ington yesterday and was in conference with officials of the State Department. It was stated that his presence here at this time is not specially significant, and is in connection with his leave of absence. Mr. Hollis declined to discuss affairs connected with the war in South Africa.

Senator Depew, General William H. Seward and Gorton W. Allen, of New York, talked with the President yesterday in behalf of Fred I. Allen, of Auburn, N. Y., who is a candidate for commissioner of patents. Mr. Allen is said to have the support of the whole New York delegation. The President expressed a favorable opinion of his candidacy, but did not indicate that he had made a final choice for the place.

Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Representative Rixey, of Virginia, saw the secretary of war yesterday to protest against the contemplated removal of the federal dead from Ball's Bluffs to the National Cemetery at Arlington. Senator Hoar told the secretary that the survivors of the Massachusetts troops buried there did not desire the removal. Secretary Root agreed that nothing should be done for the present.

Postmaster General Smith, in accordance with the decision arrived at by the Cabinet, has issued the following order: "Postmasters are informed that on and after April 1 next the United States domestic rates of postage and classification shall apply to all mail matter passing between the United States and Cuba. Notices of this change should be displayed in postoffice corridors and given to the public press when acceptable as a news item."

The dispatch of Minister Hart, at Bogota, saying that Colombia had imposed discriminating duties on flour and other articles is not clear to the State Department nor to the Colombian minister, as it is not known whether the discrimination is favorable or unfavorable to the United States. The Colombian minister, Dr. Silva, is inclined to believe that there has been a reduction of import duties on the articles mentioned, and, as they are American products, the reduction would be to the advantage of the American trade.

Attorney General Griggs has handed to the President his resignation, to take effect on March 31. Mr. Griggs intends to leave Washington on Saturday next for his home in New Jersey, where hereafter he will reside. His intention is to resume immediately the practice of his profession. It is stated by his authority that he will be associated as counsel with the firm of Dill, Bomeister & Baldwin, of New York city. Mr. Griggs also has formed a partnership with Mr. Dill, of Jersey City, under the firm name of Griggs & Dill, for practice in New Jersey.

Information has been received that the decoration of the Merite Agricale has been conferred by the French government on the following gentlemen, employes of the Department of Agriculture, for services in connection with the Paris exposition: Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief chemist; Major Healyord, chief of the dairy division; Col. G. B. Brackett, pomologist; W. A. Taylor, assistant pomologist; M. A. Carleton, cerealist; John I. Schulte, of the associate editors of the Experiment Station Record. The decoration also has been conferred upon James L. Farmer, assistant director of agriculture for the Paris exposition.

Senator Hanna, General Grosvenor and Representative Dick had a protracted interview with the President yesterday. When they left they said a large portion of the time was consumed in the discussion of the army appointments to be assigned to Ohio. It was stated that the report that Lieutenant Governor John A. Caldwell, of Ohio, is to be appointed civil-service commissioner to succeed the late Mark Brewer, of Michigan, is incorrect. He was recommended for the St. Louis commissionership by Senator Foraker, but Ohio is not to have a place on that commission. It is entirely probable, however, he will be otherwise provided for.

The sugar manufacturers of Spain are considerably disturbed over the present conditions of this industry, according to a report received at the State Department from United States Consul Ridgley, at Malaga. There was a great overproduction during last year, yet in spite of this prices much higher than prevail in the United States have been maintained. The greater amount of the sugar is made from beets, only a very small proportion being manufactured from the cane. The government tax is so large as to prevent the exportation of this commodity and all efforts towards finding new markets have failed up to the present.

The St. Louis exposition commission was not announced yesterday. The friends of the various candidates whose appointment is in doubt are still pressing the President in their behalf. Representatives Fletcher, Morris and Eddy, of Missouri, yesterday saw the President in behalf of Professor Northrup, and Representative Dinsmore, of Arkansas, urged the selection of E. D. Scott, of his State. There are to be five Republican and four Democratic members of the commission. The Republican members whose appointment is regarded as certain are ex-Senators Carter, McBride and Thurston and John F. Miller, and the Democrats are ex-Senator Lindsay and ex-Representatives Allen, of Mississippi, and Glynn, of New York.

Senator Hawley and General E. V. Sumner, U. S. A., retired, were with the President a short time yesterday. Senator Hawley has asked the President to appoint General Sumner's son a cadet at West Point. "There have been Sumners in the United States army since 1775," said Senator Hawley, "and we cannot have too many of them in the service. The President will appoint him when there is a vacancy. The trouble is there are too few cadetships at large. There are many meritorious cases the President ought to be able to reward. For instance, there was young Titus, the soldier lad who first scaled the walls at Peking. The President is going to send him to West Point as a reward for his bravery. Other cases should be similarly rewarded."

German Press Comment.

