited, PAUL H. KEMNITZ.

## ST. JAMES HOTEL

MIDDLEVILLE, MICHIGAN. J. N. OLMSTEAD, Proprietor.

REFITTED REFURNISHED FURNACE HEAT

Free Bus.

## ARE YOU LEARNING NOT TO RIDE A WHEEL?

If you have not forgotten how to drive a horse just call at

## Aubil's Livery Stable

And enjoy a real pleasure ride. You don't know until you ask how little the cost of an afternoon drive. Good rigs, safe horses, low prices.

E. W. AUBIL.

## MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route." Taking Effect November 21, 1897. EASTWARD BOUND.

STATIONS.	Det	N Y	Ngt	Fr't
	Exp	Exp	Exp	Exp
Grand Rapids Dep.	7:00	4:05	11:00	7:10
Middleville	7:35	4:43	12:13	8:40
Hastings	7:52	5:03	12:40	9:25
Jackson Ar.	9:50	7:05	3:25	4:55
Detroit Ar.	12:25	9:10	7:20	...

## WESTWARD BOUND.

STATIONS.	Exp	M'11	GR	Fr't
	Dy	Exp	Exp	Exp
Grand Rapids Ar.	7:10	2:05	9:35	4:05
Middleville	5:10	1:20	9:54	2:15
Hastings	4:40	12:57	9:32	1:08
Jackson Dep.	1:40	11:15	7:40	7:10
Detroit Dep.	11:25	7:50	4:45	...

## Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad

NORTHERN DIVISION	Leave	Arrive
	Going North	From North
Trav. City, Perky & Mack	7:45 am	6:45 pm
Trav. City, Perky & Mack	8:15 pm	6:35 am
Ocelluc	8:25 pm	11:15 am

## SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Leave	Arrive	
Going South	From South	
Cincinnati	7:10 am	6:25 pm
W. Wayne	8:10 pm	3:00 pm

MUSKEGON TRAINS. GOING WEST. Lv Grand Rapids... 7:35am 11:00pm 4:45pm. Ar Muskegon... 9:00am 2:10pm 7:05pm.

# THE MIDDLEVILLE SUN

J. W. SAUNDERS, Publisher. Entered at the Middleville, Mich., Postoffice as second-class matter.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1897.

## School Column.

[Edited by Flora J. Beadle, Commr.]

### NEWS OUR CHANCE.

Teachers, notice! Mr. Pattengill, editor of the Moderator and Timely Topics, makes the following offer: Timely Topics will be sent free till July, 1898, to every school of the county having the greatest mileage at the coming meeting of the State Teachers' association at Lansing. The result will be determined by multiplying the number of paid up members from each county (the fee for ladies being fifty cents and the fee for gentlemen one dollar) as shown in the treasurer's book by the number of miles from the respective county seats to Lansing by shortest route. This gives a fair show to all counties. What county will win?

Bishop Vincent's lecture, "Tom and His Teachers," will alone be well worth the entire cost of attendance at the state association. Last year Barry county was represented by about twenty or twenty-five and we should multiply that representation by two or three or even more this year.

Are there not fifty or more teachers in Barry county who feel the need of help, such as this association will give, enough to spend four or five dollars? Don't you believe it will pay to shake hands, converse and become acquainted with Michigan's great educators, and feed for two or three days upon the best thoughts of some of the foremost men and women in the educational world today?

Prof. Ferris says "if you live upon crackers and cheese, you must expect to be a cracker and cheese individual." Prof. Hallack says "a skimmed milk diet makes skimmed milk thoughts." These quotations fit the case of too many persons working along the line of the teaching profession. Let a large number of our teachers attend the S. T. A. and compare our work with the magnitude of the work in which we are engaged. We will surely grow because of having made such a comparison. Send in word at once if you wish us to provide for accommodations for you.

Teachers—Questions for the regular semi-annual examination in district schools (for all grades) will be sent for use on Friday, December 17. It is expected they will be used in every school that day. No teacher is excused from conducting the same. Eighth grade examinations will be held in various parts of the county, during the latter part of the months of February and May.

### SCHOOL ITEMS.

The new arrangement of having the eighth grade in the high school room and Miss Downing's room upstairs is working with perfect satisfaction to all concerned.

The physics class are investigating the subject of falling bodies. The literature class has finished a study of Dryden's "Alexander's Feast." There are sixty pupils in the high school now.

Morning talks by Claude Miller, Scott Campbell and Earl Wilcox were given lately.

The school is the recipient of a fine map of the United States, also a complete record of the last session of congress, the gifts of Mr. Miner Keeler. The physical geography class have drawn some very good representations of a glacier.

Some of the pupils and teachers have succumbed to Winter's malady, "grip." The first lesson of the teachers' reading circle course, taken up Monday night was very interesting and instructive.

Tickets for the lecture course will soon be out. Watch the SUN for further announcements. Nearly all the numbers have been arranged for and an exceptionally good course is presented to you at a low price.

Mrs. Rouse visited Miss Winters' room Tuesday p. m.

Miss Downing's room is greatly pleased with its new room and is doing correspondingly better work.

### I LOVE HER STILL.

We have just received a copy of the above-named beautiful ballad composed by M. Dunham. The music is remarkably pretty and in polka time, very catchy. It is being sung in all first-class theatres in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. Price 40 cents per copy. All readers of our paper will receive a copy by sending 25 cents in silver or postage stamps to The Union Mutual Music Co., 265 Sixth Avenue, New York. On sale at the News Stand.

### BUCKLIN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dr. Nelson Abbott.

## Farm Column.

The editor invites all interested in this department to contribute short articles of their experience, etc.

### Hog cholera does not seem to cease in this locality.—Osego Union.

The Barry Co. session of the Michigan farmers' institute will be held at Delton on Friday and Saturday, Jan. 28-29. A full program will be printed later. One of the peculiarities of the season just closed has been the enormous crop of clover seed harvested. From every corner comes the same story—greatest on record. By reason of this enormous supply, the price, usually from \$4.50 to \$5 per bushel, is not above \$3 this year. To those who can hold their seed, will probably come a better price. To others, not.

Look out for him! He is after the unsuspecting farmer again. This time it is the "dollar wheat" swindler. The farmer signs a receipt to deliver his wheat at the nearest railroad station. Afterwards this receipt turns up in some bank, calling for amounts varying from \$25 to \$100. Never sign papers of any kind for strangers.—Grand Ledge Independent.

Farmers who have been watching the sugar beet enterprise will be interested in knowing that Saginaw county farmers who have been experimenting with the beets are greatly pleased with the results. It is estimated that an average crop will yield fifteen tons to an acre. At \$4 per ton this would give \$60 per acre, and where the farmer raises only five acres of beets he and his family could easily do all the work and take care of the crop, and it would pay him better than any crop he could raise. Furthermore the sugar beet is less affected by weather conditions than any other crop as found by actual experiment.

The strange sight of 400 goats being driven through the principal residence streets of the south portion of the city attracted much attention yesterday and small boys forgot their errand to the grocery on the shortest way to school and followed the interesting flock says the Jackson Press. Their destination was the enclosure, corner of Jackson and Biddle streets, known as Coltrin's rink. The goats were the property of R. B. Coltrin and were shipped by him from Birmingham, Ala., to this city, arriving over the Lake Shore railroad yesterday morning. Mr. Coltrin expects to go into the goat business on a large scale and this was the inaugural car.

### LATE LITERARY NEWS.

What would you do if war should be declared tomorrow with a European power? How would it change your home life? What changes would it make in financial, city, state and national affairs? It is these interesting problems which a writer in the December Cosmopolitan has undertaken to sketch under the heading of "A Brief History of Our Late War With Spain," while Wells' story, "The War of the World," which has been so widely read, reaches its conclusion in an unexpected way.

### MARK TWAIN'S NEW STORY.

Mark Twain's new humorous story, which he is now writing in Vienna, is to go to the Ladies' Home Journal, which magazine has also secured F. Marion Crawford's new story, which is a tale of the unreal, with the strikingly uncanny title of "The Dead Smile."

Every school room, business office and house should have a picture of President McKinley and his cabinet. See them so cheap at the News Stand.

### ADVERTISED LETTERS.

MIDDLEVILLE P. O., Dec. 4, 1897. Letters addressed to persons named below remain unclaimed in this office and will be sent to the Dead Letter Office if not claimed by Dec. 18, 1897.

NAMES: Dr. Wm. Allen Dodge Squires Dr. Trafford Please say "advertised" when asking for advertisement letters. DAVID MATTASON, Postmaster

## ANOTHER CONVERT.

The Wheeler Method Has Many Followers from the Ranks of the Medical Profession.

### GENERAL STAMPEDE EXPECTED

Carleton, Mich. A most remarkable instance of the efficacy of Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer in the treatment of nervous troubles is a popular topic in this place. It appears that Mrs. Henry Greene, who resides just outside of the corporation, had suffered many years from a peculiar female trouble, and was advised by the attendant physician, Dr. S. A. Du Paul, to go to Harper Hospital, Detroit, for a surgical operation; that being her only hope for recovery. She followed the advice and the operation was successfully performed, but resulted in a shock to her nervous system that she was stricken with nervous prostration. They were unable to revive her from that condition and so notified Dr. Du Paul, and at the same time sent her home as a probable incurable. Dr. Du Paul used all known means to help her without effect, in fact she grew worse. She could not raise her hand to get the smallest particle of food to her mouth, was a complete physical wreck. Fortunately Dr. Du Paul knew something of the virtue of Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer in the treatment of such cases and determined to try it. The effect was almost miraculous. She began to improve at once; it induced refreshing sleep, quieted her turbulent nerves, strengthened her entire nervous system, restored her to health, and she soon gained 20 pounds of good healthy flesh. Dr. Du Paul reports that only four bottles of the medicine were used.

Sold by J. W. Armstrong, druggist.

### Too Much In a Name.

"There it is again," groaned Chumpley. "This time he's arrested for blowing a safe. That fellow's making life a long and dismal nightmare for me."

"What is it this time?" "Same as it's been half a dozen other times—R. H. Chumpley caught in another desperate crime; my name, my initials. I'll bet there are thousands of people using that man's record in making up mine. Every once in awhile I pick up a paper to read that I've whipped my wife, though I never had such an article; raised a check, beaten a hotel, stolen a bicycle or committed a burglary."

"But no one will suspect you." "They won't? I have a barrel of letters referring to the matter. Ministers labor with me, lawyers offer to defend me, women roast me to a turn and crooks want to enter into partnership with me. I have had some of the worst pugs you ever saw call upon me with a view to doing business."

"It doesn't seem possible." "I tell you it's right. The thing's making me desperate. I've always led a respectable life, and to have this bugbear bobbing up continually is enough to drive a man crazy." "I believe it's providential, Chumpley. I wouldn't accept that name of yours if a crown went with it. It's just as suggestive as Greenhorn would be. Every one who hears it thinks of a chump. Have it changed and thank your lucky stars that some one else stole it." —Detroit Free Press.

### Changing Silver Into Gold.

Professor Emmons, one of the most skilled metallurgists in the country, claims that in the radiation of silver the molecules are so subdivided as to differ so materially from that metal that they can no longer be regarded as the same substance, but a new one and apparently the parent of both gold and silver, or the raw material out of which by a different arrangement of molecules either gold or silver is constructed. Working on this theory, he finds that this new metallic substance can be aggregated into molecules of greater density than silver and precisely corresponding with gold in color, in weight, so as to answer to every test of the United States mint as gold. In fact, he says it is gold, though manufactured from silver, of as much purity and value as that ever obtained in any other way. With further experiments on a large scale he expects that the process of manufacturing gold from silver will be very materially cheapened. At present he gets about four ounces of gold from six of silver. This would seem to indicate that the present number of elements as well as our chemistry of metals would have to be revised if Professor Emmons is not mistaken in his experiments.—Jewelers' Review.

### Brazil's Jungles.

The jungles of Central America and Brazil are masses of vegetation so dense that it is practically impossible to penetrate them. Swain and his party, when crossing the isthmus of Darien, labored hard with their hatchets and machetes the whole of one day and achieved but half a mile. In many parts of Central America the undergrowth renews itself so rapidly that it is almost impossible to keep a road open through it. In one instance, in Honduras, a road 16 feet wide was made by engineers and laborers through a jungle, the underbrush and vines being cut away even with the ground. Two weeks later, returning to complete the work by laying stones on the roadbed, they could not find the road, the vines having completely filled the vacant space.

### A Last Resort For Dinner.

For sheer originality in matters of food I commend the following directions, which one of the Parisian papers gave to its subscribers. The supplies were getting lower and lower in the Prussian girt city. Seine gudgeons would not bite, so the anglers took to the sewers. "Take a long, strong line and a large hook. Bait with tallow and gently agitate the rod. In a few minutes a rat will come and smell the savory morsel. It will be some time before he decides to swallow it, for his nature is cunning. When he does, leave him five minutes to meditate on it, then pull strongly and steadily. He will make convulsive jumps, but be calm and do not let his excitement gain on you. Draw him up, et voila, votre dîner." —London News.

### A New Danger to Firemen.

At a recent fire in the basement of a Chicago electric power house the firemen had great trouble in getting at the blaze. They had to chop holes in the floor of the dynamo room before they could get a stream on the blazing pile of waste. Not waiting for the dynamos to be shut down, they crept through the black smoke and turned a stream on the flames. In an instant they were flung to the ground with great violence, and the hose was sent flying into the air. A heavy current had passed along the stream and had shocked them. Though unconscious when rescued, they quickly recovered.—Electrical Review.

### The Scientific Mind.

At the Vagabonds' dinner Sir John Robinson said he remembered in 1870, when the air was full of war and the news intelligence thrilling, he met a man of science who asked, "My dear fellow, when are you going to give us something of interest in the papers—something about snip spots?" This was not a scientific joke, Sir John assured his audience, but an actual symptom of that man's mental condition.—Westminster Gazette.

Mud wasps manifest great ingenuity not only in building their nests, but in placing them in localities where they will not be injured by rain or predaceous animals. For over 400 years every Parthian king bore the name of Arsaces in addition to his own.

## THE COMING WOMAN

Who goes to the club while her husband sends the baby as well as the good old-fashioned woman who looks after her home, will both at times get run down in health. They will be troubled with loss of appetite, headaches, sleeplessness, fainting or dizzy spells. The most wonderful remedy for these women is Electric Bitters. Thousands of sufferers from lame back and weak kidneys rise up and call it blessed. It is the medicine for women. Female complaints and nervous troubles of all kinds are soon relieved by the use of Electric Bitters. Delicate women should keep this remedy on hand to build up the system. Only 50c per bottle. For sale by Dr. Nelson Abbott.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Michigan. Monthly \$55 and expenses. Position steady. Be sure and get our prices before placing an order. THE HAWKS NURSERY CO., 49-17 Rochester, N. Y.

## FARMERS ATTENTION!

If you contemplate planting any Fruit Trees or Small fruits of any kind, send us a list of wants for prices, or send for ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and price list, and SAVE MONEY. All stock warranted true to name as represented or money refunded. Be sure and get our prices before placing an order. THE HAWKS NURSERY CO., 49-17 Rochester, N. Y.

## Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF BARRY, J. S. At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Barry, holden at the Probate Office, in the City of Hastings, in said county on Tuesday, the 16th day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. Present, JAMES B. MILLS, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Amasa G. Stimson deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Hannah Stimson, widow of said deceased praying that a certain instrument now on file in said court purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased may be admitted to probate and Francis M. Stimson or some other suitable person be appointed executor thereof. Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 12th day of December, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden in said county, in the city of Hastings, in said county, and show cause if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner may not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the MIDDLEVILLE SUN, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Barry, once in each week for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. (A TRUE COPY.) JAMES B. MILLS, Judge of Probate. MAGOUE J. HUGHES, Probate Register. 46-4

WANTED—FAITHFUL MEN OR WOMEN to travel for responsible established house in Michigan. Salary \$750 and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National Star Insurance Bldg., Chicago.

# STILL AT THE FRONT

We are showing many NEW NOVELTIES

In Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, rockery, Fine China, Glassware, and Lamps.

We are making prices same or below Grand Rapids on everything in stock. We have everything New and Nobby for the HOLIDAY TRADE. No need to go away to buy your Holiday Goods.

WE OFFER YOU

15 Jewel Elgin Nickle Case Watches worth \$13.50.....	\$10.00
15 Jewel Elgin Filled Case Watches worth \$25.00.....	18.00
7 Jewel Elgin Nickle Case Watches worth \$10.00.....	7.00
All other Watches and Jewelry in Proportion.	
100-piece Dinner Set of Crockery, Fine Decoration, worth \$10.50.....	8.00
100-piece Dinner Set, Gold Traced and decorated, well worth \$13.00.....	9.50

We Mean Business and want your trade. We are taking great pains in selecting these goods and fixing prices and hope to merit your confidence.

MIDDLEVILLE M. F. DOWLING. NOV. 15, 1897.

We Appeal to Your

# Warmer Feelings

With a complete line of warm goods, such as

Ladies' Warm Shoes	Entire Felt Uppers, Leather Soles, Lace.
	Light Calf, Foxed, Lace.
	Medium Dongola, Foxed, Button and Lace.
	Light Dongola, Foxed, Button.

Ladies' and Gents' Beacon Alaska Arctics.
Ladies' Fleeced Beacon Alaska Rubbers.
Ladies' and Gents' High Buckle Arctics.
Ladies' and Gents' Unlined Storm Slippers.
Misses' and Children's Buckle Arctics.
All Styles in Common Rubbers, Large and Small.

Men's Wool and Knit Boots, Heavy Sox, all Colors and Prices.

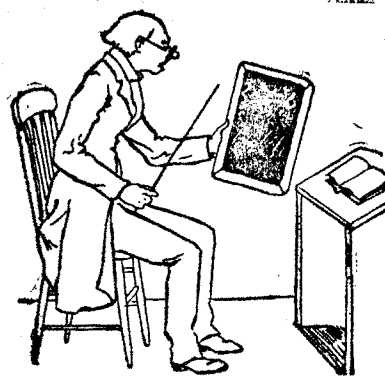
Men's Youth's and Boy's Huron Rubbers, Low Cut for Sox and Felts.

Men's High Cut Perfection Rubbers for Sox and Felts.

Men's High Cut Perfection Rubbers, Snag Proof, for Sox and Felts.

We handle the celebrated Candee Rubbers made by the first company to put rubber shoes on the market, consequently claiming FIRST place in the rubber line and bearing out their claim by showing stylish and reliable goods

YOURS FOR WARM GOODS AT ZERO PRICES. JOHN CAMPBELL, Corner Store.



**YOU MAKE NO MISTAKE**  
IN BUYING YOUR  
**Boots, Shoes,  
Rubber Goods,  
Felts, Socks,  
Underwear, Hirts,  
Pants, Hats, Caps,  
Gloves, Mittens, &c**  
OF **SCHONDELMAYER.**

Remember We Handle Lycoming Rubbers. They are Second to None in Quality and Style, and on Price We Are Way Down.

Yours for square dealing,  
**Schondelmayer**

IF YOU WANT A.....  
**CLEAN SHAVE OR HAIR CUT**  
.....CALL AT  
**M. L. Mattason's**  
IRISH CORNER'S BARBER SHOP.  
Wash laundry on Wednesday of each week to the American Steam Laundry. Best of work at reasonable prices.

**DRAYING PROMPTLY DONE**  
-I KEEP IN STOCK-  
**BALED HAY AND STRAW.**  
ALSO- **WOOD FOR SALE**  
**M. A. DIETRICH.**

**OLD RELIABLE MARKET.**  
Send the girl or boy with your order, and rest assured that the quality and weights will be the same as if you came yourself.  
I carry in stock everything found in a  
**FIRST-CLASS**

**Meat Market**  
And buy only the best stock.  
I am better prepared than ever to supply my customers.  
**CONRAD CLEVER.**

**VAN AVERY'S**  
**CREAM LOTION.**

An elegant toilet preparation for chapped hands, face or lips and any roughness of the skin. Sunburn, tan and freckles and all irritated conditions in which a soothing application is required. It makes the skin soft and white. We will be pleased to have you ask for a sample. Prepared by E. C. Van Avery. Sold at  
**ABBOTT'S DRUG STORE,**  
MIDDLEVILLE, MICH.

This  
Space  
Next  
Week



**C. E. STOKOE.**

**Santa Claus**  
WILL MAKE HIS  
**Headquarters**

**At Armstrong's**  
**Drug Store**  
For the Next Thirty Days With a Large Assortment of  
Toys Dolls  
Albums Bibles  
Books of Poems  
Fine Perfumes  
And Other Articles too numerous to Mention that will Make Suitable Gifts for Young as Well as Old.  
**J. W. ARMSTRONG**  
First door east of P. O., Middleville, Mich.

**THE MIDDLEVILLE SUN**  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY  
J. W. SAUNDERS.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1897.

**Local Happenings.**  
Commencing next week, for the balance of the year we will send out one thousand or more free sample copies of THE SUN and want the name and address of the head of every family living within ten miles of Middleville. We will be pleased to receive the addresses also of all old residents of this locality, that they may get a few sample copies. Remember, no charge will be made for copies sent, and all will be discontinued with the last issue in this month unless ordered continued. Send in the addresses plainly written.

Time to pay taxes.  
Twelve pages this week.  
Special Cloak sale at M. S. Keeler & Co.'s.  
Christmas only two weeks from next Saturday.

A wild cat was recently caught in Hope township.  
Ladies' and misses' Jackets off at M. S. Keeler & Co.'s.  
Leave orders now at the News Stand for the Christmas Horseman.  
Family and teachers' Bibles at Armstrong's, east side, near P. O.

Toys, Dolls, Books and Albums at Armstrong's, east side near P. O.  
For every dozen cabinets, one extra mounted on large card, at Pinney's during the holiday trade.  
Select your Holiday Gifts now and avoid the rush. M. S. Keeler & Co.

Any person who is not now a subscriber to THE SUN, can, by subscribing now, get it until Jan. 1, 1899 for one dollar.  
Everybody likes our furniture and prices. One-third saved. Young & Chaffee, 94-100 Ottawa st., Grand Rapids.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Otto and Miss Fannie Pratt entertain a large company of friends at pedro at the home of the former on Friday evening.  
The new law prohibiting the use of profane or vulgar language in the presence of women and children is being rigidly enforced in some parts of the state.

Died, Thursday, Dec. 9, at 1:30 p. m. Rev. B. Moore, aged 77 years and 11 months. Funeral service will be held from the home of his son H. Lee Moore, on Sunday at 1 p. m.

The few days' sleighing which came the fore part of last week and was at its best Sunday, disappeared Tuesday and Wednesday. The young people in large numbers enjoyed the coasting.  
G. A. Munch, M.D., the noted specialist has placed an advertisement with us. The inducements offered are surely fair and he needs no other recommend. Read the advertisement "Pay When Cured."

Three bloody fights within 24 hours of each other, would surpass the record of most timber or mining camps. Thus has the good name of our village been sacrificed and what is still worse, no arrests made.  
The following officers were elected by the F. & A. M. lodge Tuesday evening:

W. M.—J. W. Armstrong.  
S. W.—J. B. Campbell.  
J. W.—W. E. Coats.  
Treasurer—W. H. Severance.  
Secretary—G. W. Matteson.  
S. D.—W. H. German.  
J. D.—C. F. Brandstetter.  
Stewards—Pryor Brothers.  
Tiler—E. P. Whitmore.

Young men, look out for mother. You will never have so true or kind a friend. Should her origin be simple, think not of that, remember she is the noblest work of God and is your mother. Make her path through life as easy as you possibly can. Do not forget she bore you, cared for you and tried to satisfy your every childish whim. When you grow to manhood be a manly man to others, but always "my boy" to mother.  
—Cedar Springs Clipper.

The entertainment at the Congregational church last Tuesday evening, was a decided success. An evening of "melody and mirth". Prof. Harris, assisted by Miss Warner, soprano, and Mr. McInnes, baritone, all of Grand Rapids, delighted the audience with their beautiful solos, duets and trios, winning great applause. The name of Paul P. Davis, who is also from the Valley city, appearing upon the program, was sufficient to draw a full house and the large audience was very enthusiastic in its applause, recalling him many times. Mr. Davis has rare gifts as a dialectician and an impersonator of character, humorous, grave and gay. To hear him once is to want to hear him many times. Taken in its entirety, the entertainment was the most enjoyable witnessed here in many seasons.

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**Personal Points.**

Miss Lena Griswold is in Grand Rapids today.  
J. W. Saunders is out after a few days' illness.  
C. H. Dietrich is in Grand Rapids on business today.  
Wm. Babcock and wife moved to Alma yesterday.  
Mrs. C. A. Galucia is making an extended visit in Grand Rapids.  
John T. Lombard of Hastings was in the village on business Friday.  
Mrs. J. H. McKeitt has nearly recovered from her recent illness.  
Mrs. Rose Harper is visiting her sister, Mrs. Nancy Heaton, in Cass Co.  
Mrs. Chas. McQueen is visiting friends in Grand Rapids, for a few days.  
Milo Carpenter was in Middleville yesterday on business.—Wayland Globe.  
Oliver England and niece of Gun lake were guests at H. Chapman's, Wednesday.

