DISCUSSING FREIGHT RATES.

Another Interesting Session of the Railroad Commission.

TARIFFS ON HAULING GRAIN VERY REASONABLE.

While Rates in Some Instances Are Higher Than in Eastern Points, General Freight Agent Smurr Calls Attention to the Fact That the Cost of Operating Roads in This State is Much Greater Than in the East.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 30.—The rooms of the Railroad Commissioners were again crowded this morning when President La Rue called the meeting to order. The Secretary read a communication from the Property Owners' Union of San Diego asking for a copy of the laws of franchise. It stated that the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad had failed to give the people of that section of the country service over the line from San Diego to Barstow, although the line had been granted a subsidy of $6,000,000. A storm had destroyed a portion of the road and the people had never been able to get the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe to reopen operations over the entire line. They want advice as to their rights in the premises. The communication was filed for consideration as soon as the Southern Pacific matter could be finished.

Attorney Martin for the Southern Pacific stated that at yesterday's session Mr. Smurr had been asked for some description of the country through which the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's line passed, as comparisons had been made between rates on that road and Southern Pacific rates. Mr. Smurr could not comply with this request. Mr. Martin stated that there was a gentleman present who could give the desired information. With the permission of the commission he introduced W. B. Curtis, the newly appointed Traffic Manager of the Traffic Association.

Dr. Stanton asked Mr. Curtis if he were not the Curtis of that association, and he answered that he was the same Mr. Curtis. He produced a map and described the topography, soil and climatic conditions of the country through which the O. R. and N. passed. He said that from The Dalles the road passed through a rich wheat country.

Mr. Smurr then read from a tabulated statement figures showing the freight rates between the stations on all the branches of the Southern Pacific system, and the rates charged by the Illinois roads running into Chicago.

Mr. Smurr also compared the Northern Pacific rates with the Southern Pacific rates on the Stockton branch. Then he read statistics bearing on the charges to San Luis Obispo and San Jose, and next he read the rates established by the Iowa Railway Commissioners. He said that the figures might show that the Southern Pacific rates were higher than the Iowa rates, but that he hoped the Commissioners would bear in mind the difference in the cost of operation.

Mr. Smurr and Commissioner LaRue had a long discussion over the rates from Marysville to Port Costa. The Commissioner said that the milling wheat produced in the country tributary to Marysville was sold to the mills of the flour trust, and the balance had to be shipped to Port Costa. He thought that there should be a lower rate to tide water, so that the Marysville farmers could compete with other growers of wheat for shipment.

Mr. Smurr said that he could not agree with this, if the volume of traffic did not warrant it. He said that if the rates were lowered in order to give the farmers a chance to reach the Liverpool market there was no assurance that clipper rates would not be raised to offset the difference. Once when the company did lower these rates clipper rates did go up accordingly.

Mr. LaRue thought that the rise in clipper rates might have been due to other causes than to the lowering of railroad rates.

Mr. Smurr said that the railroad company had reduced rates in special cases whenever it was possible. The rates on the branch line from Honcut Station to Marysville had not been made as low as on the main line, because the volume of business did not warrant it.

Commissioner LaRue said that he did not think it right to charge the farmers in this section fifty cents more than along the lower lines, and the freight agent replied that if the Commissioner were conducting a railroad business he would probably want to get paying rates on all his lines or else he would not want to do the business at all.

The Commissioner departed from wheat rates to say that he had a vineyard near Davisville that produced about 500 tons of wine grapes a year, and that he had paid the railroad $10 an acre every year. He had been charged for switching the cars, and had been unable to secure from the railroad an adjustment of unjust charges.

Mr. Smurr had said that in cases where improper charges were made the farmers could get redress by applying to the railroad.

The board took a recess until 2 o'clock, and when it reconvened Mr. Smurr remarked that Commissioner LaRue yesterday had something to say of rates over the Northern Pacific in Dakota. He had been looking up the Railroad Commissioners' reports of North and South Dakota.

Mr. LaRue said he had stated that wheat was transported over the railroad in Dakota for a cent a ton a mile.

Mr. Smurr said he had been unable to find any authority for that, and asked if the Chairman's figures were from local sources or from the Interstate Commerce reports.

Mr. LaRue was unable to state just where those particular figures had been secured.

Mr. Smurr then resumed his reading. The first statement was of rates to Port Costa, from San Diego to Port Costa and between stations in Southern California and over the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe system to Kansas City. The schedule included the "interstate" figures. The next statement was a comparison of the rates over the Southern Pacific 150 miles from Port Costa with the rates into East Portland in Oregon and Albany, Oregon, over the Oregon roads.