BERLIN, March 23.—Severe press comment continues on the subject of the Kitchener-Botha negotiations, as revealed by the documents submitted to the British Parliament. The opinion is expressed that Mr. Chamberlain, in his blindness, missed a good opportunity for restoring peace, his terms rendering it impossible for the Boers to accept them. The Tageblatt says Great Britain is still insufficiently impressed with the difficulty of the South African situation, otherwise she would make a proposal acceptable to the Boers. But, the paper adds, that will come later.

Poisoned Herself and Children.

CASS CITY, Mich., March 23.—Mrs. Nathan Townsend, who lives near her, last night, poisoned herself and her two children, a girl aged eight years and a boy aged ten, with laudanum. All three died to-day. Family difficulties are believed to have impelled her to administer the poison.

RAIN TO-DAY, FAIR MONDAY.

Brisk and High Southeasterly Winds, Becoming Southwesterly.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Forecast for Sunday and Monday:

For Ohio—Occasional rains on Sunday; colder in northern and eastern portion; brisk and occasionally high southeasterly winds. Monday fair, except occasional snows along northeastern lake shore.

For Indiana and Illinois—Rain on Sunday; brisk to high southeasterly winds, becoming southwesterly. Monday fair and colder.

Local Observations on Saturday.

	Bar.	Ther.	R.H.	Wind.	Pre.	Weather.
7 a. m.	29.92	45	61	S'east.	.00	Cloudy.
7 p. m.	29.75	50	77	S'east.	.07	Cloudy.

Maximum temperature, 63; minimum temperature, 45.

Following is a comparative statement of the mean temperature and total precipitation for March 23:

	Temp.	Pre.
Normal	40	.12
Mean	54	.07
Departure	*14	—.05
Departure since March 1	*5	*.56
Departure since Jan. 1	—171	—2.79

*Plus. C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Local Forecast Official.

Yesterday's Temperatures.

Stations.	Min.	Max.	7 p.m.
Chicago, Ill	38	60	48
Cairo, Ill	52	60	52
Cheyenne, Wyo	24	34	24
Cincinnati, O	40	62	50
Concordia, Kan	46	48	46
Davenport, Ia	40	62	46
Des Moines, Ia	42	60	46
Kansas City, Mo	44	52	44
Little Rock, Ark	50	66	62
Marquette, Mich	30	66	62
Memphis, Tenn	50	66	62
Nashville, Tenn	54	60	56
North Platte, Neb	22	44	32
Oklahoma, O. T	48	72	54
Omaha, Neb	46	52	48
Pittsburg, Pa	36	72	62
Rapid City, S. D	22	28	22
Salt Lake City	32	38	32
Springfield, Ill	44	58	48
Springfield, Mo	46	48	48
Vicksburg, Miss	48	74	68

IS BRYAN A HYPOCRITE?

HE WOULD PUNISH LEGISLATORS WHO BETRAY CONSTITUENTS.

Opposes Fusionists Voting with Republicans, but Not Averse to Populists Acting with Democrats.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 23.—In connection with a report that a number of fusionists were considering the advisability of voting for Republicans for United States senators, or absenting themselves so that a less number might elect, W. J. Bryan was asked to-night whether he thought any Democrat or Populist would take the responsibility of giving this aid to the Republicans. Mr. Bryan said:

"Not unless he is bought. I shall not assume, without evidence, that any of our legislators are corruptible. No fusionist can have any legitimate excuse for helping the Republicans out of their difficulty. They have a clear majority in both branches of the Legislature, and if they cannot agree upon suitable men let them take the consequences. No fusionist would dare to face his constituents after voting for the nominee of a Republican caucus and a fusionist who would absent himself in order to help the Republicans would simply add cowardice to corruptibility. The fusionists who have been honored and trusted by the reform forces owe it to their party to avoid any act of commission or omission which would bring disgrace upon themselves or their party. I would like to see a law enacted making it a capital offense for a representative to betray a constituency."

The ballot for senators in joint convention to-day was featureless and without result. Absentees cut down the vote of D. E. Thompson, but his relative position remained unchanged. The vote stood: Allen, fusionist, 54; Hitchcock, fusionist, 5; W. H. Thompson, fusionist, 15; Ransom, fusionist, 35; D. E. Thompson, 56; Mieklejohn, 23; Crounse, 8; Currie, 6; Hinshaw, 10; Rosewater, 30. Necessary to elect, 60; ten absent or not voting.

Representative Sprecher, one of the fusionist floor leaders of the House, fell in a faint to the floor to-day during the delivery of a speech. He was carried unconscious to the speaker's private room and later to the Governor's mansion, where he remains to-night. Physicians pronounce his ailment to be nervous prostration, but predict his early recovery.

Former Assistant Secretary of War George D. Meiklejohn, to-night gave the following to the Associated Press: "The report, published locally, and sent out from Omaha, as I understand it, to the Eastern press, that I contemplated withdrawing from the senatorial race, is without foundation. I have given no such intimation of an intention to withdraw. I am in the race to stay."