Mrs. A. P. Dibble has recovered from a severe sickness caused by an over dose of medicine.  
E. Garrett went to Grand Rapids yesterday, for a few days visit with friends and relatives.  
Mrs. Eugene Ward of Caledonia, attended the concert at the Cong'l church Friday evening.  
Frank D. Pratt is able to attend to business after a number of days tussle with the quinsy.  
A. A. Dibble and family are moving into the new T. H. Wood house on Dearborn street.

The many friends of Mrs. S. Jennie Foster will be glad to hear that she is slowly improving.  
Mrs. C. R. Bishop of Hastings, is visiting her sisters, Mesdames E. F. Blake and W. K. Liebler.  
Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Keeler were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Packard of Charlotte Tuesday.  
Mrs. Chas Cook of Grand Rapids, has been the guest of Mrs. P. H. Richards and family the past few days.  
Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Keeler entertained company at whilst last evening, in honor of Mrs. J. R. Cook of Sturgis.

Loyal Gould returned from Grand Rapids Tuesday evening, and is visiting his parents for a few days.  
Geo. and Roy Thomas of Middleville spent Sunday with their brother, N. C. Thomas, and wife.—Dorr Record.  
Isaac Gibbs' daughter from Neilhart, Montana, arrived here Monday evening to visit her parents and take care of her sick mother.  
Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Hullinger were in attendance at the Crabb-Feighner wedding at Nashville last evening, the ladies being sisters.

Harry Johnson and Ray Minio of Grand Rapids, were visiting their uncle and grandfather, S. F. Gould, the latter part of the week.  
Mrs. Lucy Joslyn of Northville, Worthy Grand Matron of the order of the Eastern Star, was a guest of Mrs. A. A. Matteson, Tuesday and Wednesday.  
Miss Lena Griswold is taking elocution lessons of Miss Harriett Beadle, who so pleased those who attended the concert recently, going to Hastings Monday of each week for that purpose.

Mrs. A. J. Free of Grand Rapids is spending a week with her aunt, Mrs. N. Griswold. She is accompanied by her nephew, Lloyd Manley, who is also a nephew of Miss Daisy Dowling, whom they will also visit.  
Mrs. Harriette E. Cooper of Detroit, State Field Sec. of the Baptist Home Missionary Society, was the guest of Mrs. L. C. Chapman, Tuesday and Wednesday, and on Tuesday afternoon, delivered a very interesting lecture to the ladies, in the Baptist parlors.

Get your photos at Pinney's before the holiday rush.  
**NOTICE.**  
Ionia, Eaton and Barry.  
All persons who have been interested in the above insurance company since 1890, are requested to meet at Hastings Court House at 1 p. m. sharp on Saturday, Dec. 18th, as Judge Smith has examined the books of the company and will be present to explain matters. Don't fail to be there.  
N. E. BENEDICT.  
F. A. SYLVESTER.  
DICK BATES.

We have many kinds, but only one—Brant's Cough Balsam—that we can conscientiously recommend.  
"It is the best I ever used."  
Charles K. Farmer, Pipestone, Mich.  
We warrant it—25 cents.  
J. W. ARMSTRONG, Druggist.

Don't be persuaded into buying liniments without reputation or merit—Chamberlain's Pain Balm costs no more, and its merits have been proven by a test of many years. Such letters as the following from L. G. Bagley, Huemene, Cal., are constantly being received: "The best remedy for pain I have ever used is Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and I say so after having used it in my family for several years." It cures rheumatism, lame back, sprains and swellings. For sale by J. W. Armstrong, druggist.

Glasses fitted and diseases of the eye treated by Dr. Nelson Abbott. 41f

**NOTICE.**

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on two 25-cent bottles of Baxter's Mandrake Bitters, if it fails to cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, or any of the diseases for which it is recommended. Also will refund the money on a 50 cent bottle of Downs' Elixir, if it does not cure any cough, cold, croup, whooping cough, or throat or lung difficulty. We also guarantee one 25-cent bottle of either of the above to prove satisfactory or money refunded.  
DR. NELSON ABBOTT.  
J. W. ARMSTRONG.

**THE FIRE.**  
At 2:45 Tuesday morning M. F. Jordan noticed a reflection of light in his room at the hotel and on looking out saw flames issuing from the rink building. He gave the alarm and hastened to the engine house to ring the bell. The fire originated in or near Wm. Guileman's desk in his furniture store and burnt the siding off the two-story building from the foundation to the roof to a width of about six feet, also doing considerable damage inside. The SUN office building was badly charred, being only six feet distant, and it was on fire a number of times, making it necessary to use the chemical engine in the garrett and might have burned had it not been for the protection afforded by the steel roof. There were but few articles removed from the office but was considerably damaged by acid and flood of water. The hardware stock of Spangemacher & Johnson was considerably damaged by water and removal from the building. A. E. Southwick's pool and lunch room suffered considerably by smoke and water, his being the only uninsured stock. The adjustors have not yet arrived, therefore no figure of loss is expressed.  
It was the best managed fire on record for years and, had it not been for the excellent protection afforded by the water pump at the mill, might have resulted in a great conflagration.  
The rink building is owned by the John Walters and Mrs. Heppenstall estate. Mr. W. has been telegraphed at Iowa and will probably reach here tomorrow or next day.

Thermometers at C. E. Stokoe's.  
Perfumes, the finest that can be made, at Armstrong's, east side, Middleville, Mich.  
Watches for \$2.50 at C. E. Stokoe's.  
Toilet Cases and Manicure Sets at Armstrong's, east side, near P. O.

FOR SALE—63 acres land, good house, barn, etc., inside corporation. Easy terms. Inquire at SUN office. 49-2  
Eight-day half-hour strike Clocks, either oak or walnut, for \$2.75 at C. E. Stokoe's.  
IT'S TO YOUR ADVANTAGE.  
If you really want to save money on furniture, get it now. Young & Chaffee, 94-100 Ottawa st., Grand Rapids.

Nickle alarm Clocks 75c at C. E. Stokoe's.  
New ground for matt photos at Pinney's studio.  
Send the SUN to absent friends as a Christmas present. It will please them fifty-two times every year.

FOR SALE—Mammoth bronze turkeys from 40-pound stock. Nice young toms that weigh 25 to 30 pounds; young hens 15 to 20 pounds. S. J. WEBER.  
Hicks' Almanac for '97 at the News Stand.  
Butchering of all kinds done to order. WM. CORSON.

FOR SALE—7 small pigs. Wm. Corson.  
FOR SALE—One 12 ft. extension table, 2 stands, a small bookcase, 6 yds. rag carpet, pair coasting bobs, hand sleigh, 2 tubs, gent's saddle and riding bridle. Enquire of Mrs. Saunders.  
Corn ground for the next ten days for 2c a bag at Pike's mills, Dunoon lake. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
47-4 C. F. PIKE.

FARM FOR SALE—I want to sell my farm one and one-half miles north of the village. Have fifty acres, good house and barn and other outbuildings, windmill, orchard, and place all improved and well fenced. Will sell cheap and on easy terms. Would take residence property in Middleville in part payment if desired.  
47-3 H. E. HENDRICK.

Making new and repairing old Carriage Seats and Cushions. Inquire at Geo. Sanford's wagon shop. 46-4  
**TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY**  
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c

All kinds of job work done at reasonable rates and on short notice, at the SUN office.  
After hearing some friends continually praising Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, Curtis Fleck of Anaheim, California, purchased a bottle of it for his own use and is now an enthusiastic over its wonderful work as anyone can be. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by J. W. Armstrong, druggist. 48-5  
Buy crepe, tissue and all other kinds of paper at the News Stand.  
You will miss many good stories if you don't buy a New York Ledger at the News Stand.

**SHEET MUSIC SALE.**  
30c, 35c and 40c Sheet Music for 10c; 50c, 60c and 70c Sheet Music for 15c, at the News Stand.



**Perhaps**  
You have not read our price list  
**SEE LARGE BILLS**  
**The G. E. Ackerson Harness Co.**


**WINE OF BEEF AND IRON.**  
Every pale and anemic person will be benefited by it. It is both a food and a blood maker which makes it very desirable for school children to meet the demands of physical and mental growth. I have a first-class preparation of my own compounding and make the price very reasonable.  
**ABBOTT, THE DRUGGIST**

No Matter  
Whether a Hobby  
or the Real Thing  
We Make All Our  
Harness  
**FIT**  
And you know our  
stock is the best.


**A. CLARK & SON'S**  
Is the place to buy  
**LUMBER  
LATH  
AND  
SHINGLES**  
AND OTHER BUILDERS' SUPPLIES  
**LIME, STUCCO, PLASTER, &c.**  
Remember the place  
**A. CLARK & SON.**

**HODGE & LEE.**  
WEST SIDE GROCERS.  
DEALERS IN  
**Staple and Fancy Groceries**  
Farm Produce, Butter and Eggs a Specialty  
**FREE DELIVERY**

**Special CLOAK SALE**  
**ONE QUARTER OFF**  
Commencing . . .  
**SATURDAY,  
DEC. 11**  
We will offer the balance of our  
**Cloak Stock**  
Consisting of About Fifty Ladies' and Misses' Garments at



**ONE QUARTER OFF**  
These Cloaks are  
All New Stylish  
Goods made from  
Fine Kersey, Beaver  
and Boucle  
Cloakings  
**HERE ARE OUR PRICES:**  
\$14.00 Fine Beaver; Full Silk Lined. . . . . \$10.50  
12.00 Fine Beaver, Full Silk Lined. . . . . 9.00  
10.00 Fine Beaver and Boucle; half Silk Lined. . . . . 7.50  
7.50 Fine Beaver and Boucle; half Silk Lined. . . . . 5.75  
5.00 Beaver; half Silk Lined. . . . . 3.75



This is a GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR CLOAK BUYERS to purchase a stylish garment so early in the season for so LITTLE MONEY. Cloaks must be closed out before January 1. Come early and get First Choice.  
**M. S. KEELER & CO.**

RUSSIA BUYS GOODS.

SHE IS EVIDENTLY PREPARING FOR WAR.

Recent Heavy Purchases of Army Supplies Are Regarded as Significant—May Fight Japan Next Summer—England Wants to Control Panama

Russia Buys Army Supplies.

The report that the Russian Government is buying large quantities of army supplies in the United States has been verified at San Francisco. Cable messages from Vladivostok asking that merchants bid on large lots are frequently received. Dodge, Sweeney & Co. of San Francisco received a Vladivostok cable to figure on 1,200 tons of supplies. Travelers arriving from Asia report that the garrison at Vladivostok has been largely re-enforced by the arrival of troops on steamers and sailing vessels from the Black Sea. The concentration of Russian troops at that point and the haste that Japan is making to increase her power on the sea leads some of the merchants to predict that the impending conflict between Russia and Japan may open as early as next summer. The recent heavy orders for army supplies to be forwarded to Vladivostok are regarded as significant of important movements in the Orient. It is believed that the completion of the Transiberian Railroad, with its terminus at Vladivostok, will largely increase the trade of San Francisco, and there is talk of establishing a line of steamers to that place, touching at Alaskan ports. A local subsidy of \$3,000 a month has already been subscribed for an Alaskan line.

CONDITION OF PANAMA CANAL.

England Reported to Be Trying to Get Control of Enterprise.

Consul General Gudge at Panama has made a report to the State Department at Washington on the condition of the Panama canal. He says it is whispered that England is doing all in her power to obtain control of the canal. France may not push the work forward, but some other nation or some other company will surely do so if those in charge forfeit their rights. The canal when completed will extend from Colon on the Atlantic to Panama on the Pacific, fifty-four miles. All along the route are sheds full of new and costly machinery. It is estimated the latter cost \$100,000,000, and that there has been expended on the canal a total of \$275,000,000. A conservative estimate is that the canal is about one-third finished, but with the new machinery on hand it is said the remainder of the work can be completed for \$150,000,000. The report is that a force adequate to finish the project in from seven to ten years will be put to work. During the next sixty days a committee is to investigate the progress of affairs and an effort will be made to get more money to continue operations. The canal is practically completed from Colon to Bajos, fourteen miles, but this is the least expensive part. The great difficulty is in passing the Calabaria ridge. The width of the canal will be 160 feet at the top and 72 feet at the bottom, except through the ridge, where it will be 78 feet wide at the top and 29 feet at the bottom.

Put His Gold Before Life.

Two masked robbers entered the home of John Hartong, a farmer 80 years old, near Akron, O. They tortured and threatened the old man into insensibility, but he refused to give up his money. When he was unconscious they searched the house and found in a belt the farmer wore night and day \$800. Hartong lives alone and is wealthy.

Must Be Residents.

In the United States Court for the northern district of the Indian Territory at Muskogee, I. T., Judge William M. Springer rendered his decision in the matter of the applications of certain persons to be enrolled as citizens of the Cherokee nation, and held that bona fide residence is essential.

Anybody Want a Bear?

Black bears are so numerous in Yellowstone Park that the Secretary of the Interior recommends that they be captured and given away to any zoological park proprietors who will take them.

Of No Use to Durrant.

The story that Joseph E. Blather, alias Arthur D. Forbes, was the slayer of Blanche Lamont, has been exploded. It has been proved Blather was in Atlanta at the time of the murder.

Dinky Engine Exploded.

By the explosion of a "dinky" engine on the new street car line of the Titusville Traction Company, near East Titusville, Pa., four men were seriously injured, two fatally.

Thorn to Die in January.

Martin Thorn, or Torceswsky, convicted of the murder of William Gulden-suppe, was sentenced at New York to be electrocuted in the week beginning Jan. 10, 1898.

South Carolina Cursed with Crime.

The number of murders in South Carolina, according to reports of solicitors to the Attorney General, have doubled during the past year.

Killed by a Fall.

William Tahan, aged 35, was killed by falling fifty feet to the bottom of a shaft on the Mary McKinley property at Cripple Creek, Colo.

Death List Reaches Thirty-seven.

Thirty-seven men were killed in a fire-damp explosion in the Frankerholz coal mine near Homburg, Bavaria.

Three Men Injured.

A Chicago and Erie engine exploded near Westminster, a small station six miles east of Lima, Ohio. Engineer Joseph Doolittle, Fireman J. C. Bieler and Head Brakeman S. B. Plank were in the cab at the time. All were seriously injured.

Attempted Murder While Delirious.

At Virginia, Minn., an Italian whose name could not be learned attempted to murder Dr. Corry and Dr. Miller while delirious. He was confined in the hospital with pneumonia.

APPEAL IS REFUSED.

Ex-Banker Spalding's Motion for New Trial Is Denied.

Charles Warren Spalding, president and charged wrecker of the defunct Globe Savings Bank of Chicago, was sentenced by Judge Horton to the Joliet penitentiary under the provisions of the indeterminate imprisonment act. For the crime of embezzlement, of which the banker stands convicted, the extreme penalty is fifteen years, which may be shortened three years by good time, and has always, after the first year, the possibility of pardon by the prison commissioners.

When Judge Horton had finished reading his opinion he asked the ex-banker if he had anything to say as to why sentence should not be passed upon him. Spalding arose and after standing fully a minute before the bar of justice said:

"Your honor, a great injustice has been done me. I am proud of my business record in this city for the past thirty-three years. I yet maintain that not one cent of this money has ever been personal gain for me. I challenge any man in the city of Chicago or elsewhere to designate one instance when I did not honestly perform my duty. If you had permitted, Judge Horton, the testimony which twice acquitted me to be heard by the jury which sat before you in my last trial, I would have been freed on this charge as on the others, but you didn't and I stand convicted of a terrible crime. I am not guilty, but humbly accept my sentence. That is all."

In arriving at his opinion Judge Horton cited many cases, and although it was set forth in Spalding's last trial that there was no intention on the part of the accused of appropriating the money to his own use, he held this was no excuse. The prisoner had admitted during the trial that he had deposited with the First National Bank Macoupin County bonds belonging to the University of Illinois as security for his own personal check. The court held that when Spalding, who was at this time treasurer of the University of Illinois, took these bonds he became debtor to the university for this amount. His failure to produce them when called upon made him an embezzler, and therefore subjected him to the full penalty of the law. Inasmuch as the money was secured on the bonds given as security, the embezzlement was plain to the court, and his decision was in accordance with the admission of Spalding himself.

TO DIE FOR HIS CRIME.

Martin Thorn to Be Electrocutted for the Murder of Gulden-suppe. Martin Thorn, on trial in Long Island for the brutal murder of William Gulden-suppe, was found guilty by the jury and will die in the electric chair. Mrs. Nack, his accomplice, will, it is said, plead guilty and may be given twenty years in prison.



MARTIN THORN.

Thorn, a barber, loved Mrs. Nack, a midwife who in turn had deserted her husband for William Gulden-suppe, a bath attendant. So in this tragedy three men have ruined herself long before she met one of them. The husband betrayed, Gulden-suppe murdered, Thorn to be electrocuted. She lives.

Gulden-suppe was in the way of Thorn, and the Nack woman had tired of him as well. Gulden-suppe blacked the eye of Thorn and kicked him downstairs. The Nack woman held out her arms and Thorn returned. He talked of queer things and revenge on the bath man. The woman lured Gulden-suppe on June 25 to a cottage at Woodside which she and Thorn had rented. Gulden-suppe entered while the woman lingered in the yard. Thorn killed him; and over his dead body Nack and Thorn worked severing the parts. These were scattered in the river. The police found some of them. Clews to the murderers were few.

Thorn afterward talked to a barber, one Gotha. He told him what he had done, the deed of the Woodside cottage. Gotha kept silent for weeks. Then he spoke, and to the police. The Nack woman and Thorn were arrested, the woman defying the police and never revealing her secret until ten days ago, when she told it on the stand and accused Thorn of the murder itself. Then Thorn accused her of the crime under oath. He made a so-called confession. The jury did not believe him.

AS DECLARED BY ABDUL.

Turk Not Responsible for Pillage of American Missions.

The United States minister to Turkey, James B. Angell, has renewed the demand of the United States for an indemnity from the Turkish Government for the pillage of the American missions at Khartoum, Marash and Haskongji, Armenia. The Porte denies any responsibility for the pillaging on the ground that the Government acted under the stress of unavoidable circumstances. Minister Angell, however, insists upon the Government's responsibility, as Turkish troops and police participated in the outrages.

Cawthra Mulock, the 13-year-old son of the postmaster general of Canada, is to receive the entire estate of his aunt, Mrs. Cawthra. Mrs. Cawthra was the wealthiest woman in Canada. She died a few days ago. By her will she left an estate of \$4,000,000 and the handsomest residence in Toronto to the boy.

The fire in the Smuggler mine at Aspen, Colo., remains unquenched, and it is now conceded that it will require weeks, and perhaps months, before it can be subdued. A new method of attack has been decided upon.

FAMINE AT DAWSON.

FEAR OF STARVATION CAUSES DREAD ALARM.

Officials on the Yukon Urge the People to Flee from Certain Suffering and Disease—Notice with Startling Words Is Posted.

Must Go or Die.

Famine and starvation are threatening the people of the Yukon River between Minook Creek, Alaska, and Stewart River, Northwest Territory. There are over 1,000 persons in Dawson City without provisions. An equal number, including women and children, are lying in tents, and a heavy snow has fallen. Men are arriving at the rate of seventy-five a day, many of whom have less than half enough rations to last through the winter. Beans, flour, rice, bacon and other provisions are selling from \$1.25 to \$1.50 a pound. Jack Dalton of Juneau and one or two other stockmen arrived lately with a few hundred head of live stock and temporarily relieved the situation.

Advices from Dawson City via Seattle say that no power on earth can prevent a famine. The people appreciate it to the fullest extent. Caches are being robbed nightly. One man was detected in the act of stealing food and was shot. He was driven to desperation by hunger. A dozen men have been arrested for robbing caches.

The gold commissioner could not get enough provisions to feed his office force and was compelled to send several clerks and assistants down to Fort Yukon, where 1,000 tons of food is stored. The winter has commenced. On the Alaska side of the Yukon River there are fully 3,500 people, and there is less than 1,200 tons of provisions to feed them. The Dominion police are sending scores of men down the river to Circle City and Fort Yukon to relieve the local situation. In Circle City a week or two ago two steamers, the P. B. Weare and the Bella, were stopped by thirty men armed with rifles and relieved of thirty tons of provisions. There is no concealing the true status of affairs. Before spring thousands of men and scores of women and children will be suffering from the pangs of hunger and disease.

Provisions will be needed in February and March to prevent great suffering. The commercial companies are doing what they can to relieve the situation by equalizing the division of food supply. Hundreds of men are in camp with a sack of flour each, forty pounds of bacon, twenty-five pounds of beans and five pounds of coffee to last until next June. No man can perform hard work on such meager food.

The situation cannot be overdrawn or exaggerated. The Canadian authorities have issued bulletins urging the people to go to Fort Yukon for provisions. It is a sad prophecy to make that by May 1 hundreds of new graves will fill the little cemetery back of Dawson City, but it is being heard frequently. Hundreds of valuable claims which could not be bought a month ago for any price are now being traded for provisions, and men with any amount of property or money are sacrificing nearly all of their worldly possessions for food.

Following is a notice posted in Dawson City by the Canadian mounted police:

OFFICIAL WARNING—LEAVE DAWSON OR STARVE.

The undersigned, officials of the Canadian Government, having carefully looked over the present distressing situation in regard to the supply of food for the winter, find that the stock on hand is not sufficient to meet the wants of the people now at Dawson, and can only see one way out of the difficulty, and that is an immediate move down the river of all those who are now unstocked to Fort Yukon, where there is a large stock of provisions.

Within a few days the river will be closed and the move must be made at once. It is absolutely hazardous to build hopes upon the arrival of boats. It is almost a possibility that any more food will come to this district.

For those who have not laid in a winter's supply to remain here any longer is to court death from starvation, or at least a certainty of sickness from scurvy or other troubles. Starvation now stares every man in the face who is waiting and hoping for outside relief. Little food and trying cost will place them in comfort and safety, within a few days, at Fort Yukon or other points below, where there are now large stocks of food.

C. J. CONSTANTINE, D. W. DAVIS, Collector of Customs, THOMAS FAWCETT, Gold Commissioner.

VIOLENT SCENES IN VIENNA.

Great Mobs Dispersed by the Hussars and Mounted Police.

The members of the Austrian ministry Sunday tendered their resignation to Emperor Francis Joseph, who accepted them and entrusted Baron Gautsch, who holds the portfolio of public instruction of the retiring ministry, with the task of forming a new cabinet. The Emperor addressed an autograph letter to Count Badeni decreeing the adjournment of the Reichsrath until further orders.

During the assembling of the Reichsrath dense masses of people, for the most part workmen, thronged the Ringstrasse from the university to the outer gate of Hofburg. A charge by the mounted police with drawn swords failing to disperse them, a body of hussars cleared the streets at the sabel's point, many persons being wounded. The ambulance of the city immediately sent two vans to attend the injured.

At least 10,000 people gathered about the same time in front of the town hall and the Provincial Criminal Court to make a demonstration in favor of Herr Wolff, who was to be arrested there on a charge of public violence committed when being removed from the unterhaus by the police, acting under the orders of President von Abrahamovics. The police, with drawn swords, dispersed them. Simultaneously meetings of workmen were held in various quarters of the city, but the police dissolved these.

Upward of 3,000 people tried to organize a demonstration in the early evening in front of the foreign office building, but this was prevented by closing the approaches to the palace. After 8 o'clock the city was quiet. The judge of the Provincial Criminal Court discharged Herr Wolff from custody. There were demonstrations also at Gratz, Prague and Aach, in Bohemia, but they were not of a serious character.

The riotous obstructionists won another victory Saturday in the unterhaus at Vienna. The sitting had to be postponed, the President announcing that members would be notified by mail of the date of future sittings.

Herr Wolff was further humiliated by being dragged to a police station and there locked up for a time. Police charges were made on mobs in Vienna and in Gratz, the capital of Styria. In the latter place the military took a hand, and two rioters were reported killed and many wounded.

The performances in the lower house of the Reichsrath have developed each day new features of astounding interest. Deputies have exhausted the vocabulary of abuse and the engineering of obstruction. There is nothing in the history of parliamentary government in Europe that can compare with the proceedings which culminated in riots on the public streets and in demands that Count Badeni be sent to the guillotine.

BODY IN A DITCH.

Murdered Chicago Woman's Remains Are Found Buried.

Pauline Merry's body, bruised and battered, was found in a ditch by the side of a lonely stretch of road at Western avenue and 87th street, Chicago. It was taken to the county morgue the mute witness to clear away part of the mystery and corroborate the testimony of her prattling 3-year-old boy, who told that she was murdered by the man she acknowledged as her husband. The body was beginning to decompose. The neck was black and blue, and the imprints of a hand were visible. There was a cut an inch long over the left eye and another of the same length on the right side of the temple. The face and nose were crushed in.

Guided by Thomas Hickey, a companion of Christopher Merry, a detail of police started out in search of the woman's body. Hickey's lack of familiarity with the streets and the fact that the body had been carted away at night made it difficult for him to find the spot where the body was hidden. Two or three times he halted the wagon and then changed his mind and said he was mistaken. At length the party reached the corner of Western avenue and 87th street, a quiet spot, and Hickey recognized the surroundings. He stopped and pointed to a spot at the roadside covered with dry leaves.

