Indigestion

Tortured me; I was run down, had no appetite and could not sleep. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before I had taken a fourth of a bottle I was very much better. I also used Hood's Pills and found them splendid, very mild, yet effective. Since using two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills occasionally. I eat and sleep well and can work with ease." ANNIE C. LANTZ, Belleville, Pennsylvania.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Only True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective All druggists. 25c.

MARYLAND LYNCHING

SUNDAY MORNING MOB STRINGS UP A NEGRO NEAR FREDERICK.

Paused Long Enough to Let Two Salvation Army Officers Pray with the Doomed Man.

FREDERICK, Md., Nov. 17.—James Goings, who assaulted Miss Lillie Jones, at the home of Hamilton Geisbert, near this city, last night, was taken from the jail by a mob of three hundred men this morning and hung to a tree in a field on the Jefferson turnpike, one mile from the city. A report reached the city about midnight that the woman had died from the cuts and beating inflicted by the negro, and this infuriated the men, who had been gathering in the streets and discussing the outrage.

A mob was quickly formed, and, unmasked, armed with revolvers, the men marched to the jail. They had previously broken into a machine shop in the neighborhood and procured sledges, crowbars and files. They made at once for the door on the west wing of the jail and began to batter. Fully twenty shots were fired from the windows above by Sheriff A. H. Zimmerman and his deputies, but the mob paid no attention to them and went on with their work. The jail bell was rung to summon assistance, but none came.

In twenty minutes the large door panels gave way and the mob burst into the corridor. The men quickly overcame the slight resistance the officers on the inside were able to offer, and found the cell in which Goings, cowering and crying, was confined. The lock was opened, the door swung back, and the trembling wretch seized and dragged out in his night clothes and stocking feet. In the meantime friends of the lynchers had lowered an electric lamp near the jail and cut the rope from it, extinguishing the light.

Goings was led out amid the howls of the crowd, the rope placed around him and he was hurried down the road to his place of doom. He protested his innocence as they dragged him along and begged them not to kill him. He was promptly recognized by a number of men who knew him and the mob did not hesitate in its work.

Arrived at the tree the negro was asked to confess, but this he would not do. Two officers of the Salvation Army asked to be allowed to pray with the man and their request was granted. The Lord's prayer was then repeated and the negro and most of the crowd joined in. Goings's feet and hands were then tied and the rope was drawn around his neck. A man seized the other end of it, climbed the tree and threw the cord over a limb.

"Let him go," was shouted, and quick as a flash he was jerked from his feet and dangled in the air, six feet from the ground. One shot was fired into his body and in a few minutes he was dead. The mob, during the process of lynching, observed order; none was allowed to fire at him except the one. A member of the mob made a brief speech, in which he said that they were there with the unfortunate wretch, not in a spirit of malice, but to make an example of him and teach his race that they must let the women of Frederick county alone.

The assault for which Goings suffered death was a cruel and dastardly one. Miss Jones has thirteen cuts and stab wounds on her body where he hacked at her with a knife and razor. She says he asked her for something to eat and when she gave it to him he said: "I will give you a dollar."

She screamed and ran fifty feet down the garden, where he overtook her, knocked her down and cut her, also crushing her nose.

The field in which the negro was lynched is the same spot where the negro Biggus was lynched in November, 1887. After watching the body swing in the air a few minutes the crowd dispersed.

THERE WAS NO "MOB."

The Duke and Duchess Not Disturbed at the Horse Show.

Ex-Editor in Philadelphia Inquirer.

Of course the afternoon papers to-day are full of stories about society mobbing the Duke and all that sort of thing. The truth is that the Duke was not mobbed by anybody. The Duke and Duchess were protected against intrusion by the police, and when they wished to retire they quietly left their seats and walked to the top row of the balcony, and then along the passageway and then through a private door into Twenty-sixth street. The crowd that waited in the street was disappointed, for it was principally gathered from Madison avenue, and so missed the principal exhibits of the night. To talk of the Duke being insulted at the horse show, or afterwards, is nonsense. That he had no idea when he attended the show last night with the Duchess and Mrs. Vanderbilt that he would be the object of curiosity and interest to the thousands who thronged the garden, as some of his friends claim to-day, is equally nonsensical. The Duke of Marlborough went to the horse show to be seen quite as much as the crowd went to see him and his bride. He was as much an exhibit as the most nettlesome animal in the place, and he must have been a simple-minded youth, indeed, if he did not know it. If there was any vulgarity in jostling and crowding to catch sight of him it was equally vulgar in him to tempt the multitude to jostle and jam. The average New Yorker seldom catches a glimpse of a duke, and when one comes this way to marry an heiress he must not be surprised if men and women are eager to see for themselves what he looks like. I am pleased to be able to add that the Duke and Duchess will sail by the Fulda on Saturday, and I don't care a cent what he thinks of America or the Americans. As for myself, I am not particularly proud that I saw him. I have seen many a young man without a title and many a bride without a dollar who had a greater charm for my eyes than this ducal pair of whom so much has been said that might better have been left unsaid.

