GRIDIRON CLUB HUMOR

PROMINENT PERSONS "GRILLED" BY WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENTS.

Usual Good-Natured "Take-Offs" on Public Men—President Roosevelt Not Forgotten.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Gridiron Club, composed of forty Washington correspondents, scored another notable success to-night on the occasion of the December dinner. About 150 guests assembled around the gridiron table at the Arlington Hotel, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. As usual, the entertainment consisted of burlesques and satires upon public events and things, and numerous public men and prominent guests were treated to the usual course of gridiron broiling, which is always of a good-natured kind. Arthur W. Dunn, the president of the club, at the beginning of the dinner announced that serious affairs of the world would be reserved for other times, or treated in a lighter vein, and this was the keynote of the subsequent proceedings.

The features, as usual, touched upon public events in a jocular manner and began with a menu with a "New Alice in Wonderland." By the most delicate inference the illustrations and quotations could be applied to some of the events in the life of President Roosevelt.

The arrival of the "Collier Merriment" (Merrimac) with a supply of champagne to fill the bunkers of the diners was a laughable skit, and the selection of a delegate to London to attend the coronation furnished opportunity for the nomination of a number of guests for the place and their rejection for various reasons.

There was quite a large number of railroad men present, and they were all brought out in a competition for a beauty show, and, finally, the prize was awarded to B. W. Wrenn. The comments of the members of the club upon the various qualifications and appearance of these railway officials caused the room to echo with laughter.

Another laughable skit was a fake meeting of an alleged cabinet, in which various sporting characters appeared and tried to pass themselves off as the real thing. They were finally hustled out unceremoniously.

Among those who made excellent speeches were Postmaster General Smith; Senators Allison and Mitchell; the Chinese minister, Former Senator Carter and Governor Francis both now connected with the Louisiana Purshase Exposition; Representative Landis, of Indiana; Solicitor General Richards of the Department of Justice, and others. The musical programme, as usual, was excellent, consisting of solos, quartets and choruses, as well as catchy topical songs.

Among those present besides the speakers named were Senators Burrows and Hanna; Representatives Foerderer, Underwood and Joy; General John R. Brooke, General Henry C. Corbin, General J. F. Weston, General Francis V. Greene, F. N. Barksdale, of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Former Representative James B. Belford, Colorado; Charles A. Boynton, superintendent Eastern division of the Associated Press; George W. Boyd, of the Pennsylvania Railroad; former Secretary C. N. Bliss, New York; Ludwig Von Callenberg, secretary of the Austrian legation; R. E. L. Bunch, of the Seaboard Air line; William W. Findley, vice president of the Southern Railway; Arthur Hale and J. H. Maddy, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway; Assistant Postmaster General William W. Johnson; Interstate Commerce Commissioner Martin A. Knapp; Harry W. Fuller, of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway; Director of the Census William R. Merriam; Paul Morton, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway; Henry C. Payne, of Wisconsin; John G. Milburn, Buffalo; S. H. Hardwick, general passenger agent of the Southern Railway; Solicitor John K. Richards; W. H. Sief, Pittsburg Dispatch; Marcus A. Smith and James McClintock, Arizona; B. W. Wren, of the Plant Railway system; John E. Waggaman, Annapolis; T. C. Jeffrey, of the Midland Railway, England; Myron T. Herrick, Cleveland, O.; Scott Bone, Washington Post; T. P. Schocks, president of the L. I. L. Railway system, and Prof. Max Bendix, New York.

AN OFFICE BOY'S STORY.

Says He Carried Letters from Lawyer Sullivan to Bailiff Lynch.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—A number of witnesses whose evidence was wanted to show that ex-Bailiff J. J. Lynch was often in the office of Alexander Sullivan when the latter was attorney for the West Chicago Street-railway Company, occupied the stand in the Sullivan conspiracy case today. Emery Warne, Edward Turner, P. A. Maroney and Robert Hill, all formerly connected with the traction company's legal department, and F. Richardson, formerly in the city law department, testified.

Hill, who was an office boy for Mr. Sullivan, was sprung as a surprise on the defense late yesterday. Hill was recalled the first thing to-day. He said he had carried letters from Sullivan to Lynch and that he had brought verbal communications for Lynch to meet Sullivan. He had seen Lynch and Attorney St. John in Sullivan's office many times—as often as twice and thrice a week sometimes. On cross-examination the defense brought out the fact that letters were delivered in the open courtroom of Judge Clifford, where Lynch acted as bailiff.

Then Assistant State's Attorney Barnes asked: "You didn't wave them in the air did you?"

"No," Hill answered. "I slipped them to him quietly."

The testimony of Warne, Turner, Maroney and Richardson supported Hill's story that Lynch called often on Mr. Sullivan. The defense on cross-examination brought out assertions that there seemed to be nothing suspicious about the meetings. Maroney stated that he had often seen Dan Coughlin in Sullivan's office also.

John Gordon, husband of Josephine Gordon, was a witness and told of forwarding to Lynch in New York, under the name of Connors, money which he received from Dennis Ryan, the custodian of a fund of $4,500, which had been provided for the support of Lynch during his exile. He was followed by his wife Josephine, who corroborated Lynch's narrative wherein it concerned her and told of conversations she had had with St. John about her brother.

GRADUATES OF HARVARD.

Over 100 Attend a Meeting and Discuss the University's Affairs.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 7.—Over one hundred graduates of Harvard College gathered in Milwaukee to-day to attend the fifth annual meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs of the West. Delegates were present from St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville and Indianapolis. The meeting was held behind closed doors and lasted for three hours. Various questions relative to the interests of the university were discussed. Officers were elected as follows: President, Elliott H. Pendleton, Cincinnati; vice president, John Bigelow, Minneapolis; secretary and treasurer, B. M. Porter, St. Louis. The new president is a grandson of the late United States Senator George H. Pendleton, of Ohio. Cincinnati and Omaha extended invitations for entertaining the next annual gathering, but the question was left to the executive council to decide.

The meeting closed with an informal banquet to-night, at which addresses were made by a number of prominent alumni. George H. Palmer, the special representative of the Harvard faculty, was the chief speaker. Others who responded were Edwin H. Abbott, class of '55; James H. McIntosh, of Omaha, the retiring president; E. T. Sanford, of Knoxville, Tenn.; Frank Hamlin, of Chicago, and Joseph Wilby, of Cincinnati.

F. J. Gould and Bride in Bermuda.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Dec. 7.—Frank J. Gould and his bride arrived here to-day from New York by the British steamer Pretoria. They