Commissioner LaRue remarked that many of the comparisions showed the rates over the Oregon roads to be lower than the Southern Pacific rates.

Mr. Smurr assented to this, but said he hoped the bitter would be taken with the sweet. He then read a statement of the grain hauled to Port Costa and other points in 1893 and 1894. In the former year the railroad handled 803,000 tons of grain, of which 473,000 went to Port Costa. In 1893 it handled only 456,000 tons, about a half-crop. Port Costa received about the same proportion. About 75 per cent. of the wheat was grown in the three great valleys of the State, the Salinas, the Sacramento and the San Joaquin Valleys.

MINISTER RANSOM.

He Takes the Oath of Office as Representative to Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Hon. Matt. W. Ransom arrived here last night and bright and early this morning appeared at the State Department, where he took the oath of office before a Notary Public to enable him to reassume the duties of the Mexican mission. Mr. Ransom's suspended salary will be resumed from the date of the oath.

Minister Ransom will remain here a day or two and then go to North Carolina, whence he will take his departure for Mexico a week or ten days later.

It transpired to-day that when the question of Mr. Ransom's right to hold the office of Minister to Mexico was raised in the Treasury Department he at once forwarded his resignation to the President, in order that the latter might not be embarrassed. It is understood that both the President and Mr. Ransom believed the appointment was not completed until the latter accepted the position and qualified, which was not done until after his term as Senator had expired. The fact that Mr. Ransom resigned the office disposes of all speculation regarding the manner of the payment of his salary from July 1st to August 24th, the date of his reappointment. It will not be paid at all.

To Conduct the Democratic Campaign.

COLUMBUS (O.), Aug. 29.—General Charles M. Anderson of Greenville was chosen to-day to conduct the Democratic campaign in Ohio this year, and try to elect James E. Campbell Governor and send Calvin S. Brice to the United States Senate again. The Democratic State Central Committee met here this evening and elected an Executive Committee in addition to the Chairman.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 29.—The Democratic City Convention was held here tonight. Thomas Taggart was nominated for Mayor on the first ballot.

A Fake Pure and Simple.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Officers on duty at the War Department regard the story telegraphed from El Reno, Ok., that Captain Baldwin of the Fifth Infantry, Acting Indian Agent of the Comanche and Apache Agency, has been killed by the Indians as a fake pure and simple. If there was any truth in the story they think the department would have been notified of it long before. Captain Baldwin is considered a very able officer. He has not had any trouble with the Indians, and the only enemies he has in the region, so far as is known, are the whisky men.

A Test Case.

AUSTIN (Texas), Aug. 29.—Scott Collins and Jim Cavanaugh have announced that they will fight in Dallas September 27th. This is looked upon as an effort of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons combination to make a test case of this fight with a view of carrying the matter to the higher courts and getting the law on pugilism declared null and void in time for the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight.

Prince of Wales' Daughter.

BERLIN, Aug. 29.—The *Lokel Anzeiger* revives the report that Princess Maude, the daughter of the Prince of Wales, will shortly be formally betrothed to Prince Christian of Denmark, who is Princess Maude's cousin, his father being the elder brother of the Princess of Wales.

A Desperado Captured.

COUNCIL BLUFFS (Ia.), Aug. 29.—Ed. Tierney, a desperado, was captured near Vail, Ia., by the Sheriff of Holt County, Neb. He is said to be one of the most desperate characters in the West. They took him to Denison and lodged him in jail, awaiting requisition papers.

Assistant U. S. District Attorney.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—The Attorney-General to-day appointed Frank G. Finlayson of Los Angeles, Cal., as Assistant District Attorney for the Southern District of California.

TOPICS OF THE TURF.

END OF A BRILLIANT MEETING AT FLEETWOOD.

Azote Attempts to Beat the World's Trotting Record, but Fails in the Effort.

FLEETWOOD PARK (N. Y.), Aug. 30.—The most brilliant and successful trotting meeting that has ever been held in New York virtually came to an end to-day, although one race was unfinished at nightfall. The feature of the programme was Azote's attempt to beat the world's trotting record of 2:03¾, held by his stable companion Alix. The best he could do, however, was 2:05¼, McDowell driving the first quarter in 30¼ seconds and taking him back to a 2:10 gait in the second quarter. Summaries:

Two-twenty class, pacing, purse $2,000.

Bright Regent, ch. g., by Prince Regent (Geers)	1	1	1
Fanny S	2	2	2
Abeto	3	6	3
Bonetta	7	3	5
Clara C	4	5	4
Albert Darling	6	4	d.
Vancott	5	dis.	

Time—2:11½, 2:12¼, 2:11¼.