A Brain Food.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. D. P. McClure, Rantoul, Ill., says: "It is very beneficial to strengthen the intellect."

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

INTERNAL RESOURCES

DIGEST OF REPORT OF SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE FOR 1895.

Inspection of Meats Approaching Perfection—Exports of Fruits—Growth and Wealth of Farms.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The report of the Secretary of Agriculture begins with a review of the work of the Bureau of Animal Industry. The total number of animals inspected at the slaughter houses was considerably over 18,000,000, an increase of more than 5,500,000 over the previous year. During the year ante-mortem inspection was also made of 5,000,000 animals. The cost of inspection was reduced to 1.1 cents per animal. In 1893 inspection cost 4¾ cents per animal, and in 1894 it cost 1¾ cents.

Over 1,360,000 animals, cattle and sheep, were inspected for foreign markets, of which 675,000 were shipped abroad. Over 45,000,000 pounds of pork was inspected microscopically and exported, as against 35,000,000 pounds in 1894 and 23,000,000 pounds in 1893. Of the amount exported last year nearly 22,000,000 pounds went to Germany, and over 9,000,000 pounds to France. This inspection involved the placing of over 1,900,000 specimens under the microscope. The cost of each examination was less than 5 cents, or for each pound of meat, 2 mills, a considerable reduction over any previous year.

Losses of cattle in transit to Europe were greater than in 1894, being respectively, for 1895 and 1894, 0.62 and 0.37 per cent. Over 30,000 cars, carrying over 820,000 animals, were inspected for Texas fever at quarantine pens during the quarantine season; nearly 8,000 carloads of cattle being inspected also in transit, and over 28,000 cars were cleaned and disinfected. Besides, over 156,000 cattle from the noninfected districts of Texas were inspected for shipment to Northern States.

The Secretary urges their importation free of duty as advantageous to feeders having a surplus of feed and to the consumers, who outnumber the producers. Much space is devoted to discussing the opportunities for American meat products in foreign markets. Of 341,000 tons of meat received at the London central market in 1894, 71,000 tons were American, while nearly 50,000 tons came from Australia. The American proportion has not been maintained during 1895. In the imports of live cattle to Great Britain, the United States and Canada had a practical monopoly until the last two years. Since 1893 Argentine shipments have greatly increased. During the first eight months of the year shipments amounted to over 25,000 head. Although the meat of the South American cattle is not as salable as the American, the business is profitable and likely to increase. American cattle sell, though slaughtered soon after landing, at prices equal to the average paid for British carcasses. The export of American horses to Great Britain has increased steadily, having more than doubled since 1893, amounting in the first eight months of 1895 to 22,755 head, valued at nearly $3,000,000. American geldings average this year in the English market $155. A rigid inspection of horses for export will be undertaken.

The foreign trade in dairy products is carefully reviewed. In cheese the United States, while a large shipper to British markets, holds the conspicuously unflattering place in the extreme rear as to quality and price, and as the only one of the competitors for this trade whose business shows a serious falling off. In butter the United States is out of the race, supplying less than 1 per cent. of the British demand for foreign butters notwithstanding the fact that Great Britain imported in eight months $46,000,000 worth of butter. Referring to our standing in the foreign dairy market the Secretary warns shippers of the consequence of their methods, adding:

"We have here a graphic illustration of the disastrous effects in all trade of disregarding the tastes of consumers and of acquiring a bad reputation."

EXPORTS OF APPLES.

The economic value of apples for export is becoming more generally known to the horticulturists and farmers of the United States. Each year their exportation to Europe increases in quantity, quality and value. Good winter apples, carefully selected and properly packed, always meet with a favorable reception and command good prices in Great Britain and on the continent. Among the best known of American varieties on the other side of the water are the Baldwins, King of Tompkins County, Ribston pippins, Northern Spy and various russets. But there is no doubt that the Winesap, Jonathan, Greening, Ben Davis and Vandever pippin, together with many other well-known varieties from the orchards of the United States, would be very acceptable and always secure for their shippers fair prices and profits. The most successful shipments of apples are made in New York barrels, which carry about three bushels and weigh about 112 pounds. The freight upon each of these barrels from American to European ports averages less than a dollar. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, we shipped 818,711 barrels of apples abroad, valued at $1,954,318.

California fruits have made marked gains in European markets during the last year. This trade began three years ago by a shipment on the White Star line, which consisted of pears, peaches, plums and grapes. The sale of that invoice at Covent Garden market attracted public attention at the time, and the prices were so remunerative as to encourage further shipments. The succeeding year, however, satisfactory terms could not be made for railroad and steamship transportation; consequently no shipments of California fruits were made during those twelve months to transatlantic markets. But in the year 1894 the American Steamship Company carried over quite a number of fruit invoices. The results were satisfactory generally as to prices and profits upon the pears and peaches, while the traffic in grapes was not such as to induce further shipments of that fruit from the Pacific coast.