The policemen were soon at work with their shovels and when some two feet of earth had been removed they came upon a bundle wrapped in bed clothing, which was tied about with a clothesline. The body was identified by Hickey and Policemen Ryan and Keefe as that of Mrs. Merry. The disclosure which led to the discovery was the confession of Thomas Hickey.

THE "KANGAROO" KICKER.

Kicked Holes in the Hopes of the Chicago University Team.

Pat O'Dea is the man—a tow-topped son of Australia, but formerly of Ireland. Recently, at Chicago, he kicked holes into the hope of the Chicago University concerning the very important matter of capturing the western collegiate football championship.

He stood behind a row of ten University of Wisconsin oaks, and as composed as a woman cutting biscuits from soft dough. He swung a long, sinewy leg with the muscle of a giant. The ball



PAT O'DEA.

whizzed through the air as straight as an arrow from an Indian's bow. It sailed between the goal posts forty yards away and took with it all the money and expectations of the men who wore the maroon.

It added five points to the score of 4 to 0. It started the tide of defeat which swept on until darkness stopped the slaughter and Chicago limped from the field crushed, humiliated and lambasted to the tune of 23 to 8. The game was played before the biggest crowd of people who ever witnessed a football game in the West. It is estimated that O'Dea's good right foot kicked \$40,000 into the pockets of the backers of Wisconsin's team.

A GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY.

California to Commemorate the Mineral Discoveries in That State.

Although California no longer has a monopoly of the precious mineral it is still called the "Gold State." California has produced more than \$900,000,000 of gold since the first discovery of it in 1848. The exact date of this discovery has been fixed officially as Jan. 19, and some Californians are now preparing to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of that day on Jan. 19, 1898. It is intended to erect a monument designed to perpetuate and further extend the distinction of California as a State rich in minerals and to revive some of the earlier memories of the Argonauts who poured into California in the winter of '49 and the spring of '50 after the fame of California's gold fields had become national. The monument is to be composed of as great a variety of mineral substances produced in the State as is possible. It is assumed that the ores, building stones, etc., will be given freely by counties, communities and individuals, and for the artistic features of the monument it is proposed to raise a fund of \$100,000.

The mineral wealth of California, though chiefly, is not wholly gold. The silver product of the State, though not as large as that of Nevada or Colorado, is considerable, and California produces more than one-quarter of the whole world's supply of quicksilver. Copper and antimony are also produced, though not in amounts as large as in some other States.

The monument for which the foundation will be laid on Jan. 19 will not be the only feature of the proposed observance of this anniversary, for there is also in view the establishment of a permanent museum of minerals, designed to show not only what California has done in this line, but what, also, it is likely to be able to do in the future.

KANSAS EARTHQUAKE.

SHOCK FELT AT MANY POINTS IN THE STATE.

Disturbance Seems to Have Covered a Large Territory, but Did Not Do Any Damage—Burning of a Steamer on Lake Huron.

The Earth Trembled.

A light earthquake shock startled the citizens of Wichita, Kan., at 12:53 on a recent morning. Telephone messages from Wellington and Hunnewell, Kan., describe the earthquake as quite violent in those cities. It reached south into Oklahoma. Specials from Pratt and Kingman, Kan., near the Oklahoma boundary, say slight earthquake shocks were felt at those places. No damage appears to have been done. At Pratt a distinct shock was experienced at 12:58 a. m. It was not severe, but strong enough to cause furniture to rock and lamps and dishes to rattle. The disturbance lasted about three seconds. The shock at Kingman was felt at 1 a. m. Vibrations were from north to south, lasting about ten seconds. No damage, so far as known. At 1:30 an earthquake shock of considerable energy was felt at Arkansas City. Many people were alarmed and rushed from their rooms. The shock lasted ten seconds. No damage resulted.

MAXIM'S AIRSHIP IS A GO.

Inventor Has Solved the Problem of Aerial Navigation.

A special from New Kensington, Pa., states: If what Hiram S. Maxim claims is true, aerial navigation is an accomplished fact. Mr. Maxim, who is the inventor of the Maxim gun, says he has traveled across the continent and back to his starting place in such an airship. Indeed, it was his strange craft which aroused such extraordinary interest last summer and which was reported having been seen at Denver, Chicago, St. Louis and other Western cities. Mr. Maxim's craft is cigar-shaped, conical at both ends, with an upright aeroplane at the stern for steering apparatus. The skin of the ship is double and filled with hydrogen gas. Every part of the ship and motive power is made of aluminum; the motive power being naphtha. The whole thing weighs 5,000 pounds, occupies 106,000 cubic feet of space, can attain easily a speed of 100 miles an hour, and will carry passengers and freight parcels. New Kensington aluminum furnished the material. Mr. Maxim's company is the Atlantic and Pacific Aerial Navigation Company, of which C. A. Smith and M. A. Terry, well-known business men of San Francisco, are respectively president and secretary. A trip to the Klondike will be made soon.

BURNED IN LAKE HURON.

Steamer Egyptian Total Loss—Heroic Work Life Savers.

The steamer Egyptian, bound from Cleveland to Milwaukee with a cargo of coal, burned to the water's edge in Lake Huron, off Sturgeon Point. The fire was discovered by the Sturgeon Point life-saving crew. The crew of the burned steamer were taken off by the steamer Sir William Fairbairn of the Bessemer fleet. All hands were saved. The steamer will land the rescued men at Detroit. There were twelve vessels around the Egyptian during the early part of the fire, but by the time the life savers reached her they were all gone. Without help of any kind at hand, the life savers were compelled to leave the Egyptian, without doing anything, after rowing about thirty-five miles in weather nearly to zero. The Egyptian was owned by Nelson S. Whipple of Detroit.

This Done, Strikes End.

Chief P. M. Arthur of the Brotherhood of Railway Locomotive Engineers, Chief Sargent of the Locomotive Firemen and Chief Powell of the Telegraphers' Union are in Washington to further labor legislation at the coming session of Congress. Special efforts will be made to obtain the passage of a compulsory arbitration law for the settlement of disputes between employers and employees. The Phillips bill will be revived, and labor organizations in all sections of the country will unite in supporting it. Another measure in which the labor leaders are interested is that providing for the appointment of a national labor commission.

Exciting Chase for Robbers.

At West Unity, O., Samuel Ayres, with \$600 in his pocket, was assaulted by a highwayman. Ayres held on to his money and the robber, after shooting him in the chest, fled. A short time afterward William Shultz's residence was broken into, the thieves securing \$100. Scotts Brown's valuable team was stolen a few days later, and the citizens banded together and gave chase. They came upon the suspected highwayman who held his pursuers at bay and finally escaped.

Carnegie Captures a City.

Andrew Carnegie, the great Pennsylvania iron manufacturer, has written a letter saying he will give \$10,000 to the endowment of the Mechanics' institute at Richmond, Va.

Died of Heart Disease.

A. A. Henry, a conductor of the Topeka railway, was laughing and talking with his companions when he fell dead of heart disease.

President's Mother Ill.

Mrs. Nancy Allison McKinley, mother of the President, was stricken with paralysis at Canton, Ohio.

Desperate Fight for a Woman.

A three-cornered duel took place at Huntsville, Ark. Seth Love, Will Phillips and John Howard, three farmers, were in love with the same girl, Miss Irene Pruitt. Miss Pruitt went to prayer meeting with Phillips. A fight ensued, in which the three men were fatally injured.

Now for a Cracker Trust.

The stock of the American Biscuit Company, the New York Biscuit Company and the United States Biscuit Company is to be pooled and a new company, with a capital of \$35,000,000, formed.

Students' Hospital at Cornell.

William H. Sage of Ithaca, N. Y., and Deau Sage of Albany have presented to Cornell University the residence of the late Henry W. Sage for a students' hospital, and, besides equipping it, will endow it with \$100,000. The property is worth \$80,000.

DEALS DEATH AND RUIN.

Furious Hurricane Lashes the Islands of Great Britain.

It is believed that thirty vessels, large and small, and 100 lives have been lost in the hurricane that for twenty-four hours lashed the British Isles. The damage to other property is extremely heavy, especially at the watering places, where the invasion of the howling waters has swept walks, gardens and parades and carried off fencing and small cottages. The Government loses heavily at the Woolwich arsenal and the Sherness dockyard. The loss in Government stores will reach thousands of pounds.

In London, the squalid region below London bridge was submerged, and hundreds of houses and cellars have been rendered uninhabitable. The marine disasters will be keenly felt by the insurance companies, which already are serious sufferers by the recent big fire. The storm was one of the severest in recent years.

All the coast towns suffered heavily. Falling walls and flying debris added to the loss of life. Vessels were reported ashore on every part of the coast, and many ships are known to have foundered, with the probable loss of all hands.

At Lowestoft, Yarmouth and elsewhere the sea has flooded the quays and neighborhoods, washing away the esplanades, and doing other serious damage. The sea wall at Scarborough was washed away, and the passenger and mail services across the channel had to be suspended.

At Liverpool the squalls blew off the roofs of several houses, threw down chimneys and tore up trees. The Mersey flooded its banks on the Chester side and deluged the shore district for miles. Similar disasters occurred at Holyhead, where a number of valuable yachts were sunk at their moorings. Scarcely a vestige remains in sight of the wreck of Lord Nelson's old flag ship, the Foudroyant, long fast in the sands off Blackpool. The scenes at such popular resorts as Yarmouth and Margate were of great grandeur, but the damage done was enormous.

PINES FOR HIS BRIDE.

Gen. Cassius M. Clay Years for the Return of His Wife.

Dora Richardson Clay, the child wife of the famous abolitionist, duelist, soldier and war minister to Russia, Gen. Cassius Marcellus Clay, has left her husband and returned to her home in Valley View, ten miles away on the Kentucky river.

The marriage of Gen. Clay to Dora Richardson, a dependent in his home, which occurred Dec. 13, 1804, was a great sensation. Dora was then 14 years old and Gen. Clay, now in his 87th year, was seventy years her senior. His relatives made strenuous objections to the marriage and the general converted his magnificent mansion at Whitehall into a regular fort. He armed his army of employes on his farm with shotguns, rifles and revolvers and planted cannon around the place to warn off intruders. Amid these surroundings he married his child wife.

The years seem to have passed happily enough to this strangely mated couple. Gen. Clay provided for every comfort of his wife, carefully educating her and treating her more like a father than a husband. Mrs. Clay, on the other hand, administered to his every want and anticipated his slightest wish. During this time Dora's brother, "Clell" Richardson, was overseer of the Clay property and made his home at the Clay mansion. But about six months ago he and Gen. Clay quarreled and "Clell" left. Then Gen. Clay went to Cincinnati to have his eyes treated. During his absence Nannie Biggerstaff lived at the Clay mansion to keep Mrs. Clay company. Beau called to see her and Mrs. Clay for the first time since reaching girlhood enjoyed the society of persons of her own age. On the general's return Nannie went home and Mrs. Clay became unhappy. Three weeks ago she went home to see her brother "Clell," and now Gen. Clay fears that she will remain away permanently. He says she is a free agent, free to remain away or to return, but he would give much if she would again take up her home in the Whitehall mansion. Unless Dora returns to him soon it is believed the old hero will quickly give up life's struggle, and that the end will not be far off.

Mrs. Clay will not say whether she will return, but states that she may go home when she gets ready.

DIRE DISTRESS IN CUBA.

Shocking Conditions Observed in the Devastated Island.

Deplorable as the condition of the reconcentrados may be, Spain's first duty is clearly to relieve the sufferings of her own troops, writes a correspondent of the New York Herald. To begin with, the Spanish soldiers have received no pay for many months, and consequently they are not able to buy anything on their own account in the small towns in which they are stationed. Then, too, the credit of the troops has been in most instances exhausted, the shopkeepers refusing to deliver more goods unless they were paid what is long due to them.

If the captain general were to go to the country he would see ill soldiers lying by the wayside, he would find many forts that in reality are nothing more than hospitals, and in many of the small towns he would experience difficulty in getting together a force of any size that would be able to tackle an ordinary band of rebels. I am not in any way exaggerating when I write this, for I have seen these things myself. I took the train for Artemisa early Sunday morning. At every small station that we passed I saw ill soldiers. In many instances the mark of death was plainly visible in their faces.

I visited a church that had been turned into a jail. Half the guards were invalids, and had the prisoners not been weaker than the guards there was little to hinder their escape. One of the prisoners watched his chance and slipped me a note begging me for God's sake to give him some money to buy clothing. Another prisoner, who had evidently been at one time a well-to-do planter, was allowed to roam about the church on a sort of parole.

Told in a Few Lines.

Since the incoming of the present administration at Washington twenty-seven American prisoners have been released in Cuba.

The Indiana State Supreme Court has decided that a wife may recover by legal proceedings money lost by her husband in gambling.

Angel Pas, who betrayed Gen. Cassio to the Spaniards for \$5,000, was captured by the insurgents on his way to Olaneguro, court martialled on a drum head and hanged.

# FARM AND GARDEN



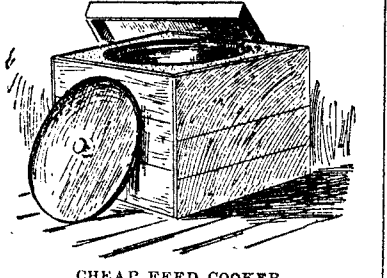
**A Bank Greenhouse.**  
Where the "lay" of the land is favorable, a very convenient greenhouse or forcing house can be constructed after the plan shown in the accompanying illustration. The basement is carried into the bank only far enough to give room for a heating apparatus and the storing of necessary fuel. The greenhouse floor is partly below the surface, the walls here, as well as in the case of the basement, being laid up with



rough field stones. The entrance is at the further end, steps down from the doorway to the greenhouse floor being provided. Such a building will be exceedingly warm in winter, not only because of the earth bank, but because heat can be generated and sent to a floor above much more readily than it can be generated upon and diffused over a single floor.—American Agriculturist.

**Farm Economy.**  
Profits on the farm are much greater when the averages for several years are compared, as each year must bear its proportion of expense, and a failure to secure a profit this year may not be a loss, because there may be a corresponding reduction of expense next year. Nor must we overlook the advantage of the opportunity offered the farmer of selling his own labor in the form of some product. Where a farmer makes only a small profit, but has derived a fair sum for the labor he personally bestowed, his gain is greater than the actual profit. The farm has increased in value as the labor or manure or other accretion has failed to yield a reasonable cash profit. On the farm the item of labor must be considered according to its actual cost as an expenditure. Though the labor of the farmer himself is an item of cost, and must be paid for, yet he pays it to himself, and it really is profit because of the employment secured by him on the farm. For that reason a small farm, or a small flock or herd, will always pay more, in proportion to expense incurred, than larger areas or an increase of stock.—Grange Homes.

**A Winter Feed Cooker.**  
Warm mashers are desirable for fowls and hogs in winter. To cook the food with but little labor, take half a barrel and set it in a grocery box, filling in



about it with chaff. Make two covers, one to fit inside the barrel, the other to shut tightly down over the box. Put in the meal and wet it soft with one or more pails of boiling water. Do this at night and close tightly. The mass will cook all night long and be nice and warm for feeding in the morning.—Orange Judd Farmer.

**Sparrows Destroying Grapes.**  
It is becoming extremely difficult near cities to grow and ripen grapes, because of the attacks of sparrows on this fruit so soon as it begins to color. Fortunately this pest does not go far from cities and large villages, where it finds plenty of feed scattered in the streets, and where the warmth from city houses affords it partial shelter. But we have learned enough about the habits of the sparrow to know that it is a pest that should be destroyed wherever seen. In England thousands of boys are employed to watch grain fields and drive the sparrows away. But even after all this care millions of dollars' worth of grain is destroyed by them every year.—Exchange.

**No Alderneys.**  
Farmers and dairymen are not as particular in making known their goods in a manner to impress the fact that they thoroughly understand their calling. "Alderney milk" is a frequent sign on milk wagons, says the Philadelphia Record, yet there is no such article, as there is not an Alderney cow in the United States. "Durham" cattle is used for designating the shorthorns, although the term is one that does not now apply to any particular breed.

**Salt for Apple Orchards.**  
While it is well understood that salt is not a manure, it is so good a solvent of other minerals that where they ex-

ist in the soil it may always be used with advantage. We have often advised farmers to apply both potash and phosphate to apple orchards. But if this is done every year it is probable that some of these minerals revert to an insoluble condition. Whenever the apple trees set full for bearing it will pay while giving the usual annual dressing of potash and phosphate to add some salt to it, which will be much cheaper and probably more effective than supplying directly the minerals which the salt will indirectly furnish.—Exchange.

**Feeding the Work Horse.**  
In feeding the working horse I would feed corn and oats, equal parts, either ground or whole, and if convenient change from marsh hay to clover. Corn meal should not be fed without some diluent. The bran of oats is sufficient to prevent it becoming a pesty mass in the stomach. If meal is not mixed with ground oats or with bran, it should be fed with dampened cut hay or cut sheaf oats. With a ration of corn, oats and timothy hay or marsh hay, either bran or oil meal or sprouts should be added, say six pounds of bran a day, or if oil meal two pounds a day, or three to five pounds of sprouts. If fed in the ear, corn may be fed three times a day, with oats and bran added at noon and night, with less corn. A good day's feed for a 1,200-pound horse is 14 pounds of hay, 10 pounds of corn meal, 6 pounds of oats and 6 of bran. In place of bran one may use two pounds of oil meal. If he feeds clover hay he does not need either bran or oil meal. Corn should never be omitted from the ration of a horse at hard work, just as meat is essential in the food for laboring men. I once knew a teamster hauling gravel to say that ten ears of corn at a feed (thirty ears a day) did not keep his horses up. He was told to quit counting corn, and feed with a scoop shovel. This was, of course, in the severest kind of work, long continued.—Rural New Yorker.

**Cures a Horse's Rheumatism.**  
Horses troubled with rheumatism have been treated successfully with Turkish baths. Trainer Patterson gave Hamburg one a few weeks ago and the king of 2-year-olds came out of the bath as supple as a youngster. The



rheumatism had disappeared. He subsequently led his field under the wire.

**Early Pigs Best.**  
Wherever a farmer has warm basement stables it is easy to make a hopen in one corner and use it for the breeding sows. Everyone admits that pigs dropped early in March will prove much more valuable than those born a month or two later. It is some extra trouble to keep them warm, and they will also need extra feeding for both sows and pigs while the cold weather continues. But when the warm days come the early pigs that have a run in pasture and plenty of milk will be far better fitted for heavy corn feeding than will the late spring pigs. There is often a difference of 50 to 75 pounds in hogs fed just the same, and whose only difference is that the heavier were born four to six weeks earlier than the others.

**Keep Good Animals.**  
There is more profit in keeping a few good animals than to have the stalls occupied with those that give no return for their keep. There are two duties devolving upon farmers which are seldom fulfilled. One is to thin off the fruit from a tree and the other is to cut out the inferior animals. When the herd is thinned out the cost of food is lessened and less labor is required. Every year the herd or flock should be improved and the least profitable animals disposed of, so as to increase production and reduce the cost.

**Stick to a Good Horse.**  
When you have a good horse stick to him. He may not be fast, he may not be completely sound, but he does all you need of a horse, is safe and healthy. Why change if some jockey with a more showy horse does offer to trade? You know nothing of the other horse, and do know your own is fully honest. The chances are that the man who deals in horses knows more about them than you do and that you will make nothing by the transaction and will in all probability lose. He is in the business for what he can get out of it.

**Beef and Butter Breeds.**  
If a beef breed of cattle is preferred make beef production a specialty, and not look upon cows of such breeds to be perfect as producers of milk and butter. There may be a few good butter cows among the beef-producing breeds, but where a certain article is desired it should be the prime object. If milk and butter are specialties the breeds used should be those that excel in those products. Too many good points cannot be had in cows. Each cow will excel in one line only, and should be made to do duty where the most profitable.

**Quince on a Thorn.**  
A case is reported of a quince bush grafted upon common thorn and uncultivated which has borne regular crops of fruit for over forty years. If this is a fact it is a suggestive one, as the quince on its own roots is usually short lived. Horticulturists should be tempted to try so simple and easy an experiment.

## MICHIGAN MATTERS.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

**Poverty Drives a Mason Man to Crime**  
—Appointments for State Farmers' Institutes—A Much Married Man—Suit for a Million Dollars.

**Kills His Child and Himself.**  
At Mason, Scott A. Bowdish shot his 9-year-old daughter, fatally injuring her, and then killed himself. The tragedy was not discovered until the following morning. According to the little girl her father awakened her during the night, kissed her and asked her where her heart was. He felt about her breast and after locating the girl's heart he drew a revolver and shot her; again he fired, but the ball this time penetrated the child's right side. After this he located his own heart and shot himself to death. Bowdish was hard up and discouraged, but no other reason for the crime is known.

**Farmers' Institutes.**  
K. L. Butterfield, superintendent of farmers' institutes, has made arrangements for fifty one-day institutes during the month of January. The meetings begin at Capac, Sand Beach and Sunfield, Jan. 4 and 5; Avoca, Port Austin, Grand Ledge and Montrose, Jan. 5; Lamb, Pinebog, Dimondale, Mt. Morris and Fowlerville, Jan. 6; Adair, Pigeon, Eaton Rapids, Mundy and Pickney, Jan. 7; St. Clair, Sheridan, Olivet, Brighton, Jan. 8; South Lyon, Jan. 10; Farmington and Chelsea, Jan. 11; Pontiac and Webster, Jan. 12; Rochester, Centerville and Salem, Jan. 13; Holly, Mendon and Augusta, Jan. 14; Colon, Ypsilanti, Jan. 15; Forest Hill, Jan. 17; Elwell and Springport, Jan. 18; Lafayette and Rives Junction, Jan. 19; Washington Center and Munnich, Jan. 20; Fulton Center and Norvell, Jan. 21; Partello, Jan. 24; Homer, Jan. 25; Eckford, Jan. 26; West LeRoy, Jan. 27, and Battle Creek, Jan. 28.

**Sues for a Million.**  
Melvin B. Church has increased his damages claimed from \$250,000 to \$1,000,000 in his suit against the Antikalsomine Company at Grand Rapids, and has filed his declaration. He invented and patented the antikalsomine processes and in 1892 the company was organized with \$400,000 capital to carry on the business which he founded. He claims the other stockholders organized the Diamond Wall Finish Company and encouraged its development as a rival to the old concern, allowing it to use the patents and were aiding it in securing business. Included in his damages claimed is one item for \$25,000 for not prosecuting the World's Fair management for infringement of patent.

**His Many Wives.**  
Dr. A. C. Mendenhall, who is under arrest at Warsaw, Ind., for bigamy, is well known at Jackson. One of his wives, Mary Poyle, resides there. The doctor has at least three other wives. He came to Jackson about three months ago with the Poyle woman and after living with her about six weeks deserted her. When arrested at Clunette he was arranging to be married to Cora Hatfield of that place and was to go to New Mexico. He claims to be an Indian doctor. Mendenhall has been brought to Jackson for trial.

**Eighty-eight Years Wed.**  
Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hiller of Elkton celebrated their eighty-eighth wedding anniversary. The husband is 108 years old and the wife 107. The former is quite hale and hearty, but the wife has lost her sight. They are believed to be the oldest married couple in the United States.

**To Run Winter Boats.**  
The Graham & Morton Company has closed a contract with the Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transportation Company for the steamers City of Duluth and City of Traverse to run on the Chicago-Milwaukee route from Benton Harbor all winter.

**A Cass County Murder.**  
At an entertainment given in a hall in Calvin township Jacob Chavous, colored, was struck with a club on the back of the neck by Isaiah Monroe, colored. Chavous' neck was broken, and he died instantly. Monroe is an ex-convict.

**Minor State Matters.**  
Mrs. Olive James, a popular school teacher at Lewiston, is dead.  
George F. Fish, aged 75, a resident of Adrian for fifty years, is dead. He was once rich, but died penniless.

Once more the sale of the Adrian street railway system has been postponed. The receiver continues to operate the road.

The Dwight Theater Co. has been organized at Jackson, with a capital of \$50,000. An opera house will be built.  
John Shafer, a far mhand working in Redford, will spend thirty days in the house of correction for looting a meat market.

It begins to look favorable for the proposed electric railway from Detroit to Farmington by way of the Grand River toll road.  
Prosecuting Attorney John Crandell of Marlette has a baseball nine in his family with a tenth boy to act as umpire and a girl to do the scoring.

While hunting in Gilmore township Robert Gallagher and a companion came upon a full kit of counterfeiters' dies and tools, secreted in hollow logs.

Fire broke out on the steamer Nahant in Escanaba harbor and before it could be controlled it spread to the ore docks, the largest in the world. Two of the crew of the steamer are known to be lost and several other persons are injured.  
Asphyxiation caused the death of three men in the Grand Trunk Railway tunnel at Port Huron. The dead are Henry J. Courtney, engineer of tunnel engine; Arthur Dunn, conductor; John Dalton, brakeman. The tunnel gas arises from the hard coal used by the locomotives.