Two-eleven class, trotting, purse $2,000.

Nightingale, ch. m., by Mambrino King (Geers)	1	1	1
Geneva	3	2	2
Altao	2	3	4
Colonel Kuser	4	7	3
Aunt Delilah	7	4	5
Lightning	5	6	6
Major P	6	5	7
Gertrude	8	8	8

Time—2:13½, 2:11½, 2:09½.

Two-twenty-seven class, trotting, purse $2,000 (unfinished).

Lake Erie, b. g., by Cadmus-Hambletonian	5	2	1	1
Belle Truxton	1	3	2	2
Captain White	2	1	8	7
Eddie Wilkes	3	4	3	3
Gleason	7	6	5	4
Sargent	6	7	6	5
Nora L	8	8	7	6
Memorial	4	5	4	d.
Skillful	dis.			

Time—2:16¼, 2:15, 2:18¼, 2:20.

AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—Weather fine, attendance good and track fast.

Five furlongs, maiden two-year-olds, Don Pio Pico won, Cyrene second, Isabelle third. Time—1:03.

Six and half furlongs, selling, Favary won, Examiner second, Johnny Payne third. Time—1:22½.

Five and a half furlongs, selling, light welter-weights, Gold Bug won, Oliva second, Abi P. third. Time—1:08¾.

Six furlongs, handicap, Rico won, Royal Flush second, Vinctor third. Time—1:14½.

One mile, selling, Peter the Second, won, Fred Gardner second, Malo Diablo third. Time—1:42¾.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 30.—Summaries: Seven furlongs, Picaroon won, Wahatchie second, Eleno third. Time—1:34.

Four and a half furlongs, Long Jones won, Belle Meade second, Fred Foster third. Time—1-00.

Six furlongs, Lizetta won, Linette second, Empera third. Time—1:18¾.

Four and a half furlongs, Handbell won, Carrie C. second, Harmony third. Time—0:59½.

Six furlongs, Fra Diavolo won, Eloroy second, Haroldine third. Time—1:19¾.

AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE (Ky.), Aug. 30.—Summaries: Six furlongs, Olive won, Marie Woodlands second, Selika third. Time—1:15.

Five furlongs, Belle of Fordham won, Feast second, Laura Cotta third. Time—1:03.

Mile and seventy yards, Ragner won, Sligo second, The Princess third. Time—1:47½.

Four and a half furlongs, Sapphire won, Charley Sullivan second, Robinson third. Time—0:56½.

Seven furlongs, La Creole won, Master Fred second, Interior third. Time—1:28¾.

AT GALESBURG.

GALESBURG (Ill.), Aug. 30.—Results: Two-eleven pace, Fidol first, Colonel Thornton second, Tom Ogden third. Best time—2:07¼.

Two-thirty-five trot, Patti Clark first, Judge Rice second, Harry third. Best time—2:17¼.

Two-twenty-two trot, Fredonia first, Orlando second, Jerry W. third. Best time—2:13¼.

Two-thirty pace, Cadet first, Sphere second, Delineano third. Best time—2:16.

STRANGE PLANTS.

Curious Collection of Flora From the Tropics.

Some Queer Natural Products of Southern Mexico—A Tree Whose Sap Both Cheers and Inebriates—Jack the Giant Killer's Bean Stalk—Primitive Wrapping Paper.

Dr. Edward Palmer, explorer for the National Museum, has returned to Washington from a region strange to science. At all events, the territory referred to—in Southern Mexico, near the boundary of Guatemala—has been until now almost a terra incognita to botanists, and the whole of it is literally a mine of curiosities ethnological. What will be thought of a plant on which grow toy tops, which the children spin? But that is not very surprising in a country where most of the common household utensils and even the medicine bottles of the apothecary are produced by nature on trees and vines.

Among other things, Dr. Palmer has succeeded in solving the mystery of the origin of the jumping bean. This peculiar vegetable product has been on the market now for some time, but nobody has been able to find out where it came from. The beans are infested by the larvæ of a species of moth related to the common apple worm, and their movements are caused by the insects they contain. Up to date a man in Mexico has had a corner on these beans, being alone acquainted with the source of supply. They have been selling at 25 cents apiece in Northern and Eastern cities, while they have fetched only that much per quart at San Antonio, Texas. But the secret is out, for Dr. Palmer has discovered the plants that produce the beans, which grow on shrubs of an euphorbiaceous species, most of them being infested in the manner described. He has obtained specimens of the flowers, leaves and fruit.