A representative of the Department of Agriculture during the past summer attended the California fruit sales at Covent Garden. From that attendance he concludes that the California Fruit Transportation Company has solved the freight problem, and that only the finest quality of fruit can be remuneratively sent abroad; even then sound condition and careful packing, and their arrival at London between the first day of July and the last day of August, can alone secure the best prices in competition with English and continental growers.

During the year 1895 the first lot of California fruit arrived in London on the 1st day of July. It met competing fruits from southern France, the Channel islands and Spain, together with fair specimens of English products, in a very propitious season. On that date fine English hothouse peaches sold at 15 cents each, with fair to common qualities at 5 to 3 cents each. All of the California fruit arriving on the date above mentioned consisted of Bartlett pears (in England called the Williams pear) and of peaches. They arrived in fine condition and the Bartletts brought from $5 to $6.25 per box of 50 pounds, and the peaches sold at an average of $2.50 per box of 25 pounds. The pears retailed at from 4 to 5 cents each, and the peaches at from 6 to 12 cents.

BROUGHT FINE PRICES.

The second arrival in the same market of California fruit was July 15. At this date the pears brought from $3 to $3.50 per box of 50 pounds, and the peaches and plums from $1.70 to $2 per box of 25 pounds.

The third arrival was on Aug. 1, when the peaches and pears commanded about the same prices as in the previous shipments to the same market.

The fourth California fruit invoice was received in London the middle of August. It was an unusually large consignment and consisted of ten carloads. Pears in this lot, in perfect condition, sold as high as $2.80 per box. The peaches brought only $1 to $1.50 per box.

The fifth shipment of Pacific slope fruit arrived in England on the last day of August. The late peaches were in very fine condition and gave the best satisfaction to dealers, but the prices were not as good as expected, as they ranged from $1.20 to $1.80 a box, according to quality. The pears ran from $1.50 to $3 per box.

The sixth shipment reached London in the month of September, via Southampton, where it was unloaded from the steamer Paris on Wednesday night and placed on sale in Covent Garden market on Friday morning. Buyers were eager to get hold of the late pears. They were in great demand, because of the satisfaction which the fruit of the two previous shipments had given. The average quality of the peaches at this sale was very good. The Orange Clings seemed to be a favorite, while the late Crawfords in fairly good condition and Strawberry peaches did not seem to stand the transportation as well. The fruits from the hill counties of California were in firmer and better condition than those from the valleys. Among pears the Beurre Clairgeau and Hardys arrived in excellent order and brought prime prices, while some Bon Chretiens were also highly appreciated.

For a new branch of international commerce—one requiring great care and perfection in shipments—the exportation of California fruits to London has been quite as successful as could have been expected. The business is in its infancy, and has, if properly managed, a profitable future. Shippers must remember that there is always a market in London for such luxuries; that no fruit should be sent there except when in perfect condition and properly packed, and that, generally, prices will be more remunerative for early fruits. However, shipments were to arrive in London in September and October of this year, and it is possible that they will show better prices than some of the others, because they will meet with less competition from English and French and other continental fruits. Fruit growers on the Pacific coast, however, have special opportunities open to them in foreign markets for dried fruits, prunes and raisins, and for brandies and wines. These particular industries need only be cultivated with energy and intelligence to achieve great results, and their development is earnestly commended to growers in that section.

The Secretary says the crop-reporting work is the subject of constant criticism. As at present organized it can hardly fail to be otherwise, though more satisfactory than at any previous time. The Secretary thinks the duty of reporting the acreage of staple crops in each State on June 1 of each year might be imposed on the authorities of the agricultural colleges and stations in consideration of the annual appropriations they receive from the national treasury. Such acreage being given and the character of the soil known, with the climate conditions published daily by the Weather Bureau, approximations as to the yield of each crop could probably be computed with more accuracy than under the present method.

Of the savings in the department he says the total amount remaining unexpended out of the appropriations for the years 1893, 1894 and 1895 aggregate $1,300,000 available for return into the treasury.

He commends the extension of the civil service, which now includes all the chiefs of divisions in the department. He regards an extension of the law to include all nonpolitical officers as essential to efficient service; recommends radical reorganization in the matter of salaries, to conform government service to that of reputable commercial establishments throughout the country and condemns the spoils system as one by which "favoritism, injustice and dependence on political influence saturates the service with mediocrity, indolence and inefficiency."

FUTURE OF FARMS.

The report closes with a discussion of the question of the future of farms and farming in the United States. The number of farms is 4,564,641, averaging 137 acres, and valued at $13,000,000,000. The average value of farms by the census of 1890 was $2,900. The value of implements, domestic animals and sundries will make a total farm plant of $4,000 for a family averaging six persons. These farms have fed the farmers and their families and 40,000,000 urban residents, besides supplying over five hundred million dollars' worth of products to foreign consumers. In the presence of these facts, the Secretary asks, "how can any one dare to assert that farming is generally unremunerative and unsatisfactory to those who intelligently follow it?"