MARINE HAPPENINGS.

The United States cruiser New York will sail from Gibraltar for Tangier on March 26.

Lieutenant Blamer, U. S. N., left Louisville last night for Old Point Comfort with forty boys and men whom he will place on United States navy training ships.

The Russian cruiser Variag sailed from Philadelphia yesterday under cabled orders from the Russian government. The captain refused to answer questions as to the Variag's destination.

A dispatch from Calcutta says the British steamer City of Venice, thence for Liverpool, is aground in a dangerous position on Achipur sands, seventeen miles below Calcutta, in the River Hooghly. The passengers have been landed.

The British steamer Ely, Captain F. E. Corning, from Ceiba, Spanish Honduras, coming up the river to New Orleans, Friday night, ran down a lugger and sank her. One man, a boy and a woman were picked up, but two persons were drowned.

Just as the steamship Korea, slipped down the ways, at Newport News, yesterday, a colored man among the employes gathered about the vessel, was struck by one of the falling props and received injuries from which he died last night.

It is announced that the Red Cross line and the Booth Steamship Company, which have been running a steamship service between New York and ports in northern Brazil, have combined. The companies have between them about thirty vessels.

Through J. T. Marshand, its special agent, the Interstate-commerce Commission is said to have come into possession of absolute proof that rebates have been regularly paid by Kansas City railroads on cast-bound shipments of packing house products from that place, and criminal prosecutions for violation of the interstate-commerce act may result.

The Korea, which was launched yesterday at the Newport News Shipbuilding Company's works, bears the distinction of being up to date the largest steam vessel ever built on this side of the Atlantic. With a length of 572 feet four inches and a beam of sixty-three feet she will displace 18,600 tons on a draft of seventeen feet. Some idea of the size of the Korea may be derived from the fact that from the top to the bottom of the bare hull is a distance of forty feet, while the distance around her rail is nearly a quarter of a mile. She is to be fitted with engines of 18,000 horsepower, sufficient to propel her at a speed of from eighteen to twenty knots. The Korea will accommodate 1,400 passengers, of which 200 will be first cabin passengers. She is designed for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to ply between San Francisco and Hong-Kong.

Movements of Steamers.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Sailed: Batavia, for Hamburg; Campania, for Liverpool; Menominee, for London; Potsdam, for Rotterdam, via Boulogne; Aller, for Naples and Genoa.

QUEENSTOWN, March 23.—Arrived: Umbria, from New York, for Liverpool, and proceeded; Plymouth, from Philadelphia, for Liverpool.

HONG-KONG, March 22.—Arrived: Nippon Maru, from San Francisco, via Honolulu and Yokohama.

LIVERPOOL, March 23.—Arrived: Cufic, from New York; Georgian, from New York. Sailed: Lucania, for New York.

NAPLES, March 23.—Arrived: Auguste Victoria, from a Levantine cruise, for Genoa and New Yerk.

HAVRE, March 23.—Arrived: La Champagne, from New York. Sailed: La Bretagne, for New York.

CHERBOURG, March 23.—Sailed: St. Louis, from South America, for New York.

GENOA, March 23.—Arrived: Hohenzollern, from New York, via Naples.

HAMBURG, March 23.—Arrived: Patricia, from New York, via Plymouth.

ROTTERDAM, March 23.—Arrived: Amsterdam, from New York.

ANTWERP, March 23.—Sailed: Southwark, for New York.

DAILY CRIMINAL RECORD.

At St. Joseph, Mo., yesterday Arthur Smith was given a five years' sentence in prison for highway robbery. His victim, W. D. Boyer, a business man, was badly injured by the robbery. Smith is said to be wanted in many cities for similar crimes.

Nicholas Heeney, a nineteen-year-old boy, who murdered Frank Johnson, a Pennsylvania Railroad tower man, at Cleveland, about a month ago, has been sentenced to life imprisonment in the Ohio State Penitentiary. Heeney's parents live near Newark, N. J.

John Wesley, colored, was hanged at Arkadelphia, Ark., yesterday, for criminal assault, in the presence of 2,000 persons. He had confessed to committing two similar crimes two years ago and the day after he committed the crime for which he was hanged.

Hugh Noe, a telephone lineman, was killed Friday midnight at Newport News, Va., by a member of a party which attacked the house in which he boarded. The attackers stoned the house and Noe went to the door, where he was met by an unknown man who cut his throat from ear to ear.

In the case of the State against Clark Simmons, president of the County Court, at Weston, W. Va., charged with shooting with intent to kill the Rev. John Rexroad, in a quarrel over a lot of fence rails, the jury brought in a verdict yesterday of not guilty. Over one hundred witnesses were examined.