Living ants' nests were among the strange things discovered by Dr. Palmer. There was a kind of tree that seemed quite ordinary until it was ascertained that every joint in it was hollowed out and occupied by large black ants. It was so with every tree of this species that was met with—not a single joint but had its colony of ants. These ants are extremely fierce, and will swarm out and attack anybody who attempts to climb the tree. Consequently the natives are careful to keep at a respectful distance. Ants of a closely allied tribe were located by the explorer in a situation yet more remarkable. They made their homes in the great thorns of a sort of acacia. These thorns are arranged along the branches by twos, each pair resembling two thorns and constituting a nest. The single entrance to each nest is always a little round hole near the extremity of the left thorn.

Many of the plants collected by Dr. Palmer are of species hitherto unfamiliar to botanists. One of these bears a fruit like a plum, the pulp of which is eaten. This fruit is known as the "trompo." The seed is precisely the shape of a toy top. In that region one frequently sees groups of three or four boys playing games with these tops, which they spin with their fingers like teetotums. There is a big tree of the bean family which produces flat pods three feet in length, and these are used by the children as toy swords. A gigantic climbing bean, which might have served Jack of the nursery tale for a ladder, furnishes the people with a substitute for soap. The wood of its stem is sold in bundles, and the housewife puts it to soak in water preliminary to washing the clothes. It makes a good lather.

Much more important from the economical point of view is another tree belonging to the bean family which bears so-called "ear pods." The pods, which have a fancied resemblance to human ears, contain seeds that are very nutritious. During the dry season, from October to June, when corn is apt to be scarce, they serve as a staple diet. The seeds of this valuable plant are now being distributed in small quantities by the Department of Agriculture for planting in this country. Hitherto they have not been obtainable, and the present supply is limited to the few quarts which Dr. Palmer collected. He got also some seeds of a morning-glory tree which is likely to secure an introduction in the United States as an ornamental plant. It is closely related to the familiar morning-glory vine, but is a large tree, attaining a hight of thirty feet or more. At blooming time it is covered with huge snow-white blossoms, no leaves appearing until the seeds that follow the flowers have ripened.

It is a strange fact that in parts of the country where whole forests of these morning-glory trees are found the people are destitute of fuel. This is because the wood of the tree burns like straw and is of no value for fires. The ancestors of the natives were not obliged to wait for the dawn of pottery-making in order to supply themselves with vessels. They have gourds, which grow like pumpkins, and are utilized for an astonishing variety of purposes. Big, pear-shaped ones are used to hold eggs and for preserving seeds from mice and moisture. A pair of scales brought back by Dr. Palmer is composed solely of two halves of a gourd and a piece of string. The weight is a pebble. The Mexican who wishes to engage in trade takes a piece of rock to the proper Government officer, who chips away fragments of it until it is brought down to a standard and legal pound exactly.

Utensils of another sort, such as dishes, grow on trees that are related to our own catalpas. They are the seed pods, and are called "calabashes." The trees are known as "jicaras," and have reddish flowers. The calabashes are put to every imaginable use, serving among other things as market measures. One species of jacara furnishes excellent medicine bottles, which are somewhat the shape of whisky flasks, each one having a natural nozzle for a cork. These bottles are sometimes ornamented with fantastic carvings in rude designs; they are very solid, and almost impossible to break.

The people of the territory described make an intoxicating drink from the cocoanut tree. They cut off the flower spikes and hang beneath them by strings empty cocoanut shells. The sap drops into the shells and is carried to market. When fresh it is a mild and agreeable beverage, but it quickly begins to ferment, and after a few hours it is so stimulating that the natives frequently get drunk on it. The stuff is called toba. Cocoanuts are also plucked when only half ripe, and, the top being cut off with a machete, the milk, as clear and transparent as water, is drunk. At the bottom of each green nut is a jelly-like substance that is the beginning of the meat, and this is eaten with a piece of the outer hull for a spoon.

Dr. Palmer obtained a number of pods from the cotton tree. This tree produces immense quantities of soft and downy fiber which is very much like ordinary cotton. In season the branches are fairly covered with the pods, which are three or four inches long and filled with white fluff. The latter is used for stuffing pillows and cushions; its staple is too short and brittle for weaving. An odd fruit of that region is the "mamma apple," which looks somewhat like an oval cocoanut with a thin shell. It has an agreeably flavored pulp resembling that of a banana, and each "apple" contains a very peculiar seed about two inches long that looks like a fish. An interesting tree of which the fruit was collected, is the "skunk tree." Its flowers smell worse than a skunk, and, not unnaturally, people carefully avoid it.