During the fiscal year 1895 the United States exported to foreign countries domestic commodities, merchandise and products aggregating in value $793,000,000. The aggregate value of the agricultural products included in that sum was $553,215,317. Of the total exports Europe received a valuation of $628,000,000, or 79 per cent. of the whole. Thus American ariculture, after feeding itself and all the towns, villages and cities of the United States, has also sold in the outside world's markets more than five hundred million dollars' worth of products. So the farmers of the United States have furnished 69.68 per cent. of the value of all the exports from their country during the year 1895.

No absolutely credible method of estimating products for 1895 is available at this time, but since production has not increased to any considerable extent, and the farm value of many of the chief products has decreased to a remarkable degree, it seems reasonable to assume a decrease in the total valuation of farm products since 1890. Say, as a rough approximation, the valuation is $2,300,000,000.

The mortgage on farm value does not exceed 16 per cent.—a less incumbrance on capital invested than in any other line of industry. He foretells confidently a steady increase in the value of farm lands as the population of the country increases.

KENTUCKY WOMEN VOTE.

They Break Up a Corrupt Ring in School Board.

Lexington Letter in Boston Transcript.

School suffrage is a very meager part of a loaf, but it is vastly better than no bread "when the children must be fed." That is the view the mothers of Lexington, Ky., have taken of it, as the recent elections here prove, and as all men can testify they have distributed their share of the loaf as wisely as heart could wish. The question of "politics in the public schools" has long been disturbing the friends of education in Lexington, and the women of the city, under the able leadership of Miss Laura Clay and other women of like nobility of character and singleness of purpose, determined to celebrate their first exercise of the franchise in Kentucky by breaking up the ring so far as it affected the schools.

The independent, or "woman's ticket," for members of the school board was strongly indorsed by the press and by public opinion as soon as the nominations were known. There were four men and four women on the ticket, all of whom were recognized as public-spirited, intelligent, high-minded citizens. Everybody felt the interests of the schools would be well cared for in such hands; still there was some doubt of the result, for the ring is—or, happily, was—strong, and the women unused to politics and brand new to the duty of voting.

At first the new element in the municipal campaign was treated jestingly by the "ring" politicians, who said, "Bless their hearts, let them vote, if they can handle a blanket ballot and the weather isn't bad enough to spoil their bonnets." After the registration these gentlemen began to consider the matter more seriously, and two days before the election they bestirred themselves to the extent of inducing their friend, the county judge, to order a change in the location of the election booths, where ballots for school elections were to be cast. These had been appointed in certain private houses. By the new order they were to be placed "at a distance not exceeding seventy feet" from the general election booths. This, it was hoped, would discourage some of the new voters, for the traditional "mob of rough men at the polls" is not a myth in Kentucky, and seventy feet is not far. But, in the language of a discomfited Irish politician of the ring, who watched the women as they serenely went to the new booths, "Begorra, it never phased 'em." The registration was large, and the number of votes cast a surprisingly large per cent. of the registration. They "handled the blanket ballots" without fumbling or confusion; and nature smiled, and the bonnets were saved.

One of the loveliest and most conservative of women remarked, as she joined her husband on the street that morning: "Well, I have just voted." And in response to his jesting remonstrance: "What did you do that for? Haven't you got all the rights you want?" I heard her answer, with pretty seriousness: "I did it because it seemed to me a motherly duty."

How well Lexington ladies had performed this "motherly duty" was realized next morning when the returns were bulletined. The "woman's ticket" was elected by a triumphant majority. True, the woman's vote alone had not accomplished this, for the ticket was largely supported by the best men of the community, regardless of party affiliation. The friends of equal rights, who always desire that good men and good women should be as one in their interests and aims, are particularly pleased with this aspect of the affair. It is gratifying to note that the four women candidates were given a larger majority than that accorded to the men on the ticket—gratifying, not from any feeling of rivalry with their colleagues, but as evidence that the citizens of Lexington are not only willing, but eager, to introduce the motherly element into school affairs.

The only objection I have heard urged by either remonstrants or politicians since Tuesday's election is that so large a number of negro women registered and voted. But it seems to me the negro mother, who will sacrifice herself to any extent to advance the educational interests of her children, is entitled to this quiet way of expressing her opinion on school questions.

The press has been very generous in its commendation of the whole campaign as conducted by the women, and both the Lexington dailies gave much space and glowing headlines to "The Women — God bless them" in their election extras. I heard a gentleman, whose opposition to the equal rights movement has been most pronounced, say, "Well, the ladies are certainly to be congratulated upon this campaign. It was all well managed, and the best part of it is that they were so gentle and quiet about it all."

And a young girl, whose last birthday only had enabled her to register, answered gleefully, "And it was such good politics."