The fan fly of J. Spitsbergen of Zealand was sadly afflicted by typhoid fever, which caused the death of his wife, a grown up daughter and a grown son. The others are seriously ill.  
Five prize cattle belonging to Walter A. Brooks, living near Burr Oak, were poisoned by Paris green. Three of them are dead. A short time ago someone poisoned sixty sheep belonging to Brooks.  
Dr. L. F. Stuch, village president of Allegan, who was arrested charged with stealing \$2,000 worth of goods from E. T. Van Ostrand's drug store, was acquitted and completely exonerated at his trial.

Adrian people would like to have a Government building.

A Miss Weller of Romeo was badly injured in a runaway accident.

A Detroit company has been organized to put in a lighting plant at Brighton.

Two children of Valentine Karber of Ovid township have died of diphtheria.

Della Murphy, aged 7, fell into a 20-foot well at Berrien Springs and was rescued uninjured.

Many fish are being speared daily in direct violation of the law in Maple river, near Bannister.

Reuben Fuller, a Grand Rapids painter, fell while decorating Lockerby Hall and was fatally injured.

Ida Bowdish, who was shot by her father, Scott Bowdish, before he committed suicide, died at Mason.

The body of J. D. Cook, who committed suicide at Escanaba two weeks ago, has been taken to San Francisco for burial.

Four of Pontiac's saloonkeepers have been complained of because they did not expose their bars on Thanksgiving Day.

Curtis L. Wonch, a Grand Rapids literary man, quarreled with L. B. Strong over a woman. The former was stabbed in the side.

While hunting near Sparta, John Corey, a farmer, aged 35, accidentally shot himself in the side. Searchers found his body.

James Quigley was sentenced at Corunna to two years at Ionia on a charge of helping to burglarize a store at Morrice in June, 1890.

The State Dairy and Food Commission has begun the prosecution of Bay City grocers who are charged with violating the oleomargarine law.

At Grand Rapids, the Souvenir Wheel Company, manufacturing bicycles, filed a chattel mortgage for \$10,644 to George Clapperton, trustee.

The Fletcher mill at Alpena has shut down. It was the last of the mills there to close. The mills cut 120,000,000 feet of lumber the past season.

Chapter Kappa of Delta Tau Delta fraternity of Hillsdale College took a special train to Angola, Ind., and celebrated Thanksgiving with a banquet.

The truant law is being enforced at Traverse City for the first time. Wm. Mathewson, aged 15, was arrested and may be sent to the reform school.

Fire destroyed the agricultural implement warehouse of James and Michael Rork at North Lansing and Frozel's feed store. Loss, \$3,750; insurance, \$600.

A. J. Quigley of Mt. Clemens has fallen heir to a coffee plantation, valued at \$25,000, in Hawaii. Quigley befriended the testator at the World's Fair in 1893.

Mrs. Minnie Favor of Detroit, who has been at the Salvation army rescue home at Grand Rapids for the past three months, has been missing since Thursday last.

Cheboygan's street railway has gone hibernating. As usual, the cars will be lifted from the wheels and placed on sleighs—a winter railway that is unique in Michigan.

Gaylord taxpayers will be given a chance to vote on the question of bonding the village for the extension of the water works system and the paving of Main street.

Gypsum has been discovered near St. Ignace. It is of fine quality and has been found in so many places as to lead to the belief that a wide section is underlaid with it.

The Ann Arbor Railroad Co. expects to buy this winter 100,000 ties between Owosso and Toledo. Last year the road purchased 170,000 ties on its northern division.

A tract of 100 acres of pure marl in Climax township, Kalamazoo County, has been purchased by New York capitalists, who will engage in the manufacture of cement.

Charles S. Hovey of Centerville and Lon Valentine, Jr., of Atlanta had an exciting time with a 225-pound bear. Hovey got a severe bugging before bruin was killed.

Sanilac County brickmakers say that they have sold more brick the past season for homes than ever before. Brick buildings are in course of construction all over the county.

Joseph Hull of Dimondale was accidentally shot while hunting. Part of a charge of shot struck him in the throat. He will recover if blood poisoning does not set in.

The Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway bought a tract of seven acres of land along their tracks at Indian lake, three miles east of Vicksburg, and will move their ice harvesting plant to their new location this fall.

Leslie Jockett, aged 15, son of J. L. Jockett, station agent for the Lake Shore at Albion, has run away again. This time he persuaded Glenn Passmore, Henry Haight and Edward Smith, all about the same age, to go with him.

Clark R. Chamberlin has begun suit in the Circuit Court at Ann Arbor for \$2,000 damages against John H. Miller of Ypsilanti. A year ago Chamberlin was arrested on a charge of breaking into Miller's store and stealing goods. He was acquitted on trial.

Col. C. V. R. Pond, adjutant general of the Michigan department G. A. R., has by request furnished Labor Commissioner Cox with some interesting figures regarding the number of veterans now residing in Michigan, which he places at 37,500. The average membership of the G. A. R. for the six years from 1888 to 1893, inclusive, was 20,633, and the average yearly death loss 272. Col. Pond estimates that there are 34,000 pensioners in the State and that they receive \$5,248,000 annually. The average age of the survivors of the war is 60 years. Physically, Col. Pond says, only a few are able to perform manual labor, but in mental condition very many are quite competent to perform the duties of any of the political offices in the gift of the State and should be remembered.

Maurice Quirk, a well-known citizen of Flint, was instantly killed at Otterburn. He attempted to drive across the tracks in front of an approaching Grand Trunk train.

The people in the vicinity of Bloomingdale are agitated over the sudden appearance of a strange woman and her equally sudden disappearance. Nobody knows who she is or where she came from. At one place she demanded a night's lodging. She was so emphatic and threatening that the people dared not refuse. She wears a long dark cloak and a heavy veil, which she never removes.

## KAISER IS DEFIED

### CHINA'S EMPEROR WILL NOT YIELD.

**Refuses to Agree to the Demands of Germany—He Desires to Submit the Entire Matter to Arbitrators—Marital Law at Kiaochow Bay.**

**Rather Lose His Crown.**

A special dispatch from Shanghai announces that the Emperor of China has declared that he would rather forfeit his crown than agree to the conditions demanded by Germany as redress for the murder of two German missionaries—Nies and Hennie—and the destruction of German mission property in the Province of Shantung. Admiral Diedrich, the German commander of Kiaochow Bay, the dispatch further states, has proclaimed martial law in the district around Kiaochow. China, the dispatch concludes, desires that her dispute with Germany be submitted to arbitrators to be appointed by Holland and Belgium.

Last July a Chinese mob attacked the Christian mission at Kiaochow Bay, which is a point in the Yellow Sea, in the Province of Shan-Tung, about 300 miles north of Shanghai. The mission was in charge of two missionaries named Nies



EMPEROR WILLIAM.

and Hennie, who had succeeded in attracting to their schools a very generous following of Chinese youth. The attack was made in broad daylight, and the buildings were burned. When Nies and Hennie, the missionaries, tried to dissuade the rioters from acts of violence toward the native converts there was an instant attack made upon the Germans themselves.

**Both Fatally Wounded.**

The two Europeans were attacked with swords and clubs, and before they could defend themselves, both had been mortally wounded. They were at once thrown upon the burning ruins of the mission, where they died.

Refugees from the dismantled school at once communicated the facts to the nearest representatives of the German nation and the news provoked a storm of indignant protest as soon as it was repeated in Berlin. Steps to punish the perpetrators of the deed were at once put on foot. A German war ship was dispatched to the Yellow Sea and Nov. 22 the admiral in command landed a force of marines on the shore of the bay, which was commanded by a Chinese port with a garrison of 1,500 men. The admiral, protected by the man-of-war, commanded the Chinese general to withdraw his soldiers from the fort and the latter did so, claiming the protection of the admiral. The Chinese soldiers ran in complete disorder into the fastnesses of the hills, abandoning their position, which the Germans at once occupied.

A demand was made upon the Chinese Government for an indemnity on account of the slaughter of the missionaries and the destruction of school property. Pending a settlement of that question the German force maintained its position on land and the man-of-war remained in the adjacent waters for the purpose of affording any needed protection.

**Russia May Interfere.**

It is said that the Chinese ministers have appealed for support to Russia, and that the czar has intimated that a continuance of German occupation will be regarded as an act of hostility to the Russian nation and damaging to Russian interests.  
Emperor William, at the recent opening of the German parliament, clearly foreshadowed the forcible occupation of a port in Chinese waters, and his address left little room to expect that the force there would be withdrawn. In addition, it is well known that a gunboat which had been ordered to Hayti to settle a little difficulty which the Berlin Government had in the West Indies has been recalled, and is now on its way to the China Sea. By the time Russian protests can be considered at Berlin it is likely Emperor William's naval and land forces will be so strongly established on the shore of China that they will not easily be dislodged.

**REPORT AS TO ARMOR PLANTS.**

**Naval Board Files Its Findings with Secretary Long.**

The naval board appointed by authority of Congress to ascertain the cost of an armor plant made its report through Commodore Howell to Secretary Long Wednesday. The cost of a plant suitable for the making of naval armor at the rate of about 6,000 tons per annum, which is fully equal to the capacity of both the existing private plants, is set down as about \$3,750,000. No recommendation is made, but the board has accumulated much information as to the merits of various eligible locations.

Secretary Long will now proceed to take the next step necessary to carry out the wish of Congress, namely, invite proposals by advertisement for building such a plant as that designed for the use of the Government. It is expected that Congress will be advised of the offers made by both the existing armor-making concerns to sell out to the Government, and also of other interests to turn over plants, which, while not at all like the specifica-

tions of the board, will permit of alteration into effective plants. Secretary Long will make it quite evident the Government cannot undertake to make its own armor at the cost named as the limit of price to be paid to private firms in the last naval appropriation bill.

### PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

**A Decrease of \$11,338,125 Noted for the Month of November.**

The December statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business Nov. 30 the public debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$1,009,226,486, a decrease since Oct. 30 of \$11,338,125. This decrease is accounted for by an increase in the cash due to the deposit of an installment of the proceeds of the sale of the Government's interest in the Union Pacific. But for this transaction the cash in the treasury would have been \$771,450 less than last month. The cash in the treasury is classified as follows:

Gold, \$194,089,200; silver, \$507,056,382; paper, \$105,758,181; bonds, disbursing officers' balances, etc., \$48,907,251; total, \$840,409,076; against which there are demanded liabilities amounting to \$923,745,516, leaving the net cash balance \$220,663,559.

The comparative statement of the Government receipts and expenditures shows that the total receipts for the month of November were \$43,343,005, of which \$18,104,618 was received from the reorganization committee of the Union Pacific Railroad, making the ordinary receipts for the month \$25,168,987. The total expenditures for November were \$37,810,838, of which \$4,549,308 was cash in the Union Pacific sinking fund turned into the treasury and repaid to the appropriation from which it had been originally drawn for investment. Hence the month's disbursements include this sum. The ordinary receipts for the month, therefore, were \$25,168,987 and the ordinary disbursements \$33,261,470, leaving a deficit of \$8,092,483. The receipts from customs were \$9,830,025, a falling off of about \$100,000 as compared with November, 1890. The receipts from internal revenue were \$13,530,049, a gain of about \$430,000 for the month.

### RIOT IN PRAGUE.

**Howling Masses Take Possession of the City.**

There were fresh disturbances in Prague, Bohemia, Wednesday. The houses of Germans were bombarded with stones and a howling mob which gathered on Wenzel-Platz had to be dispersed by infantry and cavalry. The university buildings were threatened by the rioters, and had to be protected by large bodies of police. During the afternoon the riots increased. The synagogue windows were smashed and the windows of the houses of Jews displaying German trade signs in several streets of the Jewish quarter.

In spite of the military a large Czech mob made a descent during the evening upon the German quarter and plundered houses and shops in several streets. The furniture of a well-known German cafe was piled up in the street and set on fire. When a detachment of troops approached to disperse the rioters the soldiers were greeted with showers of stones, broken glass and other missiles. The officer in command ordered his troops to prepare to fire, but at the urgent request of a police official the order was not carried into effect.

Shortly after 9 o'clock a mob attempted to storm a cartridge factory at Zschow, a suburb of Prague, on the other side of the Moldau. Troops stationed at the factory poured a volley into the crowd. Several persons were killed outright and others were wounded. The same body of rioters set fire to a house at Zschow, but the flames were soon quenched. In various other parts of the city and the suburbs windows were smashed and German sign boards demolished. It is said that the mob was incited by articles in the Czech newspapers and by false reports that the German students had organized an attack upon the Czech national theater.

### PRAYER FAILS TO HEAL.

**Miss Helen Ash Dies Despite Christian Science Theories.**

Several days ago Miss Helen Ash, the daughter of Mrs. I. N. Ash, living at 221 East Forty-seventh street, Chicago, was taken seriously ill. Mrs. Ash, who is a member of the Kenwood Club, and a firm believer in Christian Science, decided that she would treat the illness of her daughter without the aid of a physician. Miss Ash was also a Christian Scientist, and agreed with her mother in regard to the treatment of her ailments. They decided to resort only to prayer as a curative of the disease.

For a short time the fervent prayers seemed to be answered, and the girl gained in strength. But the ailment took a firmer hold on its victim, and she grew gradually weaker. The mother lengthened the seasons of worship and the daughter became more earnest in her prayers for health. But in spite of the rigid manner in which the Christian Science doctrine was carried out the daughter grew gradually weaker until Tuesday evening, when she died.

### TO IMPROVE CROP REPORTS.

**Statistician Hyde Says the Present System Is Cumbersome.**

The annual report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture, John Hyde, was issued Wednesday. It is devoted mainly to criticism of the cumbersome and unbusinesslike crop reporting system that has been in use in the department during the last few years, and to recommendations looking to an improvement of the system.

Mr. Hyde states that his brief official connection with the division has been sufficient to impress him strongly with the extreme cumbersomeness of the existing system of crop reporting; with the fact that the information obtained is utterly incommensurate with the labor involved in its collection, and with the disadvantage under which the farmer labors in being placed in possession so much less promptly than other citizens of the information which the department publishes from time to time concerning the condition of crops in this and other countries.

### Carload of Canceled Mortgages.

Charles Harris, a member of the Kansas Legislature, is working up a scheme to collect and take to the Omaha exposition a car load of canceled Kansas mortgages.  
Col. W. D. Chipley of Florida, who was operated on for a carbuncle several days ago at Washington, is in a very critical condition and it is feared his illness will terminate fatally.

Coming Events.

The new Wesleyan Methodist church of Gun lake will be dedicated on Sunday, Dec. 19. A meeting of the Anti-Saloon League will be held in the Baptist church at 7 p. m. Saturday. All are requested to be promptly on time.

COMING.

The Six Nations Medicine and Concert company will appear all next week at opera hall presenting a first-class variety entertainment. No vulgarly tolerated. Ladies and children especially invited.

M. E. AID SOCIETY. The following ladies will serve the M. E. Aid society supper Friday, Dec. 10, from 5 to 7 p. m., at the church parlors: Mesdames Whitmore, Whittemore, Webb, White, Wood, C. N. Webb.

BAPTIST AID SOCIETY. The Baptist Aid society will give their monthly tea at the church parlors Friday, Dec. 17. Committee to entertain: Mesdames Hendrick, Backer, Hobson, Johnson, Jamison, Kenyon, Keeler and Keeler.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION RATES. Christmas and New Years, 1897-1898. Rate of one and one-third fare for round trip is authorized to all local points. Date of sale Dec. 24, 25 and 31, 1897, and Jan. 1, 1898. Limit to return leaving destination not later than Jan. 4, 1898.

CHURCH SERVICES. Evangelical church, Leighton, P. Scheurer, pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening.

M. E. church, J. C. Dorris, pastor. Services 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Subject for the morning, "The Present Rest." Subject for the evening, "The First Temptation."

Baptist church, Walter A. Bies, pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Subject for morning, "Vanishing Impressions, or Permanence in Religion."

Congregational church, H. Appleton, pastor. Services 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Subject in the morning, "The Reign of God." Subject for evening, "Left Alone."

FREE OF CHARGE TO SUFFERERS. Cut this out and take it to your druggist and get a sample bottle free of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds.

It makes all the difference in the world what kind of a burden a man carries as to how he complains of the load. Twelve pounds of baby make some men tired unto death in less than two hours, whereas 130 pounds of sweetheart used to sit in the same lap from 8 p. m. to 12:15 a. m., without a murmur from the owner of the lap.

It has been discovered by a boy in a neighboring town that there is a penalty for making an assault upon a skunk. The penalty is to be silent up for 30 days.—Omego Union.

Several around here are losing large flocks of poultry with cholera. Zell Courtney and family are guests of the latter's parents in Hastings.

Numerous novelties in penholders, pencils, etc., at the News Stand.

GENTS ENTERTAINED. The gentlemen of the Congregational church did themselves proud last Friday evening when they managed, furnished and served the monthly Aid society supper. The dining room of the church was never as prettily decorated, yellow and white bunting being artistically festooned from sides to ceiling interspersed with Chinese lanterns, while the tables (five in number) each contained two bouquets and a banquet lamp.

The tables were arranged for sixty people to be served at one time and all were reset once and part of them a second time. Music during supper and afterwards was furnished by the Bell quartet and Mr. Peeps, autoharplst. The gents feel they have aldermanic proportions after the decided success of their efforts which were entirely unaided by feminine kind and netted the society's treasury \$19.10.

Read the President's message in the supplement. C. A. Bandfield shipped two cars of hogs, Tuesday. A car load of coal was received by the creamery, Tuesday.

For useful and ornamental Holiday Gifts go to M. S. Keeler & Co. Married, at the home of the bride, Wednesday evening, Dec. 8th, Mr. Arthur Crabb of Lansing, and Miss Lida Feighner of Nashville.

Advertise in the SUN now. For the balance of '97 its circulation will be equal to any paper in Barry county and nearly double that of many.

Mrs. J. E. Gogle received the \$2,000 insurance on her husband's life, from the K. O. T. M. lodge, just one week from the receipt of proofs of death.

Subscribe for The SUN and let us send it to your friends anywhere in the United States. It gives them all the news of your locality and saves you writing many letters.

A magazine or newspaper makes the nicest kind of a Christmas present. It reminds your friend of a kindness many times during the year. Subscribe for them at the SUN office at reduced rates.

It is Geo. Tolhurst that has exchanged his farm for a draying business in Hastings, not Ed as stated last week. George will hold an auction sale of live-stock, farm utensils, etc., at 1 o'clock Tuesday, Dec. 14.

George W. Ickes, floor walker at Spring's, is a grandpa. His daughter, who lives in Hilldale, gave birth to a daughter Monday, and Mr. Ickes made each of the employes of the store a present of a carnation. The compliments were many.—G. R. Herald.

The W. R. C. elected the following officers Dec. 4: President—Mrs. Mary Olmstead. Sen. Vice—Mrs. H. Carveth. Jun. Vice—Mrs. E. Tewksbury.

On Tuesday afternoon forty-six of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Tewksbury surprised them by gathering at their home, this being their tenth wedding anniversary. A very pleasant time was enjoyed by all. After refreshments two beautiful rocking chairs were presented by the friends, Rev. J. C. Dorris in a few well chosen words making the presentation speech.

Last Wednesday evening when Miss Stella Webb went home from her work at the factory, she was very agreeably surprised to find the members of Mrs. N. Griswold's Sunday school class, assembled to celebrate her twenty-third birthday. They took with them a purse made up by the members of the M. E. church, of which Miss Webb is organist. They also took elegant refreshments. Everyone enjoyed the occasion and all unite in wishing her many more such happy events.

Mrs. George Keller is reported very sick. Robert Count and daughter, Beldia, returned to their home in Hastings Monday.

Mrs. Chas. Johnson has been quite sick. Several around here are losing large flocks of poultry with cholera.

Zell Courtney and family are guests of the latter's parents in Hastings.

It has been discovered by a boy in a neighboring town that there is a penalty for making an assault upon a skunk. The penalty is to be silent up for 30 days.—Omego Union.

NO COMPROMISE. The Famous Dr. Emmett Says. "I find coffee, even when weak, to exert a deleterious influence on nutrition. Whenever a patient has become addicted to the use of stimulants, anodynes, or coffee, an effort must be made at once, without compromise, to break up the dependence upon either of these insidious poisons to the nervous system." This is quite an easy thing to accomplish if Postum Cereal Food Coffee is used. It has the beautiful deep seal brown color of Mocha and changes to the rich golden brown of Java when cream is added. It is a pure food beverage, furnishing the needed elements to sustain and rebuild the nerve centers. Some of the best food experts in the world testify to its nutritive value and use Postum on their tables.

There is but one original genuine Postum Cereal Food Coffee with hundreds of imitations sold as "just as good." Serve Postum hot, make it rich and black, adding pure cream if you wish to enjoy this palatable beverage.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TO CANADA. Rate of one lowest first-class fare for round trip for above occasion. Date of sale Dec. 16-17-18, 1897. Return limit leaving destination not later than Jan. 7, 1898, inclusive.

HOW TO PREVENT PNEUMONIA. At this time of the year a cold is very easily contracted, and if let to run its course without the aid of some reliable cough medicine is liable to result in that dread disease, pneumonia. We know of no better remedy to cure a cough or cold than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it quite extensively and it has always given entire satisfaction.—Oologah, Ind. Terr. Chief.

This is the only remedy that is known to be a certain preventive of pneumonia. Among the many thousands who have used it for colds and la grippe we have never yet learned of a single case having resulted in pneumonia. Persons who have weak lungs or have reason to fear an attack of pneumonia should keep the remedy at hand. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by J. W. Armstrong, druggist. 48-5

Sanitation in Asia. The appearance of plague at Bombay and Calcutta has produced one good effect at all events. Before its advent those prosperous cities had come to believe that they had nothing to learn in regard to sanitation. There was a time when they were open to reproach in such matters as open sewers, polluted water, and what not. But by dint of liberal expenditure of money and energy they had made matters right and could even challenge comparison with Paris, Berlin and Vienna. When, however, the awful eastern scourge, after striking firm root at the western capital, flew across the peninsula to the eastern, the public became a little doubtful as to whether sanitary precautions had been duly observed.

TRY US AND SEE. Then you'll know that our furniture samples are sold below cost to make. Young & Chaffee, 94-100 Ottawa st., Grand Rapids.

FROM THE COUNTY SEAT. REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS—WARRANTY DEEDS. John Jordaa and wife to T. H. Reed, par sec 18, Rutland, \$2000.

The Wedding Ring. The associations called up by a wedding ring are very touching, and it is the last thing that even the poorest wife will part with. If it ever was considered a badge of servitude, it now is much more suggestive of queenship and sovereignty. An old Latin writer thus describes the ring: It is circular, because the mutual love and hearty affection of matrimony should be forever, their continuity remaining as unbroken as the circle itself. It is an old—and exploded—notion that the ring is placed upon the fourth finger because a small artery connects with the heart. The real reason probably is that the left hand is not used as much as the right, and the fourth finger less than the other fingers.

There is one species of snake, in the genus deirodon, which feeds exclusively upon the eggs of small birds. Its teeth are very small and are soon lost. The eggs are swallowed whole, and when passing through the gullet are broken by a device somewhat similar to the gizzard.

MIDDLEVILLE MARKETS. Wheat (white)..... 36 40 Rye..... 30 32 Corn, per bu..... 20 22 Oats..... 17 18 Timothy..... 1 75 Clover Seed..... 3 00 Flour (roller)..... 2 80 Bran per ton..... 10 00 Middlings..... 12 00 Butter (creamery)..... 22 22 Butter (dairy)..... 18 18 Eggs..... 16 18 Potatoes..... 25 40 Turkeys (dressed)..... 9 9 Turkeys (live)..... 8 8 Spring Chickens (live)..... 5 6 Spring Chickens (dressed)..... 5 6 Fowls (live)..... 4 4 Fowls (dressed)..... 5 4 Beef (dressed)..... 44 54 Veal..... 5 7 Veal calves (live)..... 3 4 Hogs (dressed)..... 3 60 3 75 Hogs (live)..... 2 70 3 00 Lard..... 6 6 Tallow..... 2 2 Hides..... 6 7 Pelts..... 15 30 Hay (timothy)..... 6 00 7 00 Hay (clover)..... 5 00 5 50 Wood (dry Beach & Maple) 1 25 1 50 Oil (retail)..... 10 15 Gasoline..... 10 10 Salt..... 1 00 Lime per bbl..... 80

YANKEE SPRINGS. Dec. 7—Miss Belle Stuart arrived home from Ottawa Beach Tuesday after several months' absence. Mrs. George Keller is reported very sick.

Robert Count and daughter, Beldia, returned to their home in Hastings Monday. Mrs. Chas. Johnson has been quite sick.

Several around here are losing large flocks of poultry with cholera. Zell Courtney and family are guests of the latter's parents in Hastings.

It has been discovered by a boy in a neighboring town that there is a penalty for making an assault upon a skunk. The penalty is to be silent up for 30 days.—Omego Union.

Numerous novelties in penholders, pencils, etc., at the News Stand.