In the United States pumpkin seeds are good for nothing except for planting; but in South Mexico they are ground up for soups and gravies and for stuffing turkeys and chickens. The seeds of little wild gourds are pounded and mixed with sugar and water for a summer drink. Another cooling drink, acid and pleasant to the taste, is made from parts of the flowers of the hibiscus, a species of mallow. This latter is a favorite beverage for the sick. Wrapping paper is practically unknown in that country, and corn husks flattened out into small sheets are employed as a substitute. Tamarinds and a paste of ground cocoanut meat are done up in pieces of corn husk for sale, while wrappings of the same material are utilized to protect eggs from breakage.

To passengers on the Pacific Mail steamships are sold palm-leaf fans of a remarkable shape—square with long handles. These are universally used by the natives, but not to discourage perspiration. By them they are employed as bellows for keeping bright the fires in the little charcoal furnace, on top of which they do cooking. Some of their contrivances are very primitive. From the base of the leaf of the century plant they make a stiff brush for scrubbing dishes and collars and cuffs in the wash. Their corn is reaped usually by means of a small, curved sickle, because it is planted in rocky places on the mountain sides, where it can only be got at in this way. Such cornfields cannot be plowed; all cultivation must be done with the hoe. Rough pebbles, such as may be picked up anywhere, are utilized for the greatest varieties of purposes. When a piece of meat is tough the housewife bangs it with a stone until it is tender. The customary way of opening oysters is to pound them with a rock on the hinge until they fall apart. This is a good suggestion for picnic parties lacking skill or a suitable knife; the method described is surprisingly effective.

The natives of the regions explored by Dr. Palmer are of the ordinary type of mongrel Mexicans, i. e., Indians with a dash of foreign blood. They are fairly civilized, living in thatched cottages of sticks and mud. Such a dwelling may be built for $5. But these people are as much attached to their homes as if the latter were palaces. They eke out a scanty existence by primitive methods of agriculture, having few needs. Corn cakes, called "tortillas," and beans are an ever-satisfying diet, and the thermometer seldom goes below 60° in winter.

The inhabitants are hospitable, and if a housewife has two corn cakes for supper she will give one of them to the first tramp who begs. Oddly enough, that country is one of the worst in the world for tramps. Wherever they come from, they allege they are citizens of the United States, and they give great annoyance to our Consuls by incessant demands for money and free transportation. They seem to think that they have a right to be carried anywhere they please without paying.

Dr. Palmer's base of operations was Acapulco, an important seaport on the west coast. Mexican troops were assembled in that neighborhood during the recent trouble with Guatemala over the boundary question. The town has a population of 5,000, and is said to possess the most thickly settled graveyard in the world. The people die much faster than they are born, but the number of citizens is kept up by the country people, who, as in the United States, are continually deserting their farms. The streets are too narrow for cars or even for carriages. There are only three carts in Acapulco, everything being carried by human beings on their backs. Dr. Palmer saw thirty men engaged in moving a safe.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

SALARIES PAID BY UNCLE SAM.

What the Chief Servants of the People Draw From the Treasury.

The salary of the President of the United States is $50,000; the Vice-President, $8,000; Cabinet officers, $8,000; Senators, $5,000 and mileage; Congressmen, $5,000 and mileage; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, $10,500; Associate Justices, $10,000. The Diplomats get good pay. Ministers to Germany, Great Britain, France and Russia, $17,500; Ministers, to Brazil, China, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Mexico, Japan and Spain, $12,000; Ministers to Chile, Peru and Central America, $10,000; Ministers to Argentine Confederation, Hawaiian Islands, Hayti, Belgium, Colombia, Netherlands, Sweden, Turkey and Venezuela, $7,500; Ministers to Switzerland, Denmark, Bolivia and Portugal, $5,000; Minister to Liberia, $4,000. The heads of the Government departments receive good pay: Superintendent of Bureau of Engraving and Printing, $4,500; Public Printer, $4,500; Superintendent of Census, $5,000; Superintendent of Naval Observatory, $5,000; Superintendent of the Signal Service, $4,000; Director of Geological Surveys, $6,000; Director of the Mint, $4,500; Commissioner of the General Land Office, $4,000; Commissioner of Agriculture, $3,000; Commissioner of Pensions, $3,600; Commissioner of Indian Affairs, $3,000; Commissioner of Education, $3,000; Commander of Marine Corps, $3,500; Superintendent of Coast and Geodetic Survey, $6,000.