Foreign Lemons Plenty.

Philadelphia Press.

"The failure of the Florida lemon crop, through the late spring frosts and continuous cold weather, which nearly ended in a lemon famine, running prices for a time in this city to a fabulous figure a month and a half ago, bids fair to be more than counterchecked within a week or two by the moving of the enormous crop of lemons hitherward from the Mediterranean coast," remarked a prominent importer of tropical fruit on Delaware avenue, a day ago, as a cargo of this golden fruit was being unloaded at the wharf from a bark just arrived from Sicily.

"The ocean freights are so low from foreign countries," continued the importer, "that many staple fruits can be delivered here to better advantage than from some sections of our own country. At least three million boxes of lemons are used up in this country each year, and as a box contains from 300 to 350, this would make the total yearly consumption of lemons about one billion.

"Sicily started sending us lemons at the rate of about half a million boxes over twenty years ago, which supply has been gradually increasing, until now its yearly quota to this country foots up about two and a half million boxes. If the foreign shipments increase proportionately, lemons will soon be plenty enough, and the lovers of 'hot lemonades' need not fear that the winter supply will be curtailed.

"The orange supply promises to be an adequate one, even with the scarcity of the Florida fruit. Sicily expects to more than make up the deficiency in quantity if not in quality, and receive in return for the shiploads of lemons and oranges sent to this country for the year the snug sum of $10,000,000. California does not figure much in the lemon market, as its supplies are moderate and are bought up principally in the Western cities."

AN ISLAND QUEEN.

The Malagasy Women, Their Appearance and Morals.

Letter in London Telegraph.

The responsibility for the coming wreck of her kingdom must be shared by the Queen of Madagascar herself, as well as her consort, Rainilaiarivony. A religious and pure-minded woman, although animated by the best motives and endowed with a considerable degree of strong will, Ranavalona III was nevertheless latterly more completely under the influence of her relatives and former nurse than of her husband. For the most part, the counsellors, who had won her ear, were notoriously ignorant and corrupt, and the Queen, living in seclusion and never having been out of the island, was unable to test the worthlessness of the tales carried to her by the touchstone of a broad knowledge gained by experience and observation. In person she is slight and graceful, as nearly all the Malagasy women are, and her features are pleasing and pretty, rather than handsome. She is of a by no means robust constitution, but is pale and delicate, and in that respect presents a striking contrast to her nearest female relatives, her eldest sister and her aunt, Princess Ramasandrana, who are tall and well-formed women, with ruddy cheeks and red lips, or what the captious would describe as florid complexions. In the mission school the budding Queen was known as a wilful pupil, and she was actually expelled from her class for an act of disobedience by the English lady teacher. With exemplary good sense and candor, however, she confessed her fault, asked forgiveness, and was received back into the school, where she completed her studies, learning, among other things, to read and write our insular language fairly well, beside mastering the literature of her own. It would be gross flattery to say she was a brilliant scholar, but only the truth to tell that she showed abilities equal to the best average of her class. Her niece and heir apparent, whom I have also the pleasure of knowing, and who has but recently left the Friends' foreign mission school—an excellent and praiseworthy institution—has much the same disposition as her royal aunt. It best suited the convenience of Rainilaiarivony and his brother when they dispatched the base Radama II to pass over heirs male and give Madagascar queens instead for the future. On the death of the former sovereign, the "good Queen" Rasoherina, the Prime Minister within a few hours thereafter had Ranavalona III crowned, her husband divorced and banished, and himself in half an hour after the coronation married to his sovereign.

Divorce is still more speedily affected and is cheaper and commoner in Madagascar than in either Connecticut or Chicago. But of that and wedlock among the Malagasy anon. The apparent reason for Queen-maker Rainilaiarivony passing over the elder sister to wed the younger are matters of common talk here, which for once gives a fairly accurate account of what really took place. When the event happened over ten years ago, Ranavalona III was but turned twenty, and her sister was nearly a decade older, while the Prime Minister was getting on towards his sixtieth year. Unequal matches and seasons, the coming together of "May and December," are characteristic of all climes and races. Nor need one speculate why it is so. Both sisters were married women and had children, though the offspring of the younger had died. He chose the younger, and sent her husband, the brother of Prince Rahmatra, who is second in command of the army, into exile in Ambositra. Perhaps Rainilaiarivony may to some extent also have been actuated in his choice by the fact that the elder had a soiled reputation, and had contracted a fondness for strong foreign liquours other than mineral waters. Such habits grow on man or woman, and since her evident disappointment, being cheated out of the crown, her close companions call it, the Princess has given freer and somewhat public reign to her bibulous propensities. With it all she is still a striking and handsome woman, and the mother of a large family.