AUDACIOUS KISSANE. The hero of the following story, Kissane, had been a prominent business man in Cincinnati. He was tried with others and acquitted on the charge of burning the steamboat Martha Washington to secure insurance, and afterward was sent to the penitentiary for a large bank forgery. Into the Walker Nicaragua expedition, made up for the most part of "men of strong character, tired of the humdrum of common life and ready for a career which might bring them the sweets of adventure or the rewards of fame," Kissane now, on coming out of the penitentiary, threw himself with all the abandon of his daring nature. He arrived at Nicaragua Feb. 1, 1856. Under an assumed name he was soon appointed and commissioned assistant commanding general, with the rank of major, and ordered to take charge of the commissariat of the army. He showed such ability that Walker soon promoted him. For eight or nine months he had the entire finances of the country in his hands, and but for his careful management the filibustering scheme, it is conceded, would have met an earlier defeat.

When General Walker marched to Rivas, he left Granada in charge of Kissane. The latter made sudden sallies on the neighboring haciendas, and capturing the wives and daughters of prominent Nicaraguans, held them as hostages to be exchanged for money or provisions. He is reputed to have made a fortune in the sale of confiscated haciendas and vouchers. Under his direction cathedrals and convents and private dwellings were pillaged of gold, silver and jewels. The plunder, which filled six large cedar chests, was melted, packed in small bulk and shipped to New Orleans. Robed in priestly vestments and carrying the holy eucharist, Kissane led a triumphant procession through the streets of Granada. His audacity and bravery won him devoted followers. Few, if any, of his companions in arms suspected his early history. Nevertheless the tropics did not shield him wholly from memory of the past. Recognizing in one of the youthful followers of the army the son of a man who had testified against him in the Martha Washington case, Kissane had the young man arrested on some trumped up charge and shot down in cold blood.

At the collapse of the expedition Kissane caused to be published in the papers accounts of the heroic death of himself under his new name. Meanwhile he escaped from the country to Panama on board the United States sloop of war St. Mary's, Captain Davis. —Lida Rose McCabe in McClure's.

Bret Harte's "Overland" Enemy. In The Atlantic Monthly Mr. Charles Warren Stoddard, describing the appearance of Bret Harte's "The Luck of Roaring Camp," explains the story of the woman who was opposed to its publication. There have been many renderings of this incident. Mr. Stoddard's version is unquestionably the correct one.

In the August number of The Overland Monthly (1888) appeared "The Luck of Roaring Camp." If Mr. Harte had been in doubt as to his vocation before, that doubt was now dispelled forever. Never was a more emphatic or unquestionable literary success. That success began in the composing room, when a female compositor revolted at the unaccustomed combination of mental force, virility and originality. No doubt it was all very sudden and unexpected. It shook the editorial and composing rooms, the business office and a limited number of worthy people who had seen "The Luck" in manuscript as they had never been shaken save by the notorious Californian earthquake. The climax was precipitated when the justly indignant editor, whose motives, literary judgment and good taste had been impeached, declared that "The Luck of Roaring Camp" should appear in the very next number of The Overland Monthly or he would resign his office. Wisdom finally prevailed, the article appeared, The Overland's success was assured, and its editor was famous.

A Prophetess Confounded. One of the most diverting tales told in connection with the art of anagram making relates to a certain Dame Eleanor Davies, wife of Sir Joshua Davies, says a writer in Lippincott's Magazine. She lived in the time of Charles I and was a constant croaker and foreteller of evil. At length she made herself so obnoxious to the government that she was cited to appear before the court of high commission. She fancied that she was gifted with prophetic powers, because the letters of Eleanor Davies formed the anagram "Reveal, O Daniel." This was not a good anagram, as it used the "i" twice and did not employ the "s" at all. She resisted all the efforts of the bishops to bring her to reason, but was at last entirely defeated by a witty dean, who hoisted her with her own petard by making another anagram, not so complimentary to her prophetic insight, "Dame Eleanor Davies—never so mad a ladie!" This caused her to doubt the reality of her own inspiration, and so utterly disconcerted her that no more was heard of her.

The Reason Why. A lady happened to remark to an athletic friend that it was very strange that most of the bad bicycling accidents seemed to happen to women—and could he account for it—were they more "foolhardy?" "Not at all," he replied. "The real reason is, I think, that women cannot judge distances. Now, from his earliest youth up a boy is trained through his games to accurately measure yards and feet. You will see a woman rush in between two carts where a man could tell you to a certainty that it would be impossible to avoid an accident. It is just the want of a trained eye that does the mischief."—Philadelphia Ledger.

PRIZE BABIES. The Kind of Children Every Mother Wants to Have. Every mother should know that when the tiny hands are hot, the head throbbing, and the little heart pumping hard, there is danger to the child. A few doses of Munyon's, and the quick breathing stops, the hands become cool, the restlessness passes away, and the danger is over. What a relief for the mother as well as the child! If you are without a bottle of MUNYON'S COLD CURE, COUGH CURE, SORE THROAT CURE, FEVER CURE, DIARRHOEA CURE, CROUP CURE, CHOLERA MORBUS CURE, CONSTIPATION CURE, WORM CURE, FACE AND SKIN CURE, MURDER'S BLEM AND MURDER'S PLASTERS. Do not wait for the full development of any disease, but begin treatment in accordance with directions on the appearance of the first symptoms.

Mrs. Thomas Sargins, 104 Fourteenth avenue, Detroit, Mich., says: "Please accept my most grateful thanks for the miraculous recovery of our eight-months-old baby girl. She was taken with Cholera Infantum early in the summer, and although we had the best medical attention, we fully expected to lose her. She wasted away to a shadow, and it was impossible to get any kind of infant food that would be retained by the stomach, and nothing seemed to check the diarrhea. After the doctor gave up the case as hopeless we tried Munyon's Remedies, and to our delight found that the first bottle was sufficient to check the diarrhea and enable the stomach to retain food. A second bottle brought our little one back to perfect health. My husband has also taken Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure with wonderfully curative effects."

McLENSINE SHAMPOO. THE GREAT Parasite Destroyer. It is a delightful head wash without the use of water for removing dandruff, it being free from acids and irritants. STOPS HAIR FROM COMING OUT. We are going to leave a trial bottle at every home in town within a few days. Price 25 cents a bottle. Directions on bottle. Prepared by French & Kraft, Barbers.

Dr. Wm. Schad, Veterinary Surgeon. Diseases of all Domesticated Animals Treated. Dentistry, Treating and all kinds of Surgery a Specialty. Will be at Aubill's Livery Barn, Middleville, Every Saturday. P. O. Address COORNING, MICH.

THINK OF THE MONEY MADE from inventions—novelties, or simple useful labor-saving devices. If you have made a discovery, or worked out a mechanical problem, we'll give you the advice as to its patentability. The "Inventive Age," illustrated magazine, 5th year, in interest of inventors, guarantees work of its "Patent Department," and illustrates and describes useful inventions free. Complete, valid, strong and comprehensive patents for free advice free. Address THE INVENTIVE AGE, Washington, D. C., or THE SUN, Middleville, Mich.

WANTED—TRUSTWORTHY AND ACTIVE gentlemen or ladies to travel for responsible, established house in Michigan Monthly \$60 and expenses. Position steady. References given. Enclose stamped envelope. The Dominion Company, Dept. Y, Chicago.

A BARGAIN! FOR OUR READERS. WE HAVE MADE ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE PUBLISHERS TO OFFER THE MICHIGAN FARMER —AND— THE MIDDLEVILLE SUN Both One Year For Only \$1.60

THE MICHIGAN FARMER, published in Detroit, Michigan, is a 30-page weekly agricultural and home journal. The leading one of the west. It is in every way a practical and useful paper for the farmer and his family, being written and edited as it is, by some of the most successful and prominent farmers of the country.

It is the official organ of the Grange and Farmers' Clubs. Send your address to the publishers for a free sample copy. No subscriptions will be taken for the FARMER alone. Address all orders to the SUN, Middleville, Mich.

PATENTS. Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those removed from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo, with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured. A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain a Patent," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address: C. A. SNOW & CO., PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.



**VERY SATISFACTORY**  
NEW TARIFF LAW IS PLEASING  
ITS FRIENDS.

Treasury Figures Show It Is Productive of Increased Exports of American Products and Decreased Imports—“Retailing” Measures Fail.

Showing Is Gratifying.  
Special Washington correspondence:

The new tariff law continues to move smoothly so far as relates to farmers and also as relates to the revenues of the Government. A document just issued by the Treasury Department showing the September importations points out that there has been a marked falling off in the importations of numerous articles of farm produce compared with September of last year, while the exportation of the products of agriculture has increased very greatly despite the insistence of free traders that an increase in our tariff rates would damage our markets abroad. The September exportations of agricultural products amounted to \$74,201,573, against \$56,520,668 in the corresponding month last year. While the general exportations of domestic merchandise increased 25 per cent in September over those of the same month last year, the increase in farm products was even greater, being, as will be seen by the above figures, about 40 per cent. In September of 1897 agricultural products formed 72 per cent of the total exportations, while in September, 1896, they constituted but 67 1/2 per cent of the total exportations. In importation of farm products there has been a marked decrease in many articles. The September importation of unmanufactured cotton fell off 35 per cent, being but 581,903 pounds, against 772,629 pounds in September of last year. The importation of flax, hemp and other vegetable fibers, unmanufactured, amounted to less than one-third of that of last year, being \$330,000 in value in September, 1897, against nearly \$1,000,000 in September, 1896. The importation of flax, which amounted to \$68,729 in September, 1896, dropped to \$41,639 in September, 1897. The manufactures of flax, hemp, jute, etc., imported in September, 1897, were but about one-half in value those of September, 1896, being but \$1,142,174, against \$2,139,559. The importations of sugar in September, 1897, amounted to less than \$2,500,000, against over \$3,000,000 in September, 1896, while those of vegetables dropped from \$148,345 in September, 1896, to \$89,994 in September of the present year. Of course, the most noticeable decrease is in wool, which fell from 4,795,476 pounds in September of last year to 2,505,673 pounds in September, 1897, while the manufactures of wool fell off in a much larger ratio, being in value but \$536,393 of the present year against \$2,066,101 in September, 1896. In the matter of exports there has been a marked increase in almost every line of farm production. The September exportation of cattle amounted to \$3,272,368, against \$2,750,109 in September of last year. The value of the horses exported was \$678,492, against \$234,315 in the corresponding month of 1896. The exportation of barley amounted to \$1,044,822, against \$788,431 in September of last year; corn, \$6,200,723, against \$5,962,612 in September of last year. The exportation of corn meal increased from \$401,536 in value to \$1,119,461; oats from \$21,677 to \$1,041,069 in September, 1897; oatmeal from 3,012,978 pounds in September, 1896, to 5,516,969 pounds in September, 1897. The exportation of rye practically doubled, being in value \$310,822 in September of last year, against \$626,140 in September of the present year. Of hops the exportation in September, 1897, was more than four times in value that of September, 1896, being \$65,265, against \$16,458. Of bacon the exportations were in September, 1897, over 50,000,000 pounds, against 31,000,000 pounds in September of 1896. Of hams the pounds exported in September, 1897, was over 17,000,000, against 9,000,000 in September of last year, while the exportation of butter jumped from 3,434,532 pounds in September, 1896, to 5,933,407 pounds in September, 1897.

At the Treasury Department the new law is proving equally satisfactory. The receipts are steadily increasing, and for the month of November average fully a million dollars for each business day, while there is every reason to expect that the increase in the importation of manufactured articles and sugar which will come with the beginning of the new year will add from eight to ten million dollars per month to the receipts, thus bringing them above the requirements for the running expenses of the Government and putting the treasury again in a position to accumulate a sufficient surplus to carry on the business of the Government with safety and reduce somewhat at least the indebtedness incurred under the Wilson law by liberal contributions to the sinking fund and the creation of such a surplus as will be needed to meet the outstanding bonds when they fall due.

Another very satisfactory feature of the operations of the new law is found in the fact that nothing whatever has come of predictions made by the Democrats during the discussion in Congress of the Dingley bill to the effect that the enactment of the rates named in the bill would result in closing our markets in foreign countries. It will be remembered that numerous protests were made by the representatives of foreign countries to this Government with the implied threat that if the increased tariff was put on their goods it would be necessary for the Governments of those countries to enact retaliatory tariffs against our own goods, which they had been previously buying. There were thirteen of these countries making formal protests, and the following tables show our exportations to the thirteen countries during August and September of the present year under the Dingley law compared with August and September of last year under the Wilson law; also our importations from those countries in the months in question under the two laws:

Exports to—	Aug. & Sept., 1896, under Wilson law.	Aug. & Sept., 1897, under Dingley law.
Austria-Hungary	\$225,801	\$773,029
Belgium	1,140,610	11,989,540
Denmark	1,071,066	1,398,549
France	6,939,631	14,250,437

Germany	15,416,854	10,133,807
Italy	2,858,240	3,849,542
Argentina	1,417,948	1,341,522
Turkey	13,383	80,563
Japan	1,689,741	2,148,616
Switzerland	2,080	40,283
Great Britain	70,013,494	75,730,781
China	2,273,039	1,741,180
Greece	8,400	2,014
Totals	\$107,077,780	\$131,444,303

The above tables show the utter fallacy of the Democratic predictions, for they show that not only have we curtailed our imports from those countries to a very large extent, but despite their threats, they have continued calmly buying our products and in greatly increased degree.

**What Caused the Change.**  
What does high-priced cattle and hogs mean? Simply that more people east of the Missouri river are eating meat. Why? Because they are earning wages. They are at work. The people who were idle under the Wilson tariff of the Popocrats are employed. The people who were employed under that tariff are getting higher wages. What caused the change? Faith of business men, capitalists, employers of labor and money, in the Republican party and its well-tried tariff policy.

The tariff nothing to do with it? It has everything to do with it. Canadian eggs and chickens are shut out on the north and Mexican cattle on the south. The American market for the American farmer, is the Republican principle, and it is working, as it always has worked, for the welfare of the nation. Pauper labor is shut out. The American market is reserved for the American laboring man and the American farmer, and both are realizing the benefits of this patriotic, business-like policy, tested and vindicated by American history for more than fifty years.

The Kansas farmer gives away cattle, hogs, corn, wheat, hay, eggs, butter and milk in every vote he gives for Bryanism, Populism or fusion. It is bad business. No level-headed farmer will permit the calamity orators for free silver and free trade to deceive him again and induce him by specious but false promises to vote away his own property and prosperity.—Topeka Capital.

**Export of Corn.**  
Corn is about to become one of the food staples of Europe. In 1892, we exported 75,451,840 bushels of corn and 287,609 barrels of corn meal. In the last year we exported 176,919,365 bushels of corn and 475,263 barrels of corn meal. As all are aware, Europe formerly had an intense prejudice against American corn, regarding it as unfit for human food. This prejudice was largely allayed by a commission sent to Europe during Harrison's administration for the purpose of introducing corn as a food. This commission gave lectures about corn, demonstrating its usefulness as a food by practical instruction in cooking. As a result of the work of this commission, a largely increased demand for corn was created. The business depression abroad, and the food shortage in many countries, has caused corn as a cheap food staple to establish itself firmly as a permanent food. There will be an increasing foreign demand for it from now on, and the American overproduction will each year find more of a sale awaiting for it in European markets. This means a better price for the farmer. The commission, discontinued during Cleveland's administration, should be re-established in the interest of the American farmer.—Exchange.

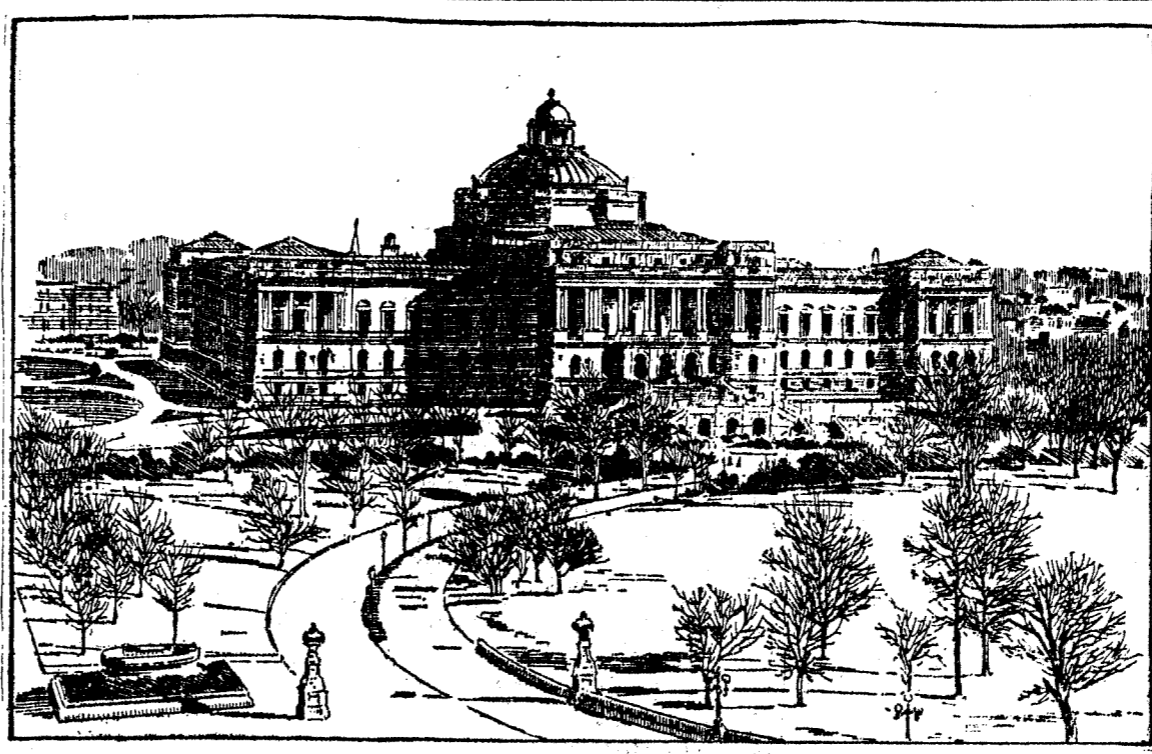
**Practical and Prudent Protection.**  
In our manufactures we start with the advantage of having our raw material ready at hand, while England must go thousands of miles for every cotton ball she spins. We can produce all the wool, cotton, woods and metals required for any and every variety of manufacture. It is, therefore, clear that with these three natural advantages of food, fuel and raw material in available abundance, we only need favorable conditions of enterprise and competition to attain and maintain absolute supremacy in every line of human industry. These conditions can only be provided by the system of protection. This proposition requires no argument. It has been amply demonstrated by experience.

We require for continuous and increasing prosperity, not so much any particular tariff schedules, as the general, vital, conserving principle of protection, practically applied and prudently adjusted to the industries and interests of all sections and classes.—Wool Record.

**It is Coming Along All Right.**  
Intelligent people understand that, as far as the new tariff is concerned, it is too early to forecast definitely what it will accomplish. It is true that it does not furnish sufficient revenue yet, but with the enormous anticipatory importations made while the Dingley bill was pending this was not to be expected. Moreover, it requires time for industry and trade to adjust themselves to the new conditions created by that enactment, a process that has been made doubly difficult on account of the devastating gale through which they have passed since the last inauguration of Mr. Cleveland. Before long people will be able to pass judgment intelligently on the tariff, and, unless all signs are amiss, experience will amply vindicate the wisdom and expediency of that measure.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

**The Laugh on the Other Fellow.**  
Mr. Bryan boastingly announced in his Ohio speeches that he had come to Ohio to “bury Mark Hanna.” This sounded very funny to the audience at the time, but the laugh was on the other side when it was discovered after the election that the counties in which he spoke increased their Republican majorities about one thousand votes over last year. It was another case of “he laughs best who laughs last.”

**English Don't Like It.**  
The imports of linen goods from England were only 2,204,000 yards in September, 1897, against 6,087,000 yards in September, 1896; the importation of jute piece goods in September, 1897, was 3,282,160, against 9,100,400 in September,



**THE NEW CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.**

THE new Congressional Library is one of the greatest architectural achievements of the century and is without exception the most magnificent building of its kind in the world. It is twenty-four years since the idea of the building was conceived and ten years since its erection was actually commenced by the tearing down of the seventy or more buildings which occupied its site. This palace for books is a monument to American advancement in building design and art. It is strictly American. American architects and designers, American builders and American artists have done all the work upon it. Such shortcomings as may be found in it are to be laid at their doors, but to them is also due the originality of conception and excellence of execution which mark it out among other buildings of its kind in this country. At more than one time there seemed a possibility that much of the beauty of the design would be lost through changes in the arrangement or in detail. In the ten years consumed in its construction the library passed through numerous vicissitudes. John L. Smithey and Paul J. Pelz, the original architects, were superseded by Brigadier General Thos. L. Casey, who employed Mr. Pelz to make the plans under the direction of B. R. Green. Later Edward P. Casey, Gen. Casey's son, took Mr. Pelz's place and carried on the work of the interior decoration. The death of Gen. Casey before the completion of the building gave to Mr. Green the task of finishing his labors. But through these numerous changes the consistency of the design has been maintained. Each new architect has contented himself with carrying on the work of his predecessor instead of undoing it, and the building shows no evidence of its checkered architectural career.

The general form of the structure is rectangular. From the center of the pile rises the dome of the rotunda, but aside from this the stern regularity is almost unbroken. The four corners of the rectangle are emphasized by pavilions, and the entrance hall, in the center of the west side, is of the same form. Within the rectangle the building has the shape of a Greek cross, the center of which is marked by an octagonal rotunda or general reading room. The decoration is lavish, but everywhere governed by artistic conception. One arm of the Greek cross which forms the inner plan of the building is occupied by the entrance hall. The three others are devoted to the stack rooms. In these facilities are provided for shelving 2,000,000 volumes, with possibilities of further increasing that capacity to 4,500,000 volumes without encroaching upon the reading or working rooms. This total is about twice that of the library containing the largest collection of volumes in the world, the National Library of France. Elevators and pneumatic tubes and other mechanical carrying devices and a telephone are arranged so that the attendants in the stack rooms may be informed as to what is wanted in the central reading room and forward the books to the attendant there. There is also a tunnel between the library and the Capitol, a quarter of a mile away, so that books and papers can be conveyed rapidly from one building to the other without extra handling. In the main reading room the attendant occupies a box in the center of the space, so as to be easily accessible from all parts of the room. Around this the desks for readers are grouped in concentric circles. Besides the principal rooms of the main floor, there are offices for the librarian, catalogue and copyright rooms and records, special libraries and periodical rooms. In the basement below are rooms for clerical work, binding, repairing, receiving, printing, packing and mailing, and storerooms. To reach the second story it is necessary to return to the main entrance hall and mount the broad staircases. On this floor there are exhibition halls for rare books, curios, etchings, art works, engravings, photographs and the like. Of these the library already possesses an extensive collection, unseen for years because of lack of space for display. In the attic, with a restaurant are some minor offices. Throughout the whole building the decoration has not been stinted. All is of a high order, and a profusion of beauties may well be pardoned. The total cost of the building was \$6,350,000.

1896; that of silk broad stuffs 4,202 yards, against 9,833 in September of last year; that of woolen tissues 22,900 yards, against 650,000; that of worsted tissues 224,800, against 1,451,000, and that of woolen carpets 6,800 yards, against 47,400 in the corresponding month of last year. No wonder our English friends do not like the tariff of the Dingley law, and no wonder that the law is popular with our manufacturers and their employes.

**Keeping Wealth Distributed.**  
Out in the Southwest, in one of the new settlements, the citizens resolved to take time by the forelock and avoid many of the heart-burnings that are common further east regarding the distribution of wealth. A citizen of that locality visiting the East was asked regarding the practical workings of this new theory in this community. He was questioned as to how they were getting along in maintaining a reasonably fair average in the acquisition of wealth. He replied that they were getting along first rate. Don't you find some of your people more enterprising than others, have a better business capacity, and acquire more wealth than others? Yes, we find that out there. Don't you also discover that some of your people get up earlier in the morning than others, do more work than others, and so produce more? Yes, we find that there too. Then how in the world do you manage to keep things on the dead level with regard to the acquisition of property? Why, it is the simplest thing in the world. When we find a fellow getting ahead of the rest decidedly, we appoint a good-sized committee which will be able to meet the occasion, and send them out there to live with him until they eat him back.—From address of Secretary Wilson at Middlefield, O., Oct. 12, 1897.

**More Democratic Tariff Bluster.**  
The wall of the free traders over the supposed increase in prices under the protective tariff is not fully justified by the facts. A recent investigation by the New York Tribune shows that the advance in the price of articles imported, basing the estimate on the net change in some thousands of articles, is less than 1 per cent. The Tribune finds in the same investigation that there is a marked increase in the prices of farm products generally. When the increase in earnings of those employed in the manufacturing lines and the increased profits which those engaged in agriculture make, are considered, it is easy to see that the slight increase in prices of the class of goods affected by the tariff is far more than balanced by the gain in earnings of those employed in producing and manufacturing.

**Gradually Dropping It.**  
The friends of silver are becoming fewer and fewer. Senator Stewart has told the people that they may as well fall in line and get their share of prosperity, as it is useless to talk silver now; ex-Gov. Altgeld has dropped silver party, and ex-Gov. Boies has denounced the 16 to 1 proposition as suicidal, in view of the great discrepancy between the coinage ratio and the commercial ratio of silver. Many other Democrats, being greenbackers at heart, have advocated free silver as simply a stepping stone to true fiatism, and now that free silver is becoming so unpopular, they are gradually dropping it.