The pay of army officers is fixed as follows: General, $13,500; Lieutenant-General, $11,000; Major-General, $7,500; Brigadier-General, $5,500; Colonel, $3,500; Lieutenant-Colonel, $3,000; Major, $2,500; Captain, mounted, $2,000; Captain, not mounted, $1,800; Regimental Adjutant, $1,800; Regimental Quartermaster, $1,800; First Lieutenant, mounted, $1,600; First Lieutenant, not mounted, $1,500; Second Lieutenant, mounted, $1,500; Second Lieutenant, not mounted, $1,400; Chaplain, $1,500. The navy salaries are: Admiral, $13,000; Vice-Admiral, $9,000; Rear Admiral, $6,000; Commodore, $5,000; Captain, $4,500; Commander, $3,500; Lieutenant-Commander, $2,500; Lieutenant, $2,400; Master, $1,800; Ensign, $1,200; Midshipman, $1,000; Cadet Midshipman, $500; Mate, $900; Medical and Pay Inspector and Chief Engineer, $4,400; Fleet Surgeon, Fleet Paymaster and Fleet Engineer, $4,400; Surgeon and Paymaster, $2,800; Chaplain, $2,500.—Philadelphia Press.

IN A NAMELESS GRAVE.

Where Tom Moore's First Sweetheart Lies Buried.

Only those who are thoroughly conversant with the innumerable highways and byways of Greenwood Cemetery in Brooklyn know of a section called "The Hill of Graves." The section derives its name from the fact that nearly forty thousand unfortunates are buried there in rows of fifty. One would never think of looking for a spot of interest in that locality. To find any particular grave in this public burying-ground one needs the aid of a cemetery guide. And even such a guide has difficulty, since the graves are known only by numbers. Upon looking at the records of the cemetery it was found that the special grave desired in this instance was in Public Lot No. 8,999, and that the number of the mound was 805. When the grave was found it was not unlike the thousands around it. The mound was sunken and neglected; the grass, once green upon it, is long since dead. A small white marble stone stands at the head, on which is inscribed:

MOTHER
AND
GRANDMOTHER.

Nothing is there to indicate the fact that underneath that sunken mound lies all that is mortal of beautiful Mary Duff, to whom the poet Thomas Moore offered his hand and heart, whose beauty he immortalized in his verse, and who, in the maturity of her career, won the applause of thousands and thousands of people, whom her name attracted to all the great theaters of America and England as one of the most gifted of actresses.—Edward Bok in Ladies' Home Journal.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

UNBORN POSTERITY.

Why Women Forsake the Home and the Bassinet.

Influences Which Are at Work to Discourage the Rearing of Children.

The higher education of woman and the extension of her bounds of conventional freedom are likely to have a marked effect upon the human race. At no period within our traditionary or historical knowledge have the same existing conditions prevailed. There have been epochs such as that represented by Rome in the first two centuries of our era when women were extraordinarily indulged in their luxuries and caprices, but it was unaccompanied by intellectual growth. It was a period of mere sensuous lavishness and the license rather than the liberty of action.

The result was then, as of all such fullness of female epicurism, that the race suffered. Marriage was a means only to the end of enjoyment of social pleasures, domestic life was discredited and the cares of maternity shirked.

Two influences are for the first time conjointly at work on womanhood. On the one hand the luxuriousness of Europe is leading to a return of conditions which must tend to the deterioration of posterity in those ranks where the indulgence is permitted, and on the other the higher education of woman is tending to restrict the number while it raises the quality of offspring. Statistics gathered with the object of demonstrating the beneficial effects of advanced education on women, indirectly, affords some information of a collateral but not less interesting character. Returns from fifty institutions show that the women of these colleges enjoy better health than women in general and that their death rate is very much less than the death rate of the community of their sex or even the male students in similar institutions. So far as general health and occasional sickness are concerned, they lose no more time than do men under the same circumstances. The general conclusion, so far as hygienic and sanitary considerations are concerned, is that the higher education of women is conducive to health, strength, working power and longevity.

When it comes, however, to the question of woman's relation to domestic affections and responsibilities, the results are sufficient to startle those who see in the new order of things a menace to the theory that woman's only mission is wifehood and motherhood. The average woman marries at or near 20 years of age; college graduates average 28 years. They seem to exercise more care in the selection of husbands, however, if this is to be judged by the fact that legal separations and divorces are almost unknown to the alumnae. They have much smaller families, and in many cases no family at all, the college graduate averaging just half the usual number, as one and a half to three. But a very satisfactory general result is that those restricted children are shown by mortuary tables and physical examinations to be healthier, stronger, and less subject to infantile troubles. How much of that result is due to the late marriage and how much to higher education must at present be left open to hypothetical speculation. If it be due to higher education, it starts a train of thought which cannot be well followed in the columns of a newspaper.