The Queen, who was predicted to raise up direct heirs, has had no family by her second marriage, and therein Rainilaiarivony confesses to his intimates to a sore disappointment at the fualtiness of his selection, for in the adumbrate civilization of Madagascar bearing children is reckoned of greater merit in a woman than spotless virtue. But Rainilaiarivony, though a regular chapel-goer, is, I fear, quite half a heathen still, paying no great respect to chaste Dianas, pagan or Christian, for, queer as their comprehension of the moral code is, there are pure men and good women, even in an English sense, among the Malagasy. In church his outward deportment is not what could be termed highly devotional, he chews his snuff-quids and expectorates with American fluency in the ornate wash-bowls his attendants provide. The Queen does not chew snuff in church or in public, but her relatives all do. On Sundays it is one of the sights of the Palace Church to see the Queen's sister, aunts, niece and other noble personages, dressed in Worth's latest costumes, continually interchanging snuff-boxes, and conveying half handfuls therefrom into their mouths. The pulverized dust is conveyed into the palm of the hand, from which, with a jerk, the wrist nearest the mouth, it is shot between the lower lip and gums, the lip being distended like a South Sea islander's to recieve the cargo. Ranged unblushingly before these illustrious dames cheek by jowl in the reading desk rail is a row of ancient and "illigant" hand basins, which the ladies sweetly use as spittoons with an accuracy little short of marvelous for feminine lips.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

English Scientific Societies Contemplate Fitting Out an Expedition.

Harper's Weekly.

Three great British scientific societies are agreed that it is the duty of the British government to fit out an expedition for thorough Anarctic exploration. In November, 1893, the Royal Geographical Society appointed a notable committee to inquire into the propriety of such an expedition and report. They reported in favor of having the government send two suitable vessels to explore the south polar regions, and keep them at it for three years. The report was adopted and transmitted to the Royal Society, which in turn appointed a powerful committee, which, in May, 1894, reported strongly in favor of the scheme. At the beginning if the present year the council of the British Association gave the plan its vigorous indorsement and it doubtless took further action on it at its recent annual meeting in September.

The plan of Dr. John Murray, of The Challenger, who addressed the Royal Geographical Society on the subject two years ago, was to send out two suitable government steamships of about one thousand tons each, have them start in September, land a company of about ten men somewhere south of Cape Horn, and another in Victoria land, and have these parties spend two years or more ashore, exploring the Anarctic continent. The ships would land the shore parties the first summer, visit them the second and take them off the third, and would spend their own winters and all their other available time in deep sea and other observations along the outer margin of the Anarctic ice.

What may be found on the Anarctic continent no man can say. Animal life in abundance was found last year at Cape Adair by Mr. C. E. Borchgrevink, a young Norwegian, who sailed there as one of the crew of a whaler, and whose account of his experiences excited great interest at a recent geographical congress in London. Mr. Borchgrevink wants to go back and writes to the London Times pressing for "further and immediate research within the Antarctic circle." It is held to be possible that a new race of men may exist somewhere within hail of the south pole, and that such creatures as the ichthyosaudus may still survive in the Antarctic seas. Seals and seabirds are abundant there; what else no one can say; but many inquisitive persons want to know.

Our countryman, Dr. Frederick Cook, greatly desired to fit out an American south polar expedition to start out this fall and catch the next Antarctic summer, but his efforts in that direction seem not yet to have come to anything. Perhaps he will do better another year; but, at any rate, there seems a real prospect that a serious attempt to find out whatever can be known about the Antarctic continent will be made before the present century ends.

THE RUSSIAN CZARINA

A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY ESTIMABLE BUT UNFORTUNATE WOMAN.

Forced to Marry the Czar and to Live Amidst Hostile Surroundings and Intriguing Enemies.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Princess Alix Victoria Helena Louise Beatrice of Hesse, Czarina of Russia, is the youngest living child of the late Grand Duke Ernest Louis of Hesse, and is sister to the present Grand Duke. Her mother was the Princess Alice, second daughter of Queen Victoria, and she is, therefore, a grandchild of the Queen of England. Her three elder sisters, the Princess Victoria, Elizabeth and Irene, are married to Prince Louis of Battenberg, the Grand Duke Sergius, of Russia, and Prince Henry of Prussia, respectively. It will be seen that the Hesse family is closely linked with the Russian imperial house, for the late Czar's mother was Princess Marie of Hesse, while his nephew and his son both sought their brides in the same quarter.

The Princess Alix, in her school days, was very democratic in her selection of her playmates and friends. Questions of rank did not influence her and few of the young women who were her intimates at Darmstadt belonged to aristocratic circles. She invariably selected them for their own sterling merits. She has always been fond of simplicity and opposed to pomp and parade. She likes home life, and among her pet accomplishments is the art of plain stitching. She has brains and has read many historical works and books of travel—she never cared for novels. Her manner is simple, dignified and gentle, and her expression is pensive, even melancholy.