The attorneys for J. V. Reiger, former president of the Missouri National Bank at Kansas City, whose sentence of six years in the penitentiary for bank wrecking was recently affirmed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, have decided to ask the Supreme Court to review the case. The bank failed in 1896.

Philip Bulfer, attorney clerk in Justice H. M. Scott's court, at Chicago, and secretary of the Landlords' Protective Agency, was indicted by the grand jury yesterday on a charge of embezzlement and larceny. The indictments of Bulfer resulted from the recent investigation by Judge Gibbons, of Justices' Courts, particularly in outlying districts.

Three men were brought to Toledo Friday night from New York, on suspicion of having been implicated in the West Toledo postoffice robbery. One of them is said to have been positively identified as the noted "Topeka Joe," who has a long criminal record. He was arrested in Portland, Ore., last fall for a burglary committed at Wellsville, Va., and taken to the latter place, but escaped from jail.

W. A. Streator, a grading contractor, who ten days ago moved into the Melrose Hill house, near Omaha, in which young Edward Cudahy was held a prisoner awaiting the payment of $25,000 ransom by his father, early yesterday shot and wounded Frank Anderson, the friend of a domestic in the Streator House. He and some friends called on a servant, and being refused admittance to the house, created a disturbance which led to the shooting.

GILMAN ESTATE CONTEST.

Mrs. Helen Hall to Vacate the Black Rock Mansion—Latest Claims.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 23.—It became known to-day that Mrs. Helen Hall, with her mother and brother, intends to vacate the Gilman mansion at Black Rock. Mrs. Hall has been in New York for a week. Her mother, Mrs. Potts, visited the offices of the Bridgeport Trust Company, and stated that she was making preparations to leave Black Rock at once. Edward S. Percival, who represents the full-blood heirs, also visited the trust company today, and announced that he also would leave the mansion in the hands of the trust company. As soon as the present occupants leave the house the trust company will take an inventory of the place.

Orange Merwin, vice president of the trust, who has been in New York for two days conferring with the attorneys interested and endeavoring to ascertain the status of Mr. Gilman's tea business, said to-day that he is satisfied that George Hartford, manager of the tea stores, has no documentary evidence of a partnership between himself and Mr. Gilman.

It is now believed here that Miss Katherine Kupfer will put in a claim for $10,000 for "services rendered." The claim will declare that Miss Kupfer spent four years of her time painting in Mr. Gilman's study, for which she has not received compensation. It is said that Miss Kupfer asked Mr. Gilman a number of times if she was to be reimbursed for her time and labor, and always received the reply that a fortune was awaiting her. In some circles it is stated that there is a will in favor of Miss Kupfer, which was made four years ago.

MAY STRIKE TO-DAY.

Monongahela Traction Company's Employes Threaten a Tie-Up.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 24, 2 a. m.—A serious strike of the employes of the Monongahela Traction Company, which has lines from Pittsburg to Braddock, Homestead, Duquesne, East Pittsburg and McKeesport, threatening a complete tie-up of the line, hinges on a meeting of employes now in session at Braddock. The men claim the company is trying to break up their union, while the company assert that the trouble was brought about by their refusal to reinstate former employes who were discharged because they were obnoxious. Superintendent of Police Leslie has ordered the lines under police guard to anticipate any trouble that may arise. It is fully expected a strike will be ordered to begin at 5 o'clock this morning.

W. D. Mahon, international president of the Street-railway Employes' Association, tried to adjust the matter with the company, but General Manager Davison refused to treat with him. Mr. Mahon then sent a letter to the general manager, insisting that the men discharged be reinstated, that no man be discharged for connection with the union and that no men be refused employment for participation in other strikes.

The men seem determined to carry their point or strike, and the company is equally determined to run their road according to their own ideas. Mr. Davison says the company has not recognized the union, neither has it refused recognition. He says the men were discharged for refusing to teach new men unless the latter first agreed to join the union. One of the discharged men is president of the local union.

OBITUARY.

J. W. Doane, Head of a Prominent Tea and Coffee Importing House.

NEW YORK, March 23.—J. W. Doane, head of the tea and coffee importing house of J. W. Doane & Co., of this city, Chicago, London and Rio de Janeiro, died in his apartments in the Holland House tonight after an illness of several weeks. Mr. Doane had been troubled with heart disease for some time, but it was thought he was improving. He had a sudden relapse tonight and died soon afterward. The burial will take place at Thompson, Conn., but the time has not been decided upon.

J. W. Doane was sixty years old to-day. He was born in Thompson, Conn., and had his summer home there. He was president of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company of Chicago, a director of the Pullman Palace Car Company, the Illinois Central Railroad Company, the Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company, the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the New York & New England Railroad Company, and was interested in the reorganization of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company. Mr. Doane is survived by his widow, two sons, A. E. and J. W., jr., and three daughters.