The "advanced woman," who makes no claim to higher education, and pretends to no exalted physiological or psychological aspirations for a more perfect posterity, is none the less directing her aim toward diminished maternal cares. Her theory is that woman has a right to the enjoyments of life and freedom from the thraldom of family rearing. She rebels against devoting the best years of her life to domesticity and the nursery. She denounces the reckless fertility of the unceasing mother who, at 30, has lost her youthful appreciation of life's pleasures, and halts only from repeated baby cares to enter upon a life of preparation for her children to begin a similar round of anxiety and training.

Some such women go no further than to excuse themselves on the ground of selfish participation of pleasures reserved to the unmarried or childless. Others justify it on the higher ground that fecundity is an injustice to those of her children to whom she is physically capable of affording proper care, tenderness and other advantages.

If the smaller number of children were due to an increased sense of responsibility accompanied by a conscientious self-denial in which she was joined by her husband, the world would be the gainer, although the psychologist would have a difficult task in determining how near moral restriction might be carried without merging into the physical repression of progeny, which civilization very properly abhors.

The luxuriousness of the wealthier classes is not due apparently so much to lasciviousness as it was in some of the well-marked periods when a flush of riotous pleasures was followed by national decadence. The sensuousness is not of an inter-sexual character but is rather a craving for perpetual amusements, social activity, admiration and the less unrestricted occupations and independence of movement enjoyed by men. The enlarged sphere of intellectual activity attracts, no doubt, many women; but the more radiant lights and richer perfumes of the glittering attractions held out by "the world, the flesh and the devil," form the chief allurements which tempt women to forsake the home fireside and the bassinet.

If modern research is reliable, man has existed on the earth since some time in the Pleistocene period, not less than 80,000 years ago, and it must be admitted we have spent much of that time to little purpose. We are as far from a practical knowledge of the duties and responsibilities of ante-natal paternity as were Adam and Eve when they were told in prophecy "in sorrow thou shalt bring forth children." How far instinct is to be controlled by will and judgment, whether posterity has an illimitable right to all the possibilities of procreation, how far the rights of the born are to restrict the demand for life of the unborn, are mysteries to which neither conscience nor science can yet afford a satisfactory reply.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

PAVEMENT ACCEPTED.

The City Trustees Satisfied With the J-Street Work.

At last night's meeting of the City Trustees J. W. Kelly petitioned for permission to keep a saloon at Third and L streets.

The ordinance prohibiting construction of buildings beyond the line of the sidewalk was laid over till Monday night.

The ordinance accepting J street, from Eleventh to Sixteenth, from the contractors was adopted, Trustee Devine saying that the work was done satisfactorily to the Street Committee.

The District of Columbia, not including the Government buildings and public works, has an assessed valuation of $99,401,787.

THE NONPAREIL.

"The Nonpareil"

WHITE GLOVES

Are now in high favor with stylish dressers. Paper color, too, is quite popular. Here are a few of the new styles of these Gloves just added to our stock:

Four-button Dressed Kid in white, with self or black stitching. Large pearl buttons and binding to match the stitching. In three qualities.
$1, $1 25 and $1 50 a Pair.

Eight-button Length Dressed and Undressed White Kid Gloves, mousquetaire style, with self-stitching.
$1 50 a Pair.

Sixteen-button Length White Undressed Kid Gloves in an excellent quality. $2 a Pair.

Four-button Dressed Kid Gloves in paper color, with self or black stitching. Buttons and binding to correspond with stitching. Two qualities.
$1 25 and $1 50 a Pair.

A NEW GLOVE at $1 a Pair,

Of excellent value, is a Four-button Dressed Kid, with large pearl buttons to match the shade of the glove. It comes in shades of tan, mode, brown, gray, red and in black.

WASSERMAN, DAVIS & CO.

AGENTS FOR BUTTERICK PATTERNS,

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B. K. BLOCH & CO.

THE NEW AND BEST EQUIPPED LIQUOR HOUSE ON THE COAST.

Come and See for Yourself.

CHOICE OF PROFESSIONS.

Women Must Be Prepared for a World Struggle.

It is hard, very hard under any circumstances for a woman to choose a profession in life, for the good reason that she has to decide between two bundles of hay, one on either side of her. If she elects to give up her inherited profession of domesticity for another choice, it would seem that she should be more than sure of her peculiar fitness for public life. And yet, as the only possible school for such equipment lies in public work, there is ample reason for perplexity.

If we fail, we fail, is not a motto for women. Though written for a woman's lips, they are manly words. While manhood takes failure with comparative stolidity, and tries again on another tack, womanhood is crushed and humiliated. Therefore it is best that she should choose her world's work wisely.