**Free Silver Club Deserts Bryan.**  
The Canton, O., Free Silver Club has decided to abandon the Democracy and cast its lot with the Populist party. This club, which was denominated the “Bryan Free Silver Club of Canton, Ohio,” was one of the strongest silver organizations in the State last year, and an active supporter of Bryan's presidential candidacy. Its renunciation of the Democracy and transfer of allegiance to the Populist party is therefore the more significant.

**GREAT PRODUCTIVE POWERS.**

**Results of Protection as Pointed Out by an English Statistician.**  
It is a singular fact that the people of the United States are more indebted to an English writer than to any American for information concerning the industrial and commercial resources and progress of their country. The papers published by Mr. Mulhall during the past ten or twelve months have been a revelation to even the most intelligent Americans of a vastness of wealth and power in the United States of which they had no previous conception. In the “North American Review” for November Mr. Mulhall presents an interesting summary of the results of American trade for thirty years, in which he says: “The world is only beginning to have evidence of the enormous productive power of the United States.”

Our farms, he says, raise food for 100,000,000 of persons every year. He shows that in twenty years our production of grain has increased 77 per cent and that of meat 72 per cent. In the same time the cotton crop in the South has increased 125 per cent, and that, it seems to us, is quite sufficient to account for the low price of cotton as compared with other great staples. It is probable that the people of the cotton States would have been more prosperous had they been content with less increase of production. Mr. Mulhall does not find any indication that our resources are approaching a period of depletion, but confidently predicts that our exports of food and cotton will increase with our growth in population. This increase in our exportation has been coincident with a wonderful development in our internal trade, which, Mr. Mulhall says, “is the best gauge of national progress, because it reflects the power, energy and resources of a people.”

Our free trade friends will not fail to note the significant fact that all this advance in both foreign and domestic trade has been accomplished under protective tariffs. And if they are disposed to argue that agricultural exports are not a proof of the benefits of protection, we have only to say that our exports of manufactured articles are attaining a splendid growth. And they owe that growth to the policy that has built them up not less than to natural advantages. In spite of the superiority of our natural resources, it would have been impossible to have attained prominence in manufacturing under free trade or “a tariff for revenue only.” Without protection we should have been principally engaged in raising food to exchange for the products of European factories, and our population and wealth would have made comparatively small gains. Our internal trade is, as Mr. Mulhall says, “the best gauge of national progress,” and its marvelous growth is largely due to the policy that has kept the home market for the benefit of our own people. It is far more important than foreign markets for our factories, but we need not make a choice between the two. We have one and are steadily gaining in the other.—Washington Post (Dem.).

**Exports Increase Under Protection.**  
Statistician Mulhall announces that while the population of the United States has increased 58 per cent in the last twenty years, the value of her exports has risen 175 per cent, or three times as fast as the population, yet practically all of this has happened under a protective tariff, which the free traders have insisted was unfavorable to foreign and advantageous commercial relations abroad.

**Wise Words of Justice Field.**  
People who are railing against the United States courts and their methods would do well to read what retiring Justice Field said of that highest of all United States tribunals, the Supreme Court, after more

than thirty years' opportunity to observe the court. In his letter announcing his retirement he said, “As I look back over more than a third of a century that I have sat on this bench, I am more and more impressed with the immeasurable importance of this court. Now and then we hear it spoken of as an aristocratic feature of a republican government, but it is the most democratic of all. It carries neither the purse nor the sword, but it possesses the power of declaring the law, and in that is found the safeguard which keeps the whole mighty fabric of the Government from rushing to destruction. This negative power, the power of resistance, is the only safety of a popular government.”

**We Can Produce Our Own Sugar.**  
Secretary Wilson, the head of the Department of Agriculture, continues his practical work in pointing out to the farmers of the United States the importance of supplying from their own production the \$400,000,000 worth of articles for which we send this amount of money abroad every year. One hundred million of this is for sugar and the remainder for hides, fruits, wines, animals, rice, flax, cheese, grains of various sorts and other articles which can be produced by the farmers of this country. His annual report, which has just been presented to the President, states that his experiments thus far with the sugar beet convince him that the people of the United States can readily produce all their own sugar, while nearly all of the other articles of agricultural production can also be grown by them.

**Large Increase in Money.**  
The October statement of the Treasury Department shows that the money in circulation to-day is, in round numbers, \$100,000,000 in excess of one year ago. Curiously, more than one-half of this increase is in gold. The following table, issued by the Treasury Department on Oct. 1, shows the money in circulation Oct. 1, 1897, compared with Oct. 1, 1896:

	Oct. 1, 1896.	Oct. 1, 1897.
Gold coin	\$228,098,753	\$478,771,490
Stand. all. do.	67,145,770	58,518,178
Subsidiary silver	31,176,416	60,228,208
Gold certificates	86,898,559	88,736,639
Bill. certificates	374,620,230	354,431,474
Treas. notes, act July 14, '90	89,816,063	88,964,407
U. S. notes, act June 8, '72	251,798,544	249,547,300
U. S. notes, act June 8, '72	52,825,000	34,805,000
Nat. bank notes	226,404,135	220,804,893
Totals	\$1,678,840,538	\$1,582,902,289

**A Satisfactory Tariff Measure.**  
Congress will find no reason to regret its recent tariff work, when it comes together in December. The treasury receipts under the new law have now reached such a figure that it is perfectly apparent that the measure is going to be a success as a revenue producer. The earnings of the present month are running at the average rate of a million dollars for each business day, and when the increase which must come after the stocks of foreign wool, sugar and manufactures now in the country have been consumed, is realized, the revenues will be ample to meet the running expenses and restore some of the losses sustained under the Wilson law.

**Postal Savings Bank.**  
The British postal savings banks are growing in favor with the English public. The last annual report of the department gives 6,802,036 as the number of depositors, this being one in every six persons of the population of the United Kingdom. Postal savings banks should be established in the United States with the least possible delay. The people are anxious for them, and that they would be a success there can be no doubt.—Exchange.

**PARAGRAPHS WITH POINTS.**

**Brief Political Comment on Men and Public Affairs.**

The proportion of those who fail to see the returning prosperity is estimated now at something less than one-fourth of one per cent.

The Kansas State Board of Agriculture estimates the total value of Kansas agricultural products for 1897 to be \$170,000,000, the greatest since 1890.

Editor McClain of Washington, D. C., has surrendered his house in Cincinnati, rented temporarily for the Ohio campaign to “establish” residence in Ohio.

With only \$153,000,000 of silver coined by the United States mints last year the silverites cannot make out a strong case about “discrimination” against silver.

A free trade tariff: general depression and distress. A protective tariff: prosperity and plenty. This has been simply the history of the country since its first President.

The “Chinese wall,” due to the Dingley law, don't seem to be seriously interfering with our export trade. In fact, that trade is larger with the wall than it was without it.

Wheat has gone up again, but the calamities have some consolation left in the fact that the New England mackerel catch is 60,000 barrels short of that of a year ago.

The comparison between the railroad earnings and the bank clearances at the present time and one year ago indicates an astonishing change in the business of the country.

Indications in Washington tend to the probability of an early reopening of negotiations for the adoption of a treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain.

What has become of the three Senators of the Capitol who went boldly forth to discover why Japan fell into the hands of the “money power” and abandoned the silver standard?

Wheat, silver and Bryan! Last year they all stood together, but they have since parted company, though Bryan has been trying to keep pace with silver in its downward course.

The total value of the agricultural products of Kansas for 1897, according to the report of the Board of Agriculture of that State, is \$176,000,000, the largest in the present decade.

“The first six months of the McKinley administration were the most disastrous in the history of the country.”—W. J. Bryan. This is well in line with most of Mr. Bryan's remarks.

The export trade continues heavy, notwithstanding the fact that a protective tariff law is in operation. It was 22 per cent larger in September, 1897, than it was in September, 1896.

“Uncle Hod” Boies continues to protest that he had nothing to do with the construction of the Chicago platform. There are others who wish that they were in a position to similarly assert.

With all the Democratic vituperations against the oppression and wickedness of the Dingley law, we haven't heard any wish expressed yet to return to the beneficent provisions of the Wilson law.

It is not known what amount Bryan received for his speeches in Ohio, but it is thought he made good terms in view of his willingness to accept payment in silver. McClain dislikes paying out gold.

The receipts under the Dingley law continue to increase month by month, and it seems likely that the prediction that it will meet all running expenses of the Government after January will prove true.

Still the Republican strength in the South continues to grow, and the latest and most notable addition to the list is the prospective successor of Arthur P. Gorman in the Senate of the United States.

The increase in the postal receipts of the country for this September over those of September of last year simply augments the evidence piling up on all hands to show a condition of increased business.

Secretary Wilson wants the establishment of agents of the Government at all the embassies, to secure information for the benefit of American farmers, and to help in the extension of our foreign trade.

With a hundred thousand tons of Alabama coal going to Mexico for the use of her railroad locomotives in competition with English coal, it looks as though a new field is open to the South for her rich products.

“The revival of all industries and the commencement of prosperity in all parts of the United States were the natural and necessary results of the action of the President and a Republican Congress.”—John Sherman.

The export trade of September was the heaviest of any month in the year, and was greater than in any September for years. It amounted to \$104,691,705, a gain of over 22 per cent over that of the September of a year ago.

Mr. Bryan kept up his calamity cry in Ohio this year despite the fact that the October statement of the national banks of the country showed that the individual deposits in the national banks were \$353,000,000 in excess of those of one year ago.

Mr. Bryan was heard to say some months ago that he would be glad if the McKinley administration could bring prosperity to the country. That was very patriotic, but has anybody heard his expressions of satisfaction since it has come?

Conservative estimates state \$160,000,000 as the figure which will probably be reached by the gold reserve of the Treasury Department before the end of the crop season. This state of affairs presents something of a contrast to the last administration.

Senator Hanna, it is understood, has only one regret regarding the Ohio campaign, and that is that Mr. Bryan did not make more speeches. The Republicans gained an average of nearly a hundred votes to the county in their majorities where Mr. Bryan went.

**Silver's Low Cost.**  
Mr. Edwin Atkinson has recently shown from careful examination of the reports of the silver mining countries that the cost of producing silver is less than 25 cents per ounce, so that the silver used in the manufacture of a dollar would probably cost about 20 cents. He also discovers that three-fourths of the value of the silver mines of the United States is owned abroad. No wonder that the silver mine owners of this country are willing to spend millions to force the United States to adopt laws by which they can turn 20 cents' worth of their products into a dollar.

# FRIEND TO FARMERS.

SECRETARY WILSON SO RECOGNIZED BY AGRICULTURISTS.

Liberal Extracts from an Address by the Able Head of the Agricultural Department—A Practical Talk by a Very Practical Man.

## Greatness of Our Country.

It is time that Americans fully realized the relative greatness of their own people, with a view to fuller comprehension of their ability to make a market. They are the best educated, best fed, best housed, best clothed and farthest traveled 70,000,000 of people in the world. If the laws interfere with their industries in any way, favoring their competitors abroad, interfering with their power to purchase toward education, nutrition, lodging, clothing and traveling, as we have seen for the four years past, their power to make a market is lowered correspondingly. Prosperity has come naturally; public policies have been changed; the workers are employed; they buy more liberally; the farmer gets better prices; he puts the price of his crops into circulation; the current warms up all the veins of commerce; the twenty millions of farmers buy more liberally of all household and other commodities; the wholesale merchant feels the quickening influence and puts more agents on the road; the country merchant whose stocks have been low for years replenishes his shelves, and this gives orders to the manufacturer, who employs more labor and skill; the busy workmen have money to buy the farmer's and other products, all of which make the good times we enjoy. The beginning of all this was the change of public policy that was ordered last November by the people when they elected Gov. McKinley President, the keeping of our jobs at home for our own people, and the keeping of the money at home to pay out to our own people.

President McKinley's administration has set about the introduction of prosperity among all classes of people by a complete change of public policy. That change is bringing good results already. The first effect is better prices for farm products. It is said that the scarcity of wheat abroad is the cause of better prices here. Concede that for the sake of the argument. Why are other grains higher, with beef, mutton, pork, wool and other farm products? The voters who changed public policies a year ago have confidence in the change of administration. They are the moving power of the republic. They do the bulk of its business. They are familiar with American history for a century and a quarter, as affected by protection to home industries and the want of it. They are not ready to take a step toward the experience of the last four years. The questions that were settled a year ago will stay settled while this generation lives, and the cost of sending our jobs abroad and starving our workers at home is fresh in our memories.

**Effect of Changes of Policy.**  
The effect of the changes of public policy on agricultural interests is well illustrated by the changes in the prices of our farm stock and farm products. The decrease in the value of the horses has been very great during the past ten years. Superficial observers tell us that the substitution of steam and electricity on street cars for horses has made this change. But there are other factors that have been at work during this decade to destroy the value of horses. The United States changed its public policies in the meantime. Industries along all lines were paralyzed, because our workmen were turned out of employment. They were not able to buy farm products, the factories became idle, and the farm horses were not wanted about the factories, in the towns, nor anywhere in the United States, as much as formerly. If the value of horses were reduced during this change of public policy, and the prices of other materials remained the same, we would be compelled to conclude that some other cause than general depression had lowered the price of horses, but we will find in looking over the productions of this great State that everything else pertaining to the farm decreased in value at the same time. The farmers were left with large surpluses on their hands. Unfortunately for us, our horses could not be put to any great extent upon the world's market, because we had been producing such horses as pleased us, and not such horses as the world demanded outside of the United States. The world's market for horses fixed the prices for us, and we had so few that the world wanted to buy, that prices dropped to an unprofitable figure. If we had been producing heavy draft horses, coach horses and saddle horses, Europeans would have bought them at high prices. They have agents in this country, and have had them for many years, searching for the kind of horses I have named, but are not able to find them as plentifully as they desire. We are undoubtedly able to produce horses in the United States cheaper than any other country can produce them, because we have the cheapest grains and grasses, good water, and intelligent people to rear them. It is a question for the farmers in the future as to how they shall breed and develop their horse stock.

**Sugar Beets.**  
We pay \$100,000,000 each year for sugar, made to a great extent from sugar beets grown in Continental Europe, since the Cuban war began. People will remember that when President McKinley was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the House of Representatives some years ago, he secured legislation in the interest of the farmer, giving encouragement to the growing of sugar beets. The attention of American farmers was drawn toward that industry. Arrangements were made to test the capacity of our soils in all parts of the United States. Some factories were built, and within a reasonable time all the sugar Americans require would have been made in the United States. Sugar, like butter, consists of labor and sunshine. The price of labor would have been raised all along the line, from the growing of the sugar beets to the making of the bags or barrels for its final reception. The farmer would have been enabled to diversify his crops and grow less of what was least profitable. Work would have been given to those who plow the soil, sow the seed, cultivate and harvest, and deliver to the factory. Laborers, skilled artisans and professionals, would have been given employment in the factories. Transportation companies, merchants, etc., would have been employed in handling the American product. The \$100,000,000—over \$2,000,000 to each State—would be saved to the American people. The experiment

made by the people in 1892 resulted in the repealing of this legislation by Congress in the Wilson-Gorman act of 1894, stopping this industry. The Dingley bill, enacted by the extra session of the present Congress, has again revived the hopes of the American people. There is a prospect now that this \$100,000,000 will, within a few years, be kept at home to be distributed among the working people throughout the country. One question the American farmer must always have in mind, and that is, the steady employment of our laboring people. We are workers ourselves. Those who employ labor in other lines would feel the effect of these new industries. Labor would be more in demand and get better prices because of the distribution of this \$100,000,000 among our people. It will be an opportunity, valuable to the farm not only in the diversification of crops, but with regard to its benefit to the dairy. The by-products of beet factories will be as valuable for feeding to the dairy cow as the sugar beet would be before taken to the factory, because the bulk of our staple crops has more carbonaceous matter than the dairy cow requires. The factories only use the carbonaceous part of the beet, leaving the nitrogenous matter entirely in the pulp. A great impetus will be given to dairying in the United States. The sugar industry will enable the farmer to find this necessary element of cow feed, and the farmer, when he takes a load of beets to the factory, will bring back a load of pulp and save it up against the time when he needs to feed it. Note the effect of the two policies as they bear upon the farmer and his prosperity. The theory of the one is that we should buy in the cheapest market. We tried that during the last administration. The theory of the other is that we should produce in the United States everything that our soil and climate are capable of producing. We remember distinctly the effect of this policy under all Republican administration. We are getting an earnest of the effect of it now under the present administration.

**Protection Establishes New Industries.**  
That protection establishes new industries we have had a lively illustration within the past few years. In 1891 we had no tin manufactures in this country; we imported 1,036,459.074 pounds. President McKinley placed 2.2 cents a pound on tin coated iron and steel. That act has created nearly 200 tin plate mills. In 1891 we imported \$25,900,305 worth. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, we only imported \$11,482,380 worth; very soon we will not import any.

The ideal condition to be reached is such diversification of industry that the farmer will find a home market for most of his products. The establishment of every new industry brings us nearer to that ideal. It is estimated that 40,000 people are directly and indirectly employed in the tin plate industry. They are new customers here for the American farmers that we formerly fed at arm's length in other countries.

**Dingley Law Fulfills Promises.**  
The Dingley law is doing all that its framers promised for it up to this time. The November receipts will average nearly one million dollars per day for each business day of the month. All of this is accomplished without any material revenue from the duty on sugar, as the importers are now using up their large stock of that article which was imported before the new law went into effect. It is estimated that the revenue from the duty on sugar when the present stock is exhausted will average \$5,000,000 a month, which of itself will be sufficient to bring the revenue up to a sum equal to the ordinary expenditures. With the increase which will come from other articles, such as wool, woolen goods and other manufactures with which the country had been filled, it is now perfectly apparent that the revenue produced under this law will be ample to not only cover all the expenses of the Government, but replace the losses under the Wilson law.

**We Welcome Maryland.**  
Maryland, by her recent Republican victory, now assumes a permanent position in the Republican column. In three successive years—'95, '96, '97—the Republicans have, in hard-fought campaigns on both sides, carried the State by good majorities, so that many leading politicians of both parties now look upon Maryland as a safe Republican State. This is another evidence of the steady growth of sentiment in favor of Republican principles in the South, as well as the North, the Republican representation from the South in the House having grown from year to year until it is now larger than in any previous year in the history of the country.

**Blind, but Still Shouting.**  
The fact that the gold mines of the world are now producing more than enough gold to furnish the currency necessary to keep pace with the growth of population does not disturb the silver mine owners, who are clamoring for the use of their metal for currency. It has recently been shown that the cost of producing the amount of silver required for a silver dollar is on an average about twenty cents, but notwithstanding this they go calmly on insisting that their metal shall be used for making dollars at a cost of twenty cents apiece, despite the fact that sufficient gold is now being mined to meet the requirements of commerce and business.

**He Speaks His Mind.**  
"Uncle Hod" Boies cannot be kept still. All of the threats and persuasions of his Democratic associates will not induce him to any longer support the free coinage proposition of the Democratic platform of last year. He is out in a new and vigorous communication, in which he says that while he wants to see silver used as currency, he is satisfied that the proposition for its free and unlimited coinage at a ratio so different from the commercial ratio would be not only injudicious, but fatal.

**Why Are They Silent?**  
It was thought that the mails and wires would be kept hot and humming with reports as to why Japan ought not to have adopted the gold standard, as a result of the trip of a certain trio of American silver statesmen who took a vacation in Japan at the expense of the silver trust, but the American people have again been doomed to disappointment and not a word has been heard from these patriots.

**England Buys American Goods.**  
The growing demand in England and other foreign countries for American manufactures is commented on by the London Economist, which says, in a recent issue, that England is becoming a large purchaser of American manufactures, especially in iron and steel lines, and that

English manufacturers must cheapen their cost of production if they are to hold their ground against the American competitor. And all this is happening under the Dingley law, of which the free traders said, three months ago, that its effect would be to close foreign markets to American commerce, and especially manufactures.

**"What's the Matter with Gold?"**  
We have coined about \$700,000,000 of silver. We have now over \$600,000,000 of gold. Silver will sell for the cost of production at the mines, and it is being mined now profitably in many mines. Free coinage at 16 to 1 would deprive us of our gold currency and bring the country to a silver basis, while all the nations we need deal with pay us gold. The hard times just vanishing were not caused by any legislation regarding currency, as other people have claimed. The farmers bring the money from abroad into this country; we get pay for grains, meats, dairy products, etc., in gold. Some people advise us to insist on getting our pay in silver. What's the matter with gold? It goes; it is all our foreign customers have to pay us with. Nobody refuses it here. We deal in gold values now, do business with "it." Why interrupt coming prosperity with divided counsels over a change to silver values that would relegate gold to the safety deposit vaults? Gold is an American product, increasing every day from Alaska to Tennessee. Gold, and paper representing it, are good the world over. We have perhaps \$700,000,000 of silver in circulation. It pays debts because redeemable in gold. Its certificates are good and in national use. Our greenbacks are good because redeemable in gold. We have plenty of currency, all good, all interchangeable. Why should we inquire farther into currency? It is merely the measuring stick of exchange.

**Exports Outstrip Population.**  
Mr. Michael Mulhall, in a paper in the North American Review, asserts that in the last twenty years the population of the United States has risen from 45,000,000 to 71,000,000 souls—an increase of 58 per cent—and at the same time the value of exports has risen 175 per cent—that is, three times as fast as the population. The same eminent authority declares that "the quantities of food yearly exported are sufficient to feed 30,000,000 persons in Europe, from which it appears that American farms raise food for 100,000,000 of people yearly." With a productive capacity so vastly in excess of the demands of the home market it is evident that foreign markets must be opened for our surplus if the country is to enjoy permanent prosperity. If the administration do this through the gates of reciprocity, all right; if not, the country will find another way of breaking down the barriers which choke the channels of distribution.—Exchange.

**Exportations Increase Under Dingley Law.**  
Not even the satisfaction is left to the free trade Democrats of saying that the Wilson law was better for the exporters of American manufactures than the Dingley law. They thought they had things dead to rights on this score, and that as soon as the new law went into operation they would be able to point to the decrease in the exportations of American manufactures, but in the very first month of the new law's operations the exportations of manufactured articles were larger than in the corresponding month of any former year. This is disappointing to these gentry, and somewhat amusing, in connection with their wails of regret that such a wicked measure should be enacted as the Dingley law, which would cut off our foreign markets.

**English Compliments.**  
It is not often that the London Times pays a compliment to the productive industry of the United States, but here is an item from its columns that American labor can enjoy:  
"American machine tools by hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth are sent, freight paid, for thousands of miles across the ocean to England, Germany, France, Russia, Japan and China, and it is difficult to resist the contention that this simply means the success of free and intelligent labor well paid."  
"Free and intelligent labor well paid" has given to this country its achievements in the commercial world. Every experiment of free trade in opposition thereto has proven an unhappy failure.—Exchange.

**Teller's "Deadly Competition."**  
Senator Teller will soon be able to lay away on the upper shelf of his library that much-worn sentence about the "deadly competition" which the silver-using countries are making against the United States in international commerce. Russia, Japan and several of the South American silver-using countries have all gone to the gold standard since Mr. Teller started his deadly competition argument into the field, and now word comes that China is about to follow in the same line, thus leaving Mexico and a few South American countries our only "deadly competitors."

**No Retaliation.**  
Not so much is being heard now from Democrats as a short time ago about the retaliation of foreign countries against the provisions of our new tariff measure. A great deal was said about the injury to our export trade which would result from the action which foreigners would feel obliged to take to offset the results of the new tariff; but official figures now show that our exports of grain and manufactured articles continue right along in spite of the new tariff, and, in fact, that they are increasing rather than decreasing under it.

**Increased Wheat Exports.**  
Everything seems to be going against free silver theorists. Despite the refusal of the United States to adopt the free coinage of silver, the farmers of the country received more than twice as much for the September sales of wheat as in September of last year. The September exports of wheat, according to Dun's Review, were 25,808,838 bushels, against 17,646,815 bushels in September, 1896, but owing to higher prices this year the money received for these exportations was more than double in 1897 than in 1896.

**His Logic Doesn't Convince.**  
Mr. Bryan "explains" very satisfactorily, to himself, why silver has fallen a fifth of its value since he was roaming the country last year, while at the same time wheat has advanced 50 per cent in value, but now and then he runs up against a farmer who can't see through his logic. It is remarkable how some farmers can't be convinced.

**A Great Industry.**  
Secretary Wilson is constantly on the lookout for ways and means to benefit the farmers of the United States. The report of his department is of unusual importance this year, because it treats of the efforts to stimulate the production of sugar beets. Secretary Wilson is an enthusiast on this subject. He predicts that in ten years the United States will be an exporter of sugar, instead of the largest importer in the world.

The capacity of the United States for the production of beet sugar is practically unlimited; and with the object of ascertaining the most favorable localities for its growth, Secretary Wilson distributed seven tons of imported sugar beet seeds among 22,000 farmers in twenty-seven States, with the understanding that they should furnish samples of their crop to the department for the purpose of analysis and a statement explaining the conditions under which each sample was produced, and the method of culture.