Losess by Fire.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 23.—Clinton House, one of the oldest and best-known hotels in central New York, was destroyed by fire early this evening. Students of Cornell University removed nearly all the furniture. The fire is supposed to have originated in the drying room from an unprotected electric-light wire. The loss, which is esfimated at $150,000, is nearly covered by insurance.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 23.—The hammer shop of the Schenectady locomotive works was burned to-day. About two hundred men will be temporarily thrown out of work. The loss is estimated at $50,000, mostly on machinery.

CINCINNATI, March 23.—The cooperage plant of Hauser, Brenner, Foth & Co., situated on division street, was destroyed by fire to-night. Loss, $50,000, covered by insurance.

Correct Diagnosis.

Leslie's Weekly.

Doctor (feeling patient's pulse)—What is your husband's business?

Patient's Wife—He is a merchant.

Doctor—Has he been overworking himself of late?

Patient's Wife—Not that I am aware of.

Doctor (musingly)—That is very singular.

Patient's Wife—He bought an amateur photographer's outfit last week and he has been busy ever since trying to make a picture.

Doctor—H'm! Brain fever.

Supply Train Wrecked.

STANDERTON, Transvaal Colony, March 23.—Four hundred Boers under Commander Buys have wrecked a supply train north of Vlaklaagte. They overpowered the escort and carried off several wagonloads of provisions.

A convoy destined to join Gen. French's column has been attacked between Blood river and Scheeper's nek, Transvaal Colony. The British had one man killed and three wounded. The bridge at Blood river was burned.

What Mrs. Nation Forgets.

Minneapolis Tribune.

Mrs. Carrie Nation's latest drive is at the wives of Methodist ministers. She made a speech before the conference in which she scored them for dressing neatly. Judging from the Topeka paper's description of her, Mrs. Nation has never realized the truth of the old saying that cleanliness is next to godliness.

Cubans Buying Corliss Engines.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 23.—The Birmingham Machine and Foundry Company has received an order from Cuba for seven Corliss engines, which, it is stated, will cost when completed nearly $100,000. The engines are to be used on sugar plantations.

WHY CARNEGIE RETIRED

CURIOUS REASON GIVEN FOR HIS WITHDRAWAL FROM BUSINESS.

Processes of Iron and Steel Manufacture Soon to Change—The Inventor Corralled.

W. G. Nicholas, in New York Telegraph.

One of the paramount reasons impelling Mr. Carnegie to retire from active business has never been made public, so far as I am able to learn. The story is related by a gentleman who is in a position to be fully advised, and it has the appearance of entire authenticity.

According to my informant, Mr. Carnegie became satisfied that in the very near future there would have to be a complete reconstruction of a majority of the great iron and steel plants in the United States and the rest of the world in order to make available processes already perfected and under way for cheapening the production of basic material, and he did not feel equal to the enormous work involved in connection with his own affairs. Mr. Carnegie, it would appear, has had in tow for a year or more a genius in the matter of inventing such processes, and from ascertained results he is convinced the trade cannot escape the enforced adoption of methods of manufacture simply revolutionary in their scope and character.

Other processes, the work of other brains along like lines, have been submitted to the great ironmaster, all looking to the introduction of wonderful economies and all confirming his conclusions that the trade is face to face with the necessity of stupendous outlay in their application.

The prospect was appalling to even the indomitable spirit of the Scottish-American Colossus, and he decided to let his successors undertake the tremendous task. He had already scored victories enough to satisfy his utmost cravings and had no appetite for fresh campaigns involving years of unremitting toil and care and the expenditure of scores of millions of money. The latter was regarded as a factor of the least importance in the estimation of Mr. Carnegie, for in his philosophy every dollar wisely invested in the introduction of economies of production returns many fold.

With Mr. Carnegie time was the deterring influence. He does not like to begin a thing without going through with it, and the revolution in the iron and steel trade which he sees ahead meant to him three, four and possibly six years taken from the period he had resolved to devote to the carrying out of his comprehensive plans of philanthropy and benevolence. To a man as old as Mr. Carnegie, and so wedded to his projects for the distribution of his millions, the idea was repugnant. It was not to be thought of. Hence his acceptance of terms from Mr. Morgan and his associates, which though colossal in the aggregate involved are understood to be extremely easy in the matter of payments.

HIS INVENTIVE PRODIGY.

I am not informed as to just where Mr. Carnegie's inventive prodigy comes in on the combination deal. It is very certain, however, that provision is made for him, for the ironmaster impressed it on the purchasers that he regarded the inventor's identification with the big company as almost vital to its continued success. Even though no immediate use is made of him or his processes, it was held by Mr. Carnegie that arrangements should be entered into to keep him out of the hands of rivals in America and abroad. The logic of the argument prevailed and the wonder is safely scheduled among the assets of the combine.