The fate of the Czarina has been a most unhappy one. It is a matter of history that her husband, Nicholas Alexandrovitch, while heir apparent, was married to Maritza Ksezinska, an actress, in Kalisch, Russian Poland. Immediately afterward the young woman returned to the capital and took up her residence in a quiet little palace purchased in her name by an officer of the Chevalier Guard Regiment, who, it is supposed, was acting for the Grand Duke. The chief of the Holy Synod is said to have sent for her to deliver to her the following message in the name of the Czar and Czarina: "Mademoiselle can never hope for recognition. The Kalisch ceremony was an idle mockery. As soon as Ksezinska assumes to be anything but the Czarowitz's mistress herself and family, and also the priest who officiated at the so-called marriage, will be sent to Siberia."

Mademoiselle Ksezinska was a handsome woman of the blonde type, with big brown eyes, graceful and a thorough artist. In her case there were many circumstances, aside from her lowly birth, that made her impossible as wife of the Czarowitz. She was a Polish woman, and in order to obtain the sanction of the Catholic Church at the altar she embraced the Catholic faith, thereby breaking one of the strictest laws of the Russian code and laying herself open to heavy punishment. Nevertheless, she lived with the Czarowitz as his wife, and was asserted to have been the mother of three of his children.

TOOK HER OWN LIFE.

Before his death Czar Alexander III determined to break off this liaison, and Princess Alix of Hesse was the woman chosen to divert the mind of the Czarowitz from the beautiful dancing girl. The Princess was not anxious to wed a man whose heart was bestowed elsewhere and in what she must consider such a lowly quarter, while Nicholas could not bring himself, save with the utmost difficulty, to part forever from the dancing girl. However, when young Nicholas arrived at St. Petersburg with his father's corpse he found that his favorite had left the city with her children, and his mind was so much taken up with the multifarious preoccupations in connection with his accession to the throne, his father's obsequies and the preparation for his marriage that he seemed to forget all about the little woman whom he had formerly regarded as indispensable to his happiness. Nor does he appear to have recalled her to his mind and heart until he received the news that she had sent a bullet through her brain.

It seems that immediately after the death of Alexander III one of the grand dukes called upon the dancer in the name of the widowed Empress and of the entire imperial family, requesting her, in the interest of the happiness of the young Czar, to leave the capital and consent never to see him again. The most liberal arrangements were made for her own future and that of her children, and if she manifested any disposition to refuse to comply with the request addressed to her, it was probably hinted that other measures might be adopted to force her to obedience.

Accordingly, she took up her residence in a villa on the shores of the Black sea with her children, but, finding herself unable to bear the pain of separation from her lover, she took her own life.

Every barrier to a royal union being thus removed, the Princess Alix, distinguished as the most beautiful of Queen Victoria's descendants, was forced gradually, against her tearful and angry protests, into her marriage with the flabby, immoral and unnatural Czarowitz, now Nicholas II. She was a vigorous, vivacious, high-spirited type of healthy womanhood, with very distinct ideas of the manly qualities indispensable to the model husband, and she was quite beyond the attractions of the Czarowitz's peculiar personality, adorned though it might be with the purple and scepter of the iron crown of unlimited power. When England and Germany, in their determination to get a clutch upon the Russian court, insisted that the marriage must be, the Princess Alix entered the bonds resignedly—resignedly, but not hopefully, as she remarked to her English companion of years, just before joining her betrothed to go to the altar: "Whoever enters here must leave all hope behind."

There was a story, coupled with many mysterious allusions to matters never printed, that the Czarowitz tried to evade a union with the lovely Alix, and pleaded with his father that he loathed the idea of marriage with any woman. But all this was of no avail, and the match was made.

BEGINNING OF HER SORROWS.

Then came the death of Czar Alexander, and the young Princess became Empress of all the Russias, and then the sorrow of her life began. To the young girl reared in the homely traditions of the Darmstadt court and in the cold, clear air of Osborne House and Windsor Castle, the sudden transfer to the side of a perverted Romanoff, in the midst of an intriguing, frivolous and scandal-loving entourage, was a shock to be withstood only after the most careful preparation. She had the preparation and withstood the shock. The beauty, submissiveness and apparent devotion of this foreign princess first fascinated young Nicholas, whose associations with women had been limited. He was charmed in her presence; he listened to her advice; he gave her his confidence. His mother was distracted by his turn of family affairs. She wished to see her son happy, to be sure, but she did not wish to let slip from her own hands the reins of power which she had held during her husband's life. She feared that the carefully-spun web of intrigue between St. Petersburg and her Danish birthplace was to be torn asunder; that this beautiful interloper from Western Europe would reknit the bonds between her adopted land and the country which had cut Schleswig and Holstein from her father's soil; that her weakling son would be molded into a docile husband, upon whom would fall unheeded the words of motherly warning and exhortation.