The Secretary expresses himself as deeply gratified by the returns. The most favorable results have been obtained from those sections of the United States where new industries were demanded for the farmer and where the manufacture of beets into sugar can be accomplished with the greatest economy as to labor and transportation. The experiments in western Nebraska, Utah and California which have been going on for some years have demonstrated the practicability of beet culture in those sections, but the samples of this year's crop which have been forwarded to the department at Washington and the experiment stations elsewhere show that the soil and climate of Ohio and other Central States are even better adapted for this sort of crop than those of the far West. It is on the result of these tests that Secretary Wilson bases his prediction that in ten years this country will have sugar to sell.—Akron (O.) Beacon.

**British Exports on the Decrease.**  
The returns issued by the London Board of Trade show that during the month of October there was a decrease of \$7,000,000 in the value of British exports, and also a decrease of \$3,000,000 in the value of imports. The decline was chiefly in yarns and textiles. The decrease in the exports of machinery was nearly \$2,500,000, owing to the strike of the engineers. The shipments of tin plates to the United States continue to decrease, and the wheat shipments from America to increase. The total decrease in the value of exports for ten months of 1897 is \$30,000,000, as compared with the corresponding period last year.

The successful competition of the United States, Germany, Belgium and other countries blessed by protection has had far more to do with the decrease in British exports of machinery than has the strike of the engineers. To the same cause is due the decrease of \$30,000,000 in the general line of British exports in the first ten months of 1897. Of all the nations of Europe Great Britain is the only one left that clings to free trade, and she is losing her prestige in manufactures at a ruinous rate.—American Economist.

**Good Times for Farmers.**  
Comptroller Eckels of the Treasury Department says that the conditions throughout the country are most satisfactory. The improvement has come rapidly and permeates all lines of industry. It began with the agricultural classes. The farmers have good crops and are getting high prices for them. The cattle raisers are benefited by a substantial rise in the price of cattle. The same is true with the sheep raisers. This improvement in agricultural earnings has had its effect on the railroads by increasing their earnings. It has put money into circulation and has enabled people to discharge their debts and thereby benefited the merchants.

**No Satisfaction for Free Traders.**  
Free traders who expected support for their peculiar views from the English statistician, Mulhall, will be disappointed to know that he has taken pains to point out the fact that the exportations of the United States have increased three times as fast as has her population during the protective tariff period. Mr. Mulhall shows in a recently published article that while the increase in population in the past twenty years has been 58 per cent, the increase in the value of exportations has been 175 per cent, and practically all that under a high protective tariff.

**Populists Tired of Democracy.**  
Further fusion between Populism and Democracy grows more unpopular in the South as the months pass. Congressman Howard of Alabama, a prominent member of the Populist party, said in a recent interview in Cincinnati: "It will be impossible to get the support of our party for Mr. Bryan again. Populists will not be drawn into the support of Democratic candidates. We have been betrayed by the Democrats, and it will be impossible for them to use our party again in a national election."

**Joint Tour of Stars.**  
Who is responsible for the statement that champion Fitzsimmons and ex-candidate Bryan are to make a starring tour, Fitzsimmons to do the sparring and Bryan the starring? This would make a strong team in view of Fitzsimmons' well-known popularity and Bryan's exceptional success of late in making speeches at county fairs for a share of the gate receipts.

**Largest in History.**  
The report of the Interstate Commerce Commission adds to the weight of evidence already at hand of an improved business condition of the country. It shows that the freight tonnage of the last year is the largest of any year in the history of the country, being 70,000,000 tons greater than that of last year.

**Knows a Dead Dog.**  
Your Uncle "Hod" Boies has made another statement to the effect that "the Chicago platform is at variance with the whole theory of our form of government." Now, Uncle Hod was supporting the platform last year, but he knows a dead dog when he sees it, and he would like to rally the party to some other issue.

**Mexican Bryanite Prosperity.**  
When a Mexican takes \$5 in Mexican silver, for every dollar of which he has to work as hard as his American brother works for his gold dollar, and buys with it goods worth \$2 in American gold, that is Mexican Bryanite prosperity. The workmen of this country don't want any of it in theirs.

**Asia Becoming Our Market.**  
The Bulletin of the Bureau of American Republics contains some interesting figures showing the extent to which a mar-

ket for American wheat products is being developed in Asia. From 1887 to 1891, inclusive, average annual sales of wheat flour in Japan were 36,659 barrels; from 1892 to 1896, inclusive, 71,148. In 1896 alone Japan bought 103,582 barrels of our flour. For the same periods the average annual sales in China were 15,008 and 20,723. The best Asiatic market, however, seems to be the British possession of Hong Kong, which last year took 825,872 barrels of flour.—Exchange.

**A Single Instance.**  
Evidences of improved business conditions are found in almost every spot in the United States. A single instance of this is given by Congressman Weaver of Ohio, who says of the village of Troy, in that State, that the output of the wagon works at that place in August, 1897, was \$40,200, against \$3,200 in August of last year; in September, 1897, \$17,700, against \$5,600 in September of last year; in October, 1897, \$26,400, against \$7,300 in October of last year. The Piqua rolling mill, located in the same district, reports a larger sale of iron in the last seventeen weeks than of the entire year of 1896.

**Faith in the New Tariff.**  
The great business improvement which the country has seen since last July is due largely to the feeling among merchants and business men that the new tariff will furnish both protection and revenue sufficient to run the Government. This simple restoration of confidence has brought forth millions of dollars and given employment to thousands of hands at improved wages. It has caused unused chimneys to pour forth black smoke and idle wheels to revolve merrily. The new tariff is in operation, and its revenues are constantly increasing month by month and week by week. Yet it is to be expected the Democrats will say that the Dingley law has nothing to do with the improvement.

**Adopting a New Craze.**  
That the Democracy is substituting for the free silver issue the single tax idea and others such is shown by the action of National Committeeman Shanklin of Indiana, who, in the same day, addressed Mr. Bryan as the next President of the United States and then stated that he would support Henry George if he were in New York. As is well known, George was the original single tax prophet and, in addition to this, attracted to his support in New York all the socialists, discontentists and other ists. This brings Bryan, free silver, single tax, socialism, red flags and various other cardinal principles into pretty close touch.

**He Disagrees with Bryan.**  
"Those who, at the dictation of their own enemies, disregarded their old friends and attempted to revolutionize the creed of their old party will justly be held responsible for all the results that have heretofore followed or shall hereafter follow their departure from Democratic principles and traditions, and we who have refused to desert the old standard and coalition with the advocates of fatism, socialism, protectionism or any other form of government paternalism can well afford to stand where we are and wait for deliverance which is sure to come."—Ex-Secretary Carlisle.

**Customs Receipts Increasing.**  
The receipts from the new tariff law now show an increase over the receipts of the Wilson law at a corresponding date last year. The treasury officials expect by the first of the year that the receipts will be sufficient to meet current expenses of the Government. This will be a novel experience to such clerks as have been in the Treasury Department only since the beginning of Cleveland's last administration.

**A New Officer.**  
The new Commissioner on Reciprocity, Mr. John Kasson, is especially fitted for the position to which he has been appointed. He is an eminent diplomat and when serving as minister to Austria, and, also, as minister to Germany, rendered valuable service to this country from a commercial standpoint. Mr. Kasson is now engaged in getting his new department into running order.

**A Bryanite Fizzle.**  
The Bryan experiment in Ohio during the closing days of the campaign there was a fizzle. In the counties in which he held forth to the delighted farmers the Republican majorities averaged about a hundred greater than last year. If Bryan had spoken "from every stump," as originally announced, what would have been the result?

**Increased Circulating Medium.**  
Something over a year ago Mr. Bryan was stating that the only way to increase the circulating medium of the country was by the adoption of the free coinage of silver, and yet the treasury figures show that to-day there are millions and millions more money in circulation than when this statement was made.

**Deficit Days Nearly Over.**  
It will be a novel sensation for treasury clerks to be confronted each month by a treasury surplus rather than a deficit. The receipts under the new tariff law now show an increase over the receipts of the Wilson law at a corresponding date last year, and the days of deficits are nearly ended.

**Silver Cannot Complain.**  
The Treasury Department is responsible for the statement that there is now in the world \$4,235,000,000 in silver money, and that of that amount 85 per cent is full legal tender. This looks as though silver had not been discriminated against to any great extent.

**Do Not Follow a Bad Example.**  
It may be well enough for the Democrats to assume that the Ohio Republicans are going to quarrel among themselves over the senatorship, but they will be mistaken. Republicans are not given to treachery, although they have had the Democratic example for many years.

**Amount Lost by Farmers.**  
A statement compiled from the official records of the Government prepared by a free trade Democrat show that during Cleveland's last term the farmers of the country lost more than a billion dollars a year by decreased consumption and decreased values of products.

**They Wish They Hadn't.**  
It is understood that a good many of the gentlemen who had to do with the framing of the Chicago platform of 1890 now regret that they are not in a position to join Uncle Horace Boies in his self-congratulation that he was not a participant in that incident.

The McLean mud machine is in full operation. Issues have been abandoned entirely.

## ANGLO-CANADIAN TRADE.

England's Gilt-Edge Arrangement with Canada.

A long article in the London Times shows clearly the English anticipations of future trade with Canada, also what share of English trade the Englishman proposes shall be captured by the Canadian. Whether this English arrangement will suit Canada remains to be seen. It is, in fact, that Canada shall be an exclusive market for British manufacturers, while Canada may supply Great Britain with more foodstuffs. There is certainly a very liberal opportunity for Canada to do this because she now sells to England only one-fourteenth of the food that the mother country buys, or \$40,000,000 worth out of a total of \$577,000,000.

But the first trouble likely to arise, as it seems to us, is that the buying and selling transactions are not arranged through the same agency. It is the British manufacturer who sells the British manufactured goods to the Canadian who deals in them. But the transactions in the Canadian food products pass through an entirely different set of hands. The Canadian exporters of wheat, cheese, butter, meat or potatoes will be anxious enough to sell as much of these products as Canadian farms can produce at the best possible price. They will think that the English buyer of produce should give Canadian produce the preference in the English market because Canada discriminates in favor of British manufacturers. But while the British manufacturer can sell his goods to advantage by aid of this discrimination, all his interest ends there, as he is not the man who buys farm products.

When the English dealer in farm products makes his purchases he must bear in mind that he has to sell them again in competition with a thousand other dealers in food supplies. Sentimentally they may favor the Canadian farm stuffs, but sentiment is not business, and they have to buy the best they can get at the lowest price. United States, Australian or South American supplies may be just as good as the Canadian and a shade cheaper. Why, then, pay Canada a higher price just for sentiment? Or our farm stuffs and those to the south of us may be a shade better in quality than those of Canada, and prices may be equal. Why then pay Canada the same money for an inferior article? It isn't business, says the British dealer in farm produce, and, as he is not selling any manufactures to Canada, he makes the deal that will bring him the best results, and he buys the Australian, United States or Argentina foodstuffs. How can the Canadian prevent this?

We are afraid the Canadians are liable to be disappointed with their end of the stick. The gilded handle will be held by John Bull. The establishment of a complete system of cold storage for Canadian farm products should undoubtedly tend to help their sale. But the class of goods that need cold storage will not interfere with the sale of our farm supplies, for we only send to England, and that occasionally, a little fruit in cold storage. The new rapid steamers to run between England and Canada, equipped with refrigerating machinery, will supply the final link in carrying perishable products. But this, if successful, will be at the expense of Australian shipments of similar products. The cost of freight naturally being lower from Canada than from the Antipodes, our northern neighbor should stand a good chance of securing a fair share of the trade in frozen meat, butter and other perishable things, that is now held by Australia. Beyond this we doubt whether Canada has much prospective gain from her tariff deal with the mother country.

**Political Bird-Shot.**  
It was an "off year" in Ohio for the other fellows.

Mr. Bryan and ex-Gov. Boies are still on speaking terms.

Mr. Bryan is probably thinking now of the blasted furnaces.

The free silver sun has set and the free silver wave has receded.

The Hon. Arthur P. Gorman is contemplating retiring to private life.

The rails in the Western country are bright and shining with the heavy freight traffic.

There have been two "off years" in Ohio. This year and last year—for the Democrats.

Some of his speeches would indicate that Mr. Bryan wore smoked glasses while in Ohio.

Chairman Jones still sticks by ex-candidate Bryan, and says that silver is all right as an issue.

The Mexicans will forgive Mr. Bryan for going to Ohio first if he will make his next call on them.

How about that Dingley law Chinese wall? It doesn't interfere, apparently, with our export trade.

The freight traffic of the West keeps the rails bright. Railroad rails; not Popocratic rails against prosperity.

The Mexicans missed the greatest opportunity of their lives when William Jennings didn't visit them.

The waves of Republican prosperity continue to wash away the planks from the silvercratic Chicago platform.

Mr. Bryan made numerous speeches during his recent tour through Ohio, but reading one was reading them all.

Facts, figures and prosperity are running along hand in hand and they are all giving the free trade silver croakers trouble.

Mr. Bryan's Ohio speeches showed that he is still joined to his idols, despite the fact that everybody else is abandoning them.

One hundred thousand tons of Alabama coal have recently gone to Mexico for the use of her locomotives. Good for the South.

It is to be expected that Democrats will deny that the Dingley law has anything to do with the return of prosperity to the country.

The Ohio counties in which Mr. Bryan spoke in the late campaign increased their Republican majorities 997 votes over those of last year.

Last year, in our commercial relations with Great Britain, the balance of trade in our favor was greater than in any previous year in history.

Under President Cleveland the per capita circulation in the country fell to \$21.10, but it has increased under President McKinley to \$22.89.

The Democratic New York Journal says that "gold is on its way to New York and the tide of domestic manufacturing interests rises higher each day. The railroads are blocked up with the crush of business all along the line."

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S MESSAGE.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 8.—President McKinley says the following message to Congress today:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: It gives me pleasure to extend greeting to the Fifty-fifth congress assembled at the seat of government with many of whose senators and representatives I have been associated in the legislative service. Their meeting occurs under felicitous conditions, justifying sincere congratulation and calling for our grateful acknowledgment to a beneficent Providence which has so signally blessed and prospered us as a nation. Peace and good will attend the nations of the earth, and the nations of the earth continue unbroken.

A matter of genuine satisfaction is the growing feeling of fraternal regard and unification of all sections of our country, the incompleteness of which has too long delayed realization of the highest blessings of the Union. The spirit of patriotism is universal and is ever increasing in fervor. The public questions which now most engage us are lifted far above either partisaniship, prejudice or former sectional differences. They affect every part of our common country alike and admit of no division of policy, of revenue, the soundness of the currency, the inviolability of national obligations, the improvement of the public service, appeal to the individual conscience of every earnest citizen, whatever party he belongs or whatever section of the country he may reside in.

The extra session of this congress which closed during July last enacted important legislation and while its full effect has not yet been realized, what it has already accomplished assures us of its timeliness and wisdom. Further time will be required, and the people, satisfied with its operation and results thus far, are in no mind to withhold from it a fair trial.

Tariff legislation having been settled by the extra session of congress the question next presented for consideration is that of the currency.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

President Reviews Existing Conditions—Recommendations.

The work of putting our finances upon a sound basis, so far as it may seem, will be easier when we recall the financial operations of the government since 1866. On the 30th day of June of that year we had outstanding demand liabilities in the sum of \$728,868,447.41. On the first of January, 1867, these liabilities had increased to \$1,444,000,000. Of our interest-bearing obligations, the figures are even more striking. On July 1, 1866, the principal of the interest-bearing debt of the government was \$2,322,331,208. On the first day of July, 1867, this sum had been reduced to \$585,037,100, on an agreement of \$1,747,494,108. The interest-bearing debt of the United States on the 1st day of December, 1867, was \$447,365,620. The government money now outstanding (Dec. 1) consists of \$346,681,016 of United States notes, \$107,793,280 of treasury notes issued by authority of the act of March 3, 1863, \$484,833,600 of certificates and \$61,330,776 of standard silver dollars.

With the great resources of the government and with the honorable example of the past before us, we ought not to hesitate to enter upon a currency revision which will make our financial obligations less onerous while the government and relieve our financial laws from ambiguity and doubt.

The brief review of what was accomplished from the close of the war to 1893 makes unreasonable and groundless any distrust either of our financial ability or soundness while the situation from 1893 to 1897 must admonish congress of the immediate necessity of so legislating as to make the return of the conditions then prevailing impossible.

Every Dollar is Good.

There are many plans proposed as a remedy for the evil. Before we can find the true remedy we must appreciate the real evil. It is not that our currency of every kind is not good, for every dollar of it is good—good because the government's pledge is to keep it so, and that pledge will not be broken. However, the guaranty of our purpose to keep the pledge will be best shown by advancing toward its fulfillment.

The evil of the present system is found in the great cost to the government of maintaining the parity of our different forms of money; that is, keeping all of them at par with gold. We surely cannot be longer heedless of the burden this imposes upon the people even under fairly prosperous conditions, while the past forty years have demonstrated that it is not only an expensive charge upon the government, but a dangerous menace to the national credit.

It is manifest that we must devise some plan to protect the government against bond issues for repeated redemptions. We must either have the opportunity for speculation, made easy by the multiplied redemptions of our demand obligations, or increase the gold reserve for their redemption. We have \$900,000,000 of currency which the government by solemn enactment has undertaken to keep with gold. It is obliged to redeem in gold but the government, the banks are not required to redeem in gold. The government is obliged to keep equal with gold all its outstanding currency and coin obligations, while its receipts are not required to be paid in gold. They are paid in every kind of money but gold, and the only means by which the government can with certainty get gold is by borrowing. It can get it in no other way when it most needs it. The government without any fixed gold revenue is pledged to maintain gold redemption, which is a heavy and faithful burden and which under the authority now given it will continue to do.

The law which requires the government, after having redeemed its United States notes, to pay them out again as current funds demands a constant replenishment of the gold reserve. This is especially true in times of business panic and when the revenues are insufficient to meet the expenses of the government. At such times the government has no other way to supply its deficit and maintain redemption but through the increase of its bonds, as during the depression of my predecessor, when \$262,315,400 of 4 1/2 per cent. bonds were issued and sold and the proceeds used to pay the expenses of the government in excess of the revenues and sustain the gold reserve. While it is true that the greater part of the proceeds of these bonds were used to supply the needs of business, a considerable portion was required to maintain the gold reserve.

The Need of Reform. With our revenues equal to our expenses, there would be no deficit requiring the issuance of bonds to supply the gold reserve. It is below \$100,000,000, how can it be replenished except by selling more bonds? Is there any other way practicable under existing laws? The serious question then is, shall we continue the policy that has been pursued in the past; that is, when the gold reserve reaches the point of depletion, shall we cut off supplies from the insurgents, or shall we provide other means to prevent these recurring drains upon the gold reserve? If no further legislation is had and the policy of selling bonds is to be continued then congress should give the secretary of the treasury authority to issue bonds during periods, bearing a less rate of interest than is now authorized by law. I earnestly recommend, as soon as the receipts of the government are quite sufficient to pay all the expenses of the government, that when any of the United

States notes are presented for redemption in gold and are redeemed in gold such notes shall be kept and set apart, and only paid out in exchange for gold. This is an obvious duty. If the holder of the United States note prefers the gold and gets it back from the government a United States note without paying gold in exchange for it. The reason for this is made all the more apparent when the government issues an interest-bearing debt to provide for the redemption of United States notes. Surely it should not pay them out again except on demand for gold. If they are put out in any other way they may return again to be followed by another bond issue to redeem them—another interest-bearing debt to redeem a non-interest-bearing debt.

To Relieve the Government.

In my view it is of the utmost importance that the government should be relieved from the burden of providing for the gold and silver coinage and export. This responsibility is alone borne by the government without any of the usual and necessary banking powers to help itself. The banks do not feel the strain of gold redemption. The whole strain rests upon the government, and the gold and silver in the treasury has come to be, with or without reason, the signal of danger or of security. This ought to be stopped.

If we are to have an era of prosperity in the country, with sufficient receipts for the expenses of the government, we must have no immediate embarrassment from the present currency; but the danger still exists and will be ever present, menacing us so long as the existing system continues. And besides, it is in times of adequate revenues and business tranquility that the government should prepare for the worst. We cannot afford to be without securities the consequences of the wise consideration and prompt solution of this question.

The secretary of the treasury has outlined a plan in great detail for the purpose of removing the threatened recurrence of a depleted gold reserve and save us from future embarrassment from this cause. To this plan I invite your careful consideration. I concur with the secretary of the treasury in his recommendation that national banks be allowed to issue notes to the face value of the bonds which they are depositors for circulation, and that the tax on circulating notes secured by deposit of such bonds be reduced to one-half of 1 per cent. per annum. I also join him in recommending that authority be given for the establishment of national banks with a minimum capital of \$25,000. This will enable the smaller villages and agricultural regions of the country to be supplied with currency to meet their needs.

I recommend that the issue of national bank notes be restricted to the denomination of \$10 and upwards. If the suggestions I have herein made shall be adopted by congress then I would recommend that national banks be required to redeem the notes in gold.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Island Must Not Pass Into the Hands of Another Power.

The most important problem with which this government is now called upon to deal pertaining to its foreign relations concerns its duty toward Spain and the Cuban insurrection. Problems and conditions more or less common to these two countries have confronted this government various times in the past. The story of Cuba for many years has been one of unrest, growing discontent, an effort toward a larger enjoyment of liberty and self control, of organized resistance to the mother country, of depression and distress and of industrial settlements and of industrial settlements. For no enduring period since the enfranchisement of the continental possessions of Spain in the Western continent has the condition of Cuba or the policy of Spain toward Cuba not caused concern to the United States.

The prospect from time to time that the weakness of Spain's hold upon the island and the political vicissitudes and embarrassments of the home government might lead to the transfer of Cuba to a continental power called forth, between the United States and Spain, declarations of the policy of the United States to permit no disturbance of Cuba's connection with Spain unless in the direction of independence or acquisition by us through purchase; nor has there been any change of this declared policy since upon the part of the government.

The revolution which began in 1895 lasted for ten years, despite the strenuous efforts of the successive peninsular governments to suppress it. Then, as now, the government of the United States testified its grave concern and offered aid to the Cuban people. The overtures made by Gen. Grant were refused and the war dragged on, entailing great loss of life and treasure and increased injury to American interests, besides throwing enhanced burdens of neutrality on the government. In 1897, obtained by negotiations between the Spanish commander, Martinez de Campos, and the insurgent leaders.

Code of War Disregarded.

The present insurrection broke out in February, 1895. It is not my purpose at this time to recall its remarkable increase or to characterize its tenacious resistance against the enormous forces massed against it by Spain. The revolt and the efforts to subdue it carried destruction to every part of the island, developed wide proportions and defying the efforts of Spain for its suppression. The civilized code of war has been disregarded, no less so by the Spaniards than by the Cubans. The existing conditions cannot but fill this government and the American people with the gravest apprehension. There is no desire on the part of our people to profit by the misfortunes of Spain. We have only the desire to see the Cubans prosperous and contented, enjoying that measure of self-control which is the inalienable right of man, protected in their right to reap the benefit of exhaustless resources of their country.

The offer made by my predecessor in April, 1896, tendering the friendly offices of this government, failed. Any mediation on our part was not accepted. In brief the answer read: "There is no effectual way to pacify Cuba unless it begins with the actual submission of the rebels to the mother country."

Then, only, could Spain act in the promised direction of her own motion and after her own plans. The cruel policy of concentration was initiated in Feb. 1896. The prospective districts controlled by the Spanish armies were depopulated. The agricultural inhabitants were herded in and about the garrison towns, their lands laid waste and their dwellings destroyed. This policy the late cabinet of Spain justified as a necessary measure of war and as a means of cutting off supplies from the insurgents. It has utterly failed as a war measure. It was not civilized warfare. It was extermination. Against this abuse of the rights of war I have been constrained on repeated occasions to enter the firm and earnest protest of this government. There was much of public condemnation of the treatment of American citizens by alleged illegal arrests and long imprisonment awaiting trial or pending prosecution. Judicial proceedings I felt it my first duty to make instant demand for the release or speedy trial of all

American citizens under arrest. Before the change of the Spanish cabinet, in October last, twenty-two prisoners, citizens of the United States had been given their freedom.

For the relief of our own citizens, suffering because of the conflict, the aid of congress was sought in a special message, and under the appropriation of April 4, 1897, effective aid has been given to American citizens in Cuba, many of them at their own request having been returned to the United States.

Instructions to Woodford.

The instructions given to our new minister to Spain before his departure for his post directed him to impress upon that government the sincere wish of the United States to see the end of the war in Cuba by reaching a peaceful and lasting result, just and honorable alike to Spain and to the Cuban people. These instructions rectified the character and duration of the contest, the widespread losses it entails, the burdens and restraints it imposes upon us, with constant disturbance of national interests and the injury resulting from an indefinite continuance of this state of things. It was stated that at this juncture our government was constrained to seriously inquire if the time was not ripe when Spain, with the consent of her own interests and every sentiment of humanity, should put a stop to this destructive war and make proposals of settlement honorable to herself and just to her Cuban colony. It was urged that, as a neighboring nation with equal interests in the peace of the United States, only end its aid toward the mother country to establish its authority and restore order within the borders of the island; that we could not contemplate an indefinite period for the accomplishment of this result.