The phase of the deal above outlined is said to account in a measure for Mr. Morgan's confidence in the outcome of his latest giant combination and for his independent attitude in negotiations with the people concerned therein. Control of the revolutionizing processes by ownership of the rights or contracts with the inventor is believed to be the card up Mr. Morgan's sleeve which he can withhold or play as the exigencies of business may require.

With such terrific power in reserve the new combine will be ready for anything or everything that may arise in the way of competition at home or abroad. The percentage of economy in production under the newly discovered methods is only known to a very few, but the figures are startling and are quoted as justifying the extraordinary representations of the great ironmaster, under whose personal directions the experiments and tests have been conducted.

I believe that down to date Mr. Carnegie is free from suspicion of vulnerability to gold-brick advances, and it may be taken for granted that his judgment as to what is a good thing in metal manufacturing is at least as sound as the average. My informant may be overenthusiastic as to the value of the processes referred to; but if he is, he merely reflects the views and opinions of the inner council. Not being personally a member of that council I am, perforce, obliged to accept information in this important matter second hand.

Should the combine decide to engage in extensive reconstruction of plants, or the building of new ones to avail itself of processes for reducing the cost of manufacture, the excuse will be there for the issuance of a fresh batch of securities. No such output need be expected, however, until the public has digested those already in the hopper and on the way to the market. The supply may be certain to continue equal to the demand. Wall street has never yet failed in that respect, and if the speculative and investment cannot be satisfied without more stock of the United States Steel Corporation than is now in sight some way will be found to replenish supplies.

Specialists familiar with the foreign industrial and trade situation are becoming more decided in their conviction that European importations of American manufactures will be light for the next few months, if not for a year or more. The bargain counters of Europe are groaning under loads of goods of every kind and description forced on the markets on account of the necessities of the producers. Aggravated industrial depression prevails throughout middle Europe, and hard times are spreading over Russia as well as France and Great Britain. The foreign banks are likely to have more money than they can find profitable use for; but manufacturing stagnation stares all Europe in the face, without any prospect of relief until enormous surplus stocks of goods are worked off. This situation, it is readily seen, is not conducive to heavy American exports of manufactured articles in the immediate future.

CHARACTER IN HANDWRITING.

What Various Peculiarities Are Said to Mean.

New York Tribune.

A sheaf of letters from people he did not know was placed before a society man who had made chirography a study, and who claimed that character could be easily read from a person's handwriting. As in the case of other wizards, it was hard to tell where personal knowledge came in, or if his deductions were purely the result of his theories, but certainly some of his "hits" were remarkable for their accuracy. As he seemed quite ready to explain the reasons for his assertions he obtained many converts.

Heavy down strokes, he said, are the signs of strong passions. Letters that increase in size toward the end of a sentence bespeak sincerity. Those that diminish in like ratio signify insincerity. A slanting hand shows an emotional nature, inclined to be sentimental. A few words in a line denote extravagance, but not generosity, the latter quality being shown by a long final stroke to each word. A short abrupt stop to each word indicates selfishness. Flourishes show affectation and self-esteem. Down strokes to y's betray opinionism. Large capitals and small letters mean pride. A tendency to leave a hook on a dash line ending a word shows a love of power. High writing shows nobility; thin high writing, a religious mind. Going below a line with the curves of the letters betokens a vivid imagination. Lines that have a tendency to slope up show courage, those that slope down betoken despondency. Letters that are sharp and pointed at their base mean a severe temperament. Closed letters, like "a's" and "o's," if left open at the top show a frank disposition, combined with a sense of honor. Naturally vertical handwriting indicates reserve and independence. Words written as if in a chain show a studious disposition. A dash under the name is a sign of self-consciousness and also of a wish to be popular. If words are widely separated the writer has a quick intuition. Very round tails to "g's" and "y's" betoken a lack of self-control, and short dashes show suspicion.

Of course, different characteristics taken together sometimes alter results, and it is only by long practice, according to our expert, that a correct deduction can be drawn from an ordinary letter.

HEALTH IN BREATHING.

Some Simple Exercises Said to Give Striking Results.

New York Sun.

Imagine a class of women sitting in the presence of a teacher who, instead of making them stand in line in front of him and follow his hand and arm motions, tells them in the first lesson of the course that he can only help them to the acquirement of their God-given right to breathe correctly.

"If I tell you, ladies," he says, "that the process of breathing forms the bedrock for your physical building you will agree with me, but if I say to each one of you that you do not breathe enough fully to expand the lungs nor take sufficient oxygen into your system to purify your blood or furnish sufficient vital force to run the human machine in proper manner you may question the correctness of my statement. Accept then this assurance that control of your lungs is the first step. Note my emphasis on the word control. You must control the action of the lungs, and the way to do this is by compelling them to expand and contract equally.