Ther is no doubt that the Princess Alix's resignation and studied self-control would have given out sooner or later under the burden of her husband's personality. So it is only fair to acquit her mother-in-law of all except hastening the domestic catastrophe. This she did with the quickness and recklessness of an envious woman. She told her son that Princess Alix treated him with indifference, was inclined to smile too fondly on young men of the court, was scornful of Russian ways and devoted to the customs of foreign courts, and had brought him completely under her thumb. The sting in this last reproach rankled the Czar, who had showed a fondness up to that time for the English and German embassadors. Without the slightest forewarning he snubbed them both, compelling poor old General Von Werder to get out and return to Germany. He informed his wife gruffly that he wanted to hear nothing more of her petty relatives and their impotent little court at Darmstadt. He told her one day that her most august relative, the Prince of Wales, was a coward, and her other most august relative, Emperor William, was a cad and a bore. In a general condemnation of the court of London he remarked that the Guelphs were a lot of tea-drinking old women, and the Queen was the worst of them all.

REFUGE IN SOLITUDE.

Three times the Czarina burst into tears at the breakfast table and hurried away, leaving the despot of Russia to think how cleverly he was taming her. But, after leaving him the third time, she determined to let him vent his spleen elsewhere. For weeks she took her meals alone, inaccessible to the appeals from her mother-in-law at first, and finally from Darmstadt and Berlin and London. To a communication reaching her from the German embassy, that Emperor William would regret to lose her high regard and friendship, she replied, briefly, that, if this was a reference to her influence for peace between Russia and Germany, the Emperor must not deceive himself longer, as she was a mere cipher at the Peterhof, and could not get a court-martial discharged against the will of the dowager Empress.

Since the day of her confinement has been drawing near the young Empress's mask of resignation has fallen off entirely. She has been embittered by seeing her husband perversely intent upon rebuffing every one of her friends and recalling every act which he performed at her suggestion during their honeymoon. He has seen her but twice a week since June 1. His calls have been brief and sometimes stormy. Recently she became hysterical after he accused her of various indiscretions at court, and ordered him to leave her. He remained, however, to continue his reproaches, until her physician arrived and with Russian gruffness announced that he would never enter the palace again unless the Czar departed instantly. The Czar objected that his wife's nervousness was the sole cause of the scene. The doctor's reply was: "If you have no mercy on her Majesty, at least consider your future heir and go at once." The Czar went.

In the last three weeks the Czar has visited his wife once. The last two times he went to her apartments she begged to be excused from receiving him, and he did not insist upon entering. The last vestige of her influence over him disappeared weeks ago. In pure contrariness of spirit he now endeavors to undo all that he once undertook at her instance or with approval. In this he is helped by his mother, who is resolved to destroy completely the Czarina's power, even at the court. The Czarina's English and German servants have been swept away; her English companion has been banished from the palace; the few court officers who were known as her advocates or friends have been transferred to distant posts of duty.

A THIRD TERM TEST.

Some Democrats Favor Cleveland's Fourth Nomination.

Washington Special in Philadelphia Press.

One of the results of Democratic defeat last week is the renewal of talk of a third term for President Cleveland. This idea had almost died away before the election, but since then it has been renewed in quarters where its seriousness cannot be doubted. There are Democratic officials who, previous to the revolution of last week, considered the nomination of Mr. Cleveland for a third term as impracticable and impolitic, but are now expressing the opinion that he is the only man in the Democratic party who can give that party the least hope of winning.

Cabinet officers have discussed the question, and it is reported that at the first meeting of Mr. Cleveland's official family held after the election the subject was convassed pretty freely. It was shown that the heaviest losses to Democracy were in States where there was a revolt of the leaders against the national administration.

The men who are now talking third term believe that Mr. Cleveland can carry New York State, and that he can bring New Jersey, Maryland and Kentucky back into the Democratic fold. The anti-administration Democrats are declaring that Mr. Cleveland may be nominated, because he is about the only man in the party who would accept the nomination. Not one Democrat in ten is sanguine enough to believe that his party can win in next year's fight, and those who have fought Mr. Cleveland would willingly assist in putting him at the head of the ticket for the purpose of seeing him go down to defeat.

In discussing the third term idea to-day a prominent Democrat connected with the House of Representatives suggested that it was a very opportune time to put this idea to a test. The advance of the civil-service system, he says, has to a large extent eliminated government office-holders as factors in nominating conventions. This left the field entirely clear for an expression of popular sentiment on the subject of electing a President to a third term. If the Democrats would give Mr. Cleveland a fourth nomination next year, then the people of the country would settle in one way or other this much-disputed question. He admitted that the chances were largely in favor of an emphatic denial of the third term honor by the voters of the United States.

The Bargain.

Detroit Tribune.

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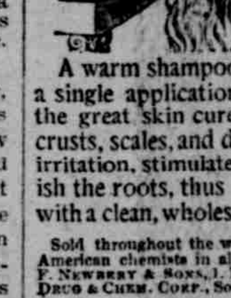

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Nov. 19, 20, 21—Trocadero Vaudevilles, headed by SANDOW.

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Orchestra, Scenery, Costumes, Ballet. A perfect metropolitan production.

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