The solution was proposed to which the slightest hint of humiliation to Spain could attach, and, indeed, precise proposals were withheld to avoid embarrassment to that government. All that was asked or expected was that some safe way might be speedily provided and permanent peace restored. It is to be regretted that, in view of this offer, addressed to the same Spanish administration which had declined the tenders of my predecessor, and which for more than two years had poured men and treasure into Cuba in the fruitless effort to suppress the revolt, I felt it my duty to send the late premier still held office and received from our envoy the proposals he bore, and to effect the departure of Gen. Woodford, a new envoy, and his arrival in Spain, the statesman who had shaped the policy of his country fell by the hand of an assassin, and although the cabinet of the late premier still held office and received from our envoy the proposals he bore, and to effect the departure of Gen. 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WITH NATURE'S WEAPONS.

**This Australian Giant Fought for Life Against a Panther.**

John Sullivan, a native of Australia and a giant who is now employed on one of the Southern railroads, describes an adventure he had some years ago in Mississippi. He was a fireman on a construction train and one day his engine stopped in the woods of Bolivar County. Having an hour's leisure he got off, intending to snatch an hour's rest on a pile of cane near the right of way. Just as he was preparing to lie down he saw a panther approaching through a ravine that concealed him from the construction crew. Sullivan gave the alarm and the crew fled, leaving him alone on the field. The panther turned on Sullivan. The animal, which was of formidable size, made a spring and landed on Sullivan with an impact that would have felled an ordinary man. The Australian stood the shock without a stagger, however, and pushed the beast off with a powerful shove, but not before its terrible claws had buried themselves in his flesh and torn off the skin and tissue from the neck to the waist. Then with a blood-curdling snarl it attacked his legs, clawing off a section of his thigh and biting through the calf, where its teeth remained until Sullivan, with a powerful effort, "kicked loose," as he himself described it.

Then the battle began in earnest. The animal, now aroused to fury, reared himself on his hind legs and came on with a rush. Sullivan caught him by both fore feet and held them in a grip like iron. A furious battle followed. It was a hand-to-hand fight between man and beast on equal terms and with life as the stake. Sullivan tried to throw the beast, but the ground was slippery with his own blood and prevented a firm foothold. At last, inch by inch, he forced the animal toward the root of a big tree and with a mighty effort threw it down and fell on top of its prostrate body, never releasing his hold of those mighty forearms. He knew his only chance lay in keeping his clutch on the brute's forearms, extending them as wide as he could force them. After a brief breathing spell he crawled up the brute's body and planted one of his knees firmly on its chest. All this time the panther was using his hind legs to great advantage, tearing chunks of flesh from Sullivan's feet. But he never thought of it. He had other work before him. How to kill the beast was a question that puzzled him as he knelt there, panting, half fainting with loss of blood, his nerves almost overcome by the fetid odor of the brute's carcass, inhaling its hot breath and almost feeling the fire of its eyes.

At last he thought of a way, and nerving himself to the task he dug his knee down into the animal's chest, summoning all his strength to the effort, and feeling its bones crunching under him. Then using the spot on which the knee rested as a fulcrum, he drew the animal's head toward him so as to break its neck. The animal divined his motive and resisted with all its strength, but the man prevailed and the neck broke with a snap that might have been heard a block.

When the conductor and engineer came along half an hour afterwards they found Sullivan lying unconscious in a pool of his own blood, almost in the arms of the beast he had slain. The animal weighed 806 pounds, and measured 9 feet 3 1/2 inches from tip to tip.

**Reflections of a Bachelor.**  
Probably Eve ate the apple because Adam spilled gravy on her best dolly. A child is said to have finished his education when it begins to think that its parents haven't.

When you see a girl wearing a political button it is a sign that she has given up looking for a man.

"The governor" sounds respectful enough to the father who is used to hearing his sons call him "the old man."

It is probable that no man ever went down cellar to get a scuttle of coal for his wife without either knocking his head against the swing-shelf or getting his hair full of cobwebs off the furnace pipes.

A girl can never tell a funny story and put the laugh in at the right place. Woman is not man's equal; if she were she'd swear around more and act cranky.

A man can never get to be very good friends with a woman that reminds him of his wife.

A girl can fix herself up a lot like a man, but it will take her a long time to raise whiskers.

If every man got the wife the Lord intended for him, there would probably be just as much kicking.

It makes a woman awfully unhappy all day to find her husband has cut out a piece in the paper before he went down town.—New York Press.

**Wrong End Up.**  
Two Irishmen recently were crossing Marlinstown bog, on their way to market, when one of them, Mick, slipped and fell into a bog hole, says a London paper.

Pat, his mate, immediately ran to the nearest farm house, and, meeting the farmer, asked the man for the loan of a spade.

"What do yer want the spade for?" asked the farmer.

"Mick is stuck in the bog," said Pat, "and I want to dig him out."

"How far has he sunk?" queried the farmer.

"Up to his ankles," said Pat.

"Begone," said the farmer, "sure, he can aisy walk out."

"Begorra," said Pat, "he can't, for he's in head first."

**Clannish Germany.**  
The population of Antwerp includes 20,000 Germans, who, it is said, buy their goods from German merchants only.

MONTANA'S INDIAN KILLER.

**Has Sent at Least Forty Red Skins to the Happy Hunting Grounds.**

"Lewis Wetzel, who lived in the western part of Virginia, became noted as an Indian fighter previous to and during the revolutionary war," remarked an old Montana man. "He was a large, wiry, athletic man, who became an Indian hunter because Indians had killed all his nearest kindred in their raids into the settlements of Western Virginia. He killed Indians out of mere revenge, and he not only killed them when on the warpath, but whenever he could engage with them.

"Montana has a man now living whose career has been something like that of Wetzel. He has not probably killed as many Indians, but that has not been his fault. He is said to have slain at least forty redskins, and he has not been particular what tribe they belonged to or where they were. He has taken as great risks in killing Indians as Wetzel ever did. The reason of his hatred for the whole Indian race was the killing of a favorite brother in a family of seven or eight boys by Pie-gans. He is David Warcham, of Ferguson County. I have heard accounts of but two of his battles, but no doubt a history of others would be just as interesting. He encountered five bucks, evidently on the warpath, or a horse stealing expedition. He had not his gun with him, but he went home, which was not far off, and returned with it. He sought a good spot and began firing. The Indians made fight, but he dropped them so fast that two started to run away, but he was too swift for them even, and every one was killed.

"Another time he and a pilgrim were camping out, and in the night the Indians stole both their horses. They followed the Indians, who evidently did not expect a visit from them. They crept up close to the camp and found the horses tied at the camp. Warcham's horse was a pet, and whinnied when it scented its master. The Indians did not awake, and both horses were taken away. They could not get their own saddles, but got two old Indian saddles, as being better than riding bareback. Then they stampeded the Indian horses, and drove them toward Fort Benton. Passing a narrow canyon, Warcham told his companion to hurry along with the horses as fast as he could and he would wait for the Indians, seven in number, whom they had seen coming far off. He concealed himself as well as he could and awaited their coming. When the battle was over the seven Indians were dead and Warcham had not a single scratch.

"Warcham, even to this day, when he sees an Indian, fires up, gnashes his teeth, and regrets that he has not his gun with him. He has never killed any women or children, but those who know him best are certain that few Indians have ever met him on the plains and gone away alive. He is now in the vigor of life, between 45 and 50 years old, and is regarded by all his neighbors as one of the State's best citizens. But he can't conceal, and doesn't try to conceal, his extreme hatred of all Indians."

SWIFT JUSTICE.

**How the Criminal Is Hustled Out of the Way in West Virginia.**

The man who commits murder in these days generally survives his victim long enough to put the county to anywhere between \$25,000 and \$50,000 expense in the way of trials, expert testimony and high-priced officials. Occasionally we find a case in which the machinery of justice is so slow in operating that we are reminded of the famous trial of Warren Hastings, whose trial was begun in one generation and whose acquittal came in the next. But there are exceptions when the other extreme is reached. One of these occurred recently in Jackson County, West Virginia.

John Morgan, of Jackson County, murdered three members of the Green family Wednesday morning. He was indicted on Thursday, tried on Friday, and sentenced to be hanged Saturday.

The trial of Morgan will go on record as the most rapid execution of justice in the history of West Virginia. Five hours from the time the first evidence was taken in the case, before Judge Reese Blizzard, the jury had returned a verdict of guilty, and it was only sixty hours from the commission of the crime until the death watch was placed over the condemned man.

The prisoner would have been lynched when caught if Judge Blizzard had not personally pleaded with the lynchers to respect the law—to leave the murderer to his court and a jury.

Will Become a Great City.

Vladivostok is regarded as certain to become one of the most important cities in the world. It is located on the eastern coast of Asia and its prominence is due to the fact that it will be the terminus of the railroad running from Russia across Siberia, a distance of 5,000 miles. When completed it will have cost over \$170,000,000, making it one of the greatest business enterprises of modern times. This railroad will give Russia a great port on the Pacific ocean and enable her to develop the rich coal and iron mines of her vast territory. Besides being the terminus of this railroad Vladivostok is also likely to become a great naval and military station of the Russian government.

The Wrong Bump.

Hoax—Jones' faith in phrenology has been shaken.

Hoax—So?

Hoax—Yes; the other day a couple of kids were playing ball near Jones' house and the ball smashed him back of the head. The lump was later described by a phrenologist as "love of little children."

TO SAVE HIS LIFE.

**The Miner's Companions Buried Him in Sand Up to His Neck.**

There comes from Butte, Mont., the story of one of the most remarkable experiences that ever fell to the lot of a miner. At Sand Coulee, near Butte, are many abandoned coal mines and recently a big, fearless miner announced his intention of exploring one of them. Equipping himself with lights and implements he started in early one morning, several of his mates accompanying him perhaps a quarter of a mile into the mysterious passage, when they separated, he pushing on and the others agreeing to meet him at the mouth of the passage in two or three hours. As they were retracing their steps and before they got fairly to the current of fresh air that all the time puffed into the passage they began to feel drowsy, and it was noticed that some smoke from the pipe of one of the men sought the walls of the passage, where it clung with an undulating movement like a spray of weeds under running water. Closer examination of the walls revealed the fact that they seemed to be sparkling with what looked like dew, but which one of the old-timers in the party declared with exclamations of horror to be that rarity known as white damp. It is the result of bad ventilation and rarely, indeed, has a man been known to remain within its influences for any great length of time and escape with his life. The miners reached the mouth of the passage in safety, but the discovery of the white damp alarmed them greatly.

The original explorer of them all had gone on into the passage. It was quite probably that, being in utter ignorance of the white damp, he would not notice the drowsiness until it had gained so great a hold upon him that he would be unable to escape before he was forced to yield to it.

At last they resolved to make the attempt to rescue him, and, after penetrating the mine a quarter of a mile, they found their companion prone upon the floor of the passage and apparently lifeless. With great difficulty they carried him to the mine proper and then up the shaft to the surface, but all this time he remained unconscious. Finally the old miner who had discovered the white damp remembered that he had been told the remedy for persons suffering from the effects thereof was to bury them up to their necks in earth. A hole was soon dug and the unfortunate miner, with no more clothing on than when he first entered the world, was placed in an erect position therein and earth loosely packed about him until his collar bone was covered. There he was permitted to remain for nearly four hours. At the end of half an hour he regained consciousness and recovered in a short time.

JAPANESE ODDITIES.

**They Are Both Amusing and Annoying the American Customers.**

The Japanese mind is so small that it is difficult to weigh it with American scales; in fact, it may be said that it is made up of trifles, and it is the attention—the labored attention—the Jap gives to these trifles which makes him incapable of ever becoming anything more than a unit in whatever he may be concerned in. As an illustration of what I mean, says a writer, I will give examples which are of daily occurrence. You want to buy an article and you ask how much it is. The answer is, say, I cent. Then you ask how much the articles are by the dozen, fully expecting that you will get them for 10 cents. You are not a little amazed when the merchant tells you 13 cents a dozen. You get mad, call the man a fool, and insist that you ought to get a reduction by taking a quantity. Not so with the Jap; that is not his way of doing business. If you take one he reasons that it is 1 cent, but if you take a dozen he will have to count them, and then it will be 13 cents. It is just the same with the manufacturer. You give him an order for 100 of a kind, and then wish to make it 1,000. Immediately he demands an advance in the price. Should he, however, reluctantly agree to take the increased order at the original price you will probably get the first hundred articles fairly up to sample, but as the delivery goes on the quality is sure to fall off. And this smallness is not confined to the small people. It permeates the whole country.

Cows that Wear Earrings.

A cow is the last creature one would expect to see with earrings, yet every cow in Belgium has got to wear them now. The director general of agriculture has issued a regulation that all animals of the bovine species are to wear earrings as soon as they have attained the age of three months. This is a hygienic measure, intended to prevent the introduction into Belgium of animals suffering from tuberculosis. Breeders are to be obliged to keep an exact account of all animals raised by them, and the ring (on which is engraved a number) is fastened in the animal's ear for the purpose of preventing—or helping to prevent—the substitution of one animal for another.

A Virginia Church 265 Years Old.

One of the very few churches still standing and practically unchanged is St. Luke's, at Smithville, Isle of Wight County, Va. It was built in 1632, as attested by the date on some bricks, under the superintendence of Joseph Bridger, whose descendants still live in the county and worship in the church. The records of the family, which are unbroken for a period of 150 years, establish the date of the building of the church, and are full of interesting details of early colonial history.

Undoubtedly.

Willie—What are cobblestones, pa.  
Pa.—They are the kind that's hard on shoe leather, Willie.

THE SKAGUAY PASS.

**It Is a Trail of Horror and Death Leading to the Klondike.**

The Skaguay Pass, en route to the Klondike region, is thus described by an American miner who has just returned: The Skaguay Pass is a rank, advertised by a lot of Shylocks and montebanks at the town of Skaguay for the purpose of making money off the deluded people who are persuaded to go that route. What is called the "Skaguay Pass" is no pass at all—it is simply forty-eight miles of mire. I never saw such human suffering in my life as I witnessed among the 1,200 people who are now camped in Skaguay Pass. Not five per cent. of them will get over and the others are coming back. I found men only twenty miles away from the town, and it had taken them forty days to get that far. Horses get down in the snow and mire and hundreds of animals have their legs broken and must be shot. The bottoms of the canyons are covered with the carcasses of dead animals that have been rolled over the cliffs. I saw one poor man, who had mortgaged his home in Seattle for \$500, gave his wife and children \$150 to keep them this winter, and spent \$300 for his outfit. He could not get across the fake pass and returned to the town of Skaguay to sell his outfit. The eight or ten outfitters of that town all stand together, and he could get no more than \$40 for his outfit. The poor man saw that he had lost his home, and he was broken-hearted. I felt sorry for him and gave him \$100, and his eloquent thanks were the tears that streamed down his cheeks. This is only one of a hundred like cases, and, for humanity's sake, the Skaguay Pass should be denounced as a fake of unscrupulous swindlers. The town of Skaguay is full of dissolute characters.

MANAGERIE ANIMALS.

**Their Cost Ranges from a Few Dollars Up Into Thousands.**

People who see all sorts of tamed animals in their cages at city zoological gardens and circus menageries are curious to know the cost of the animals. The annual quotation of prices from the world's greatest animal mart—Hamburg, Germany—was recently received and is as follows: Female Indian elephant, 6 feet high trained to do several tricks, carries six people to saddle, \$1,500; female elephant, 5 feet 6 inches high, no tricks, \$1,300; young, fresh imported male elephants, 4 to 5 feet high, from Burmah, \$1,000; females, \$1,100; zebras, 5 years old, per pair, \$2,000 and both broke to drive in single or double harness; 8-month-old zebra, male, \$450, and female, 3 months old, \$350; Nubian wild ass, 6 months old, \$200; wild asses from the Russian steppes, per pair, \$900; double-humped camels, per pair, \$500; llamas, 4 years old, per pair, \$250; Axis deer, from India, per pair, \$200; Sika deer, from Japan, per pair, \$150; waterbuck antelopes, 2 years old (country not given), per pair, \$750; Bengal tigers, male, 6 years old, female, 3 years old, per pair, \$1,750; Bengal tigers, female, 3 years old, each, \$750; Nubian lions, 6 years old, per pair, \$1,500; Nubian lions, 2 1/2 years old, per pair, \$1,000, and 1 1/2 years old, \$600; female jaguars, 18 months old, each \$225; pumas, 3 years old, per pair, \$350; Indian leopards, male, \$175 each; striped hyenas, each, \$75; Russian wolves, each, \$100; young polar bears, per pair, \$450; polar bears, 18 months old, \$650, and fully grown, \$1,000 per pair; young Russian bears, \$150; African and Indian porcupines, each, \$40; male kangaroo, \$125; beaver rats, \$30 per pair; male orang outang, 7 years old, \$1,500.

Gladstone Likes the Country.

W. E. Gladstone, England's great statesman, says: "I believe it is a good general rule to allow each person to judge for himself what his pursuits should be, and whether he shall follow them. But at the same time I earnestly desire the maintenance and increase of the rural population of this country, and I rejoice in all pursuits that tend toward that increase. It is a blessed thing to live in the eye of nature, and in the clear light of day. I have been a townsman most of my life, but I am a rural man—one of the country folk—now, and it is a great enjoyment to be free from the foul rivers, and the masses of smoke, and the darkness that overhangs many of our great towns, and to enjoy the scenery that is around us, the light and the air God has given us, just in the way he gave them. It will be all the better for this country the more we can maintain and increase the rural population of the land."

An Innocent Ghost.

This is a true ghost story of an unconventional kind. A young lady arrived late at night on a visit to a friend. She awoke in the darkness to find a white figure at the foot of her bed. While she watched, the bed clothing was suddenly whisked off and the apparition vanished. After an anxious, not to say chilly, night, the visitor went down with little appetite for breakfast. At the table she was introduced to a gentleman, a very old friend of the family, who had, she learned, also been sleeping in the house. He complained of the cold. "I hope you will excuse me," he said to the hostess, "but I found it so cold during the night that I, knowing the room next to mine was unoccupied, took the liberty of going in and carrying off the bedclothes to supplement my own."

The room, as it happened, was not unoccupied, but he never learned his mistake.

Swung by Electricity.

All the swing bridges across the river within the limits of the city of Chicago are now operated by means of electricity.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

The total area of the Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands is about the same as New Jersey.

The total number of codfish taken from the waters of Alaska is 25,725,000, of the value of \$12,860,000.

The 4,776 building associations in the United States have 1,610,300 members and assets of \$600,000,000.

Experiments in the application of serum in the treatment of diphtheria in Paris show that the number of deaths has been reduced from 2,000 to 500 annually.

The London Echo gives a list of large landowners in Australia. One of them has 620,000 acres, another 1,200,000, a third 3,600,000, while the Union Bank owns no fewer than 7,800,000 acres.

Austria, with Hungary, had 5,737 miles of railroad at the end of 1896. The gross revenue was \$52,000,000, the working expenses \$35,000,000, and the net revenue \$17,000,000 on an invested capital of \$670,000,000.

According to the authority of an English magazine Great Britain controls 21 out of every 100 square miles of the earth's surface and 24 out of every 100 square miles of territory in North and South America.

Some of the oldest trees in the world are to be found in Great Britain. The tree called William the Conqueror's Oak, in Windsor Park, is supposed to be 1,200 years old. The famous Bentley and Winfarthing oaks are at least two centuries older.

The snail's mouth is one of the most extraordinary objects in nature. By the time the snail has worn out the last one of its 30,000 teeth a new set has been provided for it to begin all over again. These teeth are all on the snail's tongue, which is coiled up in the back part of the mouth.

LANCE THRUSTS.

A few men are as good as their wives.

Some good men mistake obscenity for humor.

A man loves to live, but a woman lives to love.

The fact that a politician is poor is not of itself evidence of honesty.

Poverty is no disgrace, unless it is the result of one's own meanness.

The rich man that poses as a poor man is very apt to be a mean man.

Some men think themselves very superior, because they go to bed at 8 o'clock.

The young man of good parents who gets drunk is always said to be "so brilliant."

The rich man who denies himself or family the comforts of life will bear watching.

The young man who leads a sober, upright life is often overlooked by the world in its effort to encourage some drunken libertine.

DEVIIOUS DEFINITIONS.

Satire—A good-natured jest that is always half "ire."

Confidence—A tender plant nourished by bunko men.

To-morrow—The happiest day in the average man's life.

Hunger—A necessary evil for the promotion of industry.

Business—A mantle that covers a multitude of queer transactions.

Photograph—A representation that flatters others and does you an injustice.

Trouble—The only thing a man can borrow without being called upon to pay back.

The Ship's Supplies.

Some men were inventing stories to pass away the time. They had all had a turn at it except an old sailor, who had remained silent all the time, until pressed by the others to spin them a yarn. He began:

"I was once in a dreadful storm. All the provisions were washed overboard. I was very ill, and ate nothing for four days; at the end of that time I began to feel hungry, and the steward gave me beef, chicken, port wine and eggs."

"But you said all the provisions were washed overboard. Where did the beef come from?"

"From the bullocks" (bulwarks), said the old sailor.

"And where did you get the chickens from?"

"From the hatch."

"And the port wine?"

"From the porthole."

"And the eggs?"

"Eggs?" said the sailor. "I didn't say eggs, did I?"

"Oh, yes, you did," said the men.

"We have caught you now!"

The old sailor thought he was caught and had to consider. At last he said:

"Oh, yes; I did have eggs. The Captain ordered the ship to lay to, and he gave me one."

A Boar Hunt in Germany.

Hunted from tree to tree, and chased through lakes and shrubbery, a poor, toothless old boar turned upon about a thousand of the nobility of Germany one day last week and threw himself upon his back, as if to say: "If this is sport, kill me." The Emperor promptly jumped off his horse and spared the helpless beast, whereat the assembled nobles applauded and said: "Isn't he brave?" Thus are boar hunts conducted in Germany in these enlightened days.

A Cruel Parent.

He—Did you tell your father that I would kill myself if I couldn't have you?

She—Yes.

He—What did he say?

She—He said that settled it. You couldn't have me.

PERTAINING TO PEOPLE.

The Marquis of Salisbury has been in official life about forty-four years.

Sir Morell Mackenzie's medical library is to be sold at auction in London.

John Swinton, an associate editor of the New York Sun for many years, has retired from the staff of that paper.

Queen Victoria is entitled by law to all whales and sturgeons captured by British fishermen, for they are known as "royal fish."

Captain H. G. Bates of the American Volunteers was a bugler in the army and blew the rally and charge on Sheridan's famous twenty-mile ride.

When Mark Twain was given a dinner by the Vienna Journalists' Club he made a speech half in German and half in English, and kept his hearers laughing all the time.

Bonaparte's house at Longwood, St. Helena, is now a barn; the room he died in is a stable; and where the imperial body lay in state may be found a machine for grinding corn.

Admiral James E. Jouett, of Washington, in discussing the possibilities of war, said: "The United States, I believe, is the only country that could depend upon its own resources in case of war."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, is described as "tall, moderately slight, smooth shaven, with a graceful bearing and one not to be overlooked." He speaks with a strong French accent and is always courteous.

At a meeting of the Archaeological Society of Hawick it was resolved to erect a tablet on the house at Haggis, in which Robert Paterson, the prototype of Sir Walter Scott's "Old Mortality," was born in 1715.

Edward Everett Hale said in a lecture on the old streets of Boston the other day: "An old Bostonian regards the straight checker-board streets of other cities with a contempt which is not to be described, while the people of other cities claim Boston was laid out by the cows."

WORTH READING.

It is estimated that Australia contains nearly 7,000 species of plants not found elsewhere.

Glass was early known. Glass beads were found on the bodies of mummies over 3,000 years old.

The distance of the earth from the sun is about 3,000,000 miles less in December than it is in June.

The Bible was written by degrees during a period of 1,600 years. It was anciently called "The Book," but for the past 700 years the "Bible."

Quinine is made from Peruvian bark—the outer part of a medicinal plant called cinchona. It was so named from the wife of Count Cinchon of Peru, in the seventh century, who, by its use, was cured of intermittent fever.

The scent of the camel for water is said to be very keen. He can smell it a great way off and oftentimes the travelers who are suffering for water will let the camel take his own way, and he will take them to a place where water may be found.

The eyes of bees are made to see great distances. When absent from their hive they go up in the air till they see their home, and then fly toward it in a straight line and with great speed. The shortest line between two places is sometimes called a "bee-line."

If anyone were to undertake to walk, one way only, through all the streets of London, he would be obliged to go a distance of 2,000 miles, or as far as it is across the American continent from New York to San Francisco. This will give an idea of the distance one would have to go to see thoroughly even the greater part of the city of London—the largest city in the world.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

It is folly to attempt any wicked benning in hope of a good ending.

Never do anything concerning the rectitude of which you have a doubt.

Our prayers for guidance will not be heard unless we are willing to be led.

In trifles, infinitely clearer than great deeds, actual character is displayed.

One act of beneficence to the needy, one act of real usefulness, is worth all the abstract sentiment in the world.