"Mere breathing may appear too simple to overcome the many destructive processes within us, but nature has evolved the solar system and all there is in it by this simple push-and-pull movement, and the proper application of the same movement to the human system is sufficient to bring into harmony its life forces. All is motion. When you were born upon this planet you were set whirling round and round in nature's chariot, making one entire revolution with the earth each day. We never end, we never can do anything but move. How important then that we move in harmony with the great law of the universe."

The first note made by the pupils in their note books is this:

"Control of the motion of the lungs is the point to be gained. Strained action is to be avoided."

The first question put to each individual present was: "Do you wear your clothing loose about your body?" and the second and third were: "Do you allow yourself an abundance of sleep?" and "Do you sleep with a plentiful supply of air in your room?"

The first rules given are these:

"After retiring at night release body and mind from all tension, and take full and regular inhalations through your nostrils. Hold the breath about one second, take all the time you can to exhale it. Keep this up till you are weary or fall asleep.

"When you awaken in the morning repeat the exercise at least five minutes; longer if time permits.

"During the day take as many full respirations as possible, exercising care with the exhalations."

Mental gymnastics are the only kind taught by this new-century culturist, and with each of the breathing movements given, he insists upon the pupil's holding the thought that she is now taking the first step in a new life; and then she is to think of the law of expansion and repulsion. The simple exercises which are correctly learned in the class are continued at home for four or five weeks. Then in the morning, before dressing, pupils are instructed to double up their fists and gently strike or pound the lungs, beginning at the upward part and extending the treatment downward over the entire chest and abdomen, breathing full and slow at the same time. This exercise, which is from one to three minutes in duration, must be continued one week, morning and evening. At the end of this time the percussion is to be extended to the arms and lower limbs. And this exercise is to be continued one week. And while exercising the arms and lower limbs the thought is to be held that the pupil is applying this extra motion to assist the inner movements in breaking up and overcoming the inertia, and to increase the activity of the heretofore dormant organs.

One of the many exercises taught is this, which is described as most important: it is an exercise that persistently continued will raise the physical standard to a condition of perfect harmony, which is good health. The pupil is told to lie on her back, relax the tension of body and mind, and breathe with a quick, rapid motion as though panting for breath. When this is done as often as possible then draw in slowly a long breath and expire it slowly. By such breathing one can generate vital force and make nimble the stiffest muscles. This, like nearly all the exercises taught, should be done in the morning before rising and five minutes is the time to be consumed. Repeated during the day, and again after retiring it will aid in overcoming many of the undesirable conditions that the human body takes on.

When a pupil has been through the course as prescribed by this teacher, the final exercise is offered. It is not very different to those who have taken all the preceding exercises, but it is not easy to one who tries it without previous practice in breath culture. There is the same rule for it that obtains in nearly all the exercises. The pupil assumes a recumbent position and then is taught to hold the breath while making the motion of expansion and contraction in the region of the solar plexus. As its name implies, the solar plexus is the sun or center for nervous power, and exercise such as this, sends motion waving, leaping and bounding through the entire organism. Pure will is required to make the movement, when the pupil is holding the breath, but once accomplished it is exhilarating, for every atom, cell and organ of the body responds to the demand of the will.

The elasticity of body and clearness of mind that follow the continuance of these exercises are declared to be beyond credibility, and the poise and comfort that succeed repay those who understandingly take them.

"The kingdom of heaven," says the teacher, "is within you. And this is the last place where people think of looking for it. They are so extremely discordant that they can see no possibility of reconstruction by any known process, and so they try to ease their terror-stricken minds by a belief in some miraculous interposition. But no one will ever find heaven in any other sphere or place than within himself; and this man will never do till he ceases to expend all his efforts in the investigation and worship of things outside himself. He has turned his attention to everything that came within the scope of his five senses or that his imagination could conceive, but seems not to know that he is governed in his involution in matter on this earth and his evolution from it by the same laws that govern all things, and that the secret of life is to be found in breath, controlled by will."

CHINESE ADVERTISING.

Specimen Announcement of an Oriental Patent Medicine Maker.

Fourth Estate.

Advertising in Chinese newspapers is done in much more enticing language than in this country. Perhaps this is necessary in order to make an impression on the Chinese readers, who are inclined to be rather phlegmatic.

Here, for instance, is the announcement of the maker of quack medicine:

"Our recipe has come down to us from a physician of the Ming dynasty. A certain mandarin was journeying in the hill country, when he saw a woman passing southward over the mountains, as though flying. In her hand she held a stick, and she was pursuing an old fellow of a hundred years. The mandarin asked:

"'Why do you beat that old man?' She answered: 'He is my grandson, for I am 500 years old and he is 114. He will not purify himself by taking his medicine, and so I am beating him.'

"The mandarin alighted from his horse, knelt down and did obeisance to her, saying: 'Give me, I pray you, this drug, that I may hand it down to posterity for the salvation of mankind.'