In the selection of a profession there are, of course, many questions of fitness for a woman to consider, but there is one universal test which applies equally to all the professions she can enter into, though it seems to be considered least of all in the weighing of pros and cons. The first question a woman should ask herself when she thinks of leaving her four walls in body or on paper or canvas is this: "Am I fitted for struggle?"

If her answer be only weakness, let her stay where she is so long as those walls can possibly continue to shelter her. For no matter how deep her calling for public or semi-public life, the work she thinks of doing is, after all, the world's work, and she must take the world's buffets in its accomplishment.

Repeatedly gifted women who have seemed divinely called to one or another profession have failed, and failed utterly and lamentably, simply because they could not grasp the cold fact that the distinct profession was not all they had to learn.

Lack of power to meet the world—to struggle—is at the root of more failures than is unfitness for the specific work undertaken. How to prepare a bandage is one thing; the applying it quite another but equally necessary part of a nurse's training.—Harper's Bazar.

SHE IS A MARTHA.

The Typical New England Woman From a Bostonian Standpoint.

The typical New England woman is the most devoted of mothers, but in that, as in everything else, she is a Martha. The typical American child is very bad, and it is a wonder that so many of them escape hanging before they are 21. The New England child is not bad, though, in the commonly accepted sense, but he is extremely apt to be so preternaturally good that he deserves hanging. He is read to and talked with and prayed over, until all the latent priggishness in him is developed, and he becomes a little monster of virtue. The conscientious mother explains everything to him as far as she can, and the child naturally thinks he knows it all. He reasons solemnly between right and wrong, and has convictions on all subjects before he is in his teens. Of course, the great majority get over this in time, but that does not make the system right. There is an unruly age in a boy which is no more wickedness than the sprouting of his mustache. But one often hears the conscience-ridden New England mother mourn over these lads as if they were all well started on their way to State's prison.

Anything will serve a really good, pious, upright, self-sacrificing New England woman to borrow trouble on, especially if she is well-to-do in the world. If she has a carriage, she can contrive to get more trouble out of that carriage than any other woman could get out of a fire, an epidemic, and an execution in the house, all at the same time. What with the physical condition of the horses and the spiritual condition of the coachman, and the awful doubt whether she has taken her poor relatives driving as often as she ought, she can have a regular orgy of doubts and reproaches and questionings over what never was meant to be a trouble at all. Her failings lean to virtue's side—but she will certainly inherit some of the judgments foretold by Dante in regard to those who "willfully dwell in sadness." If a whole generation of New England women could be born without consciences, it would be a blessing—and it would certainly improve their looks immensely.—Boston Transcript.

Reasoning Powers of Birds.

Some very interesting observations relating to the surgical treatment of wounds by birds were recently brought by M. Fatio before the Physical Society of Geneva. He quotes the case of the snipe, which he often observed engaged in repairing damages. With its beak and feathers it makes a very creditable dressing, applying plasters to bleeding wounds, and even securing a broken limb by means of a stout ligature. On one occasion he killed a snipe which had on its chest a large dressing composed of down taken from other parts of the body, and securely fixed to the wound by the coagulated blood. Twice he has brought home snipe with interwoven feathers strapped on to the site of a fracture with of one or other limb. The most interesting example was that of a snipe both of whose legs he had unfortunately broken by a misdirected shot. He recovered the bird only the day following, and then he found that the poor thing had contrived to apply dressings and a sort of splint to both limbs. In a case recorded by M. Magnin, a snipe, which was observed to fly away with a broken leg, was subsequently found to have forced the fragments into a parallel position, the upper fragment reaching to the knee, and secured them there by means of a stout band of feathers and moss intermingled. The observers were particularly struck by the application of a ligature of a kind of flat-leafed grass wound round the limb in a spiral form, and fixed by means of a sort of glue.—Exchange.

The Telephone in War.

An interesting experiment of installing a telephone by trotting cavalry was recently successfully undertaken by some Prussian Uhlans between Berlin and Potsdam. Two sets of one officer and two non-commissioned officers proceeded in the early morning, respectively, from Berlin to Potsdam. Each set was equipped with a complete telephone apparatus which one of the men carried in a leather case on his chest, besides the requisite quantity of thin wire. The end of the wire was connected with the respective towns' telephone station, and the wire was, by means of a fork fixed at the end of the lance, thrown over the tops of the trees along the road. As each kilometer of wire was thus suspended a halt was made, and it was ascertained whether there was connection with the station. A new kilometer of wire was then connected with the former, and on went the men. The two sets met at Teltow. The wires, having been respectively tested with their respective stations, were connected, and telephonic connection between Berlin and Potsdam was established. The distance is about twenty miles, and the whole thing was done in about four hours.—London Exchange.

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