"Hence it got its name—'Fairy Receipt for Lengthening Life.' Take it for five days and the body will feel light, take it for ten days and your spirits will become brisk, for twenty days and the voice will be strong and clear and the hands and feet supple, for one year and white hairs will become black again, and you move as though flying.

"Take it constantly and all troubles will vanish, and you will pass a long life without growing old. Two dollars a bottle."

An announcement inserted by a jilted swain whose lady love eloped with Chu Ling closes with these heartfelt words:

"I cannot control my wrath and bitterness. My loved one has, it is plain, been enticed away by this rascal's deceit. How, I wonder, can a mere tailor's dummy like this succeed in winning her?

"Surely he has not law or justice before his eyes. It is on this account that I am advertising. Should any kind-hearted gentleman give me information of her whereabouts by letter, I will reward him with $20; should he bring her back to her parents, I will joyfully give him $40.

"I will most certainly not eat my words. His kindness and benevolence for a myriad of generations, to all eternity, shall not be forgotten."

Don't Delay=Spring is Here

OUR NEW SPRING FURNISHINGS ARE AS BRIGHT AND NEW AS THE SPRING ITSELF.

Women's Waists
MADE TO MEASURE.

Waist Materials
SOLD BY THE YARD.

Women's Street Hats
Our white and pearl Golf Hats are all in.

English Hat Scarfs
New Belts,
Neck Scarfings,
Stocks, etc.
We make stocks to order and have several pretty models to select from.

SHIRTS
To Measure, $1.50 to $5.
A special feature in this department is our madras cloth shirts.
One-quarter dozen lots for - $7.50
Made with two pair cuffs.
STOCK SHIRTS
Our own make, good fitters, all woven Madras.
$1.00, $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50
Nothing to equal them in the city.

Our $3.00 Hats
Cover all requirements necessary in a hat.
STYLE, QUALITY, PRICE

ARCHIBALD.

Exclusiveness in Reliable Merchandise and Reasonable Prices is what we are building up on.

Gerritt A. Archibald & Co.
38 WASHINGTON ST., EAST

WILD ANIMALS OF THE HOME.

Ability of the Ordinary House Mouse to Live Without Food.

New York Mail and Express.

The common little house mouse is probably the best known wild animal in America. It is almost impossible to avoid learning something of the appearance and habits of this little fellow, for he acts as a private tutor on the subject in almost every household.

As few of us are fond enough of him, however, to pay strict attention when he presents himself as an object lesson, a brief description of his external appearance may not be out of place. In a certain quaint dictionary I once possessed the definition of "mouse" was given as "a small rat," and this is not such a very bad one, after all, except for the fact that the reader is apt to be less familiar with the appearance of a rat than of a mouse. The total length of the latter animal is about six and three-eighths inches, of which the tail takes up nearly one-half. His head is longish and his nose sharp. His ears are large and erect, with very little hair on either surface. His legs are slender, and his delicate little toes are provided with sharp, slightly hooked nails. His tail is round and tapering, scaly and with a slight covering of short hair. In color, he is dusky gray above and ashy beneath. His eyes and most of his whiskers are black, and his front teeth are yellowish.

Altogether he is a very dainty little fellow, and if persons would only stop to study him a little, instead of throwing things at him or calling in the cat every time he puts in an appearance, they would soon find him a very intelligent and attractive companion. He is agile and graceful in his movements, and not at all vicious in disposition. For some time past I have had a number of mice in captivity, and I find them very amusing pets. They will eat anything, and are so tame that they will take food from my hand or drink from a little vessel held in the fingers. They are most active at night, but often play about in the daytime. They are very bright, and immediately give their attention to any unusual sight or sound. To do this they usually pause with their head slightly on one side, and with a most inquiring look in the eyes. After eating they wash themselves very rapidly with their front paws.

When there is an abundance of food mice eat a great deal, but they seem able to live on very little, and when once well established in a house, they manage to get along somehow, even if the provisions are carefully locked up for months at a time. When hungry, however, they are very persevering in their efforts to get food, and will gnaw their way into boxes and cupboards, scale walls, and even cross ceilings when the latter are rough enough to afford a hold for their sharp, hooked claws. They have been known to descend a rope and eat up the contents of a basket hanging from the ceiling.

They make their nests of scraps of paper, wool, rags or any soft material, which they usually chop up very small with their teeth. These homes are usually made in a hole in the wall, or beneath the floor, or in an old box, drawer or other convenient place. Often when clearing out an old desk or trunk one comes upon such a nest, made of fine particles of old letters, penwipers and such like things.

There are several litters of young every year, and generally from four to ten in a litter. When the young ones are born they are very small, pink little creatures, naked and blind. The mother is devoted to them, and tends them with great care and evident affection. When they are a few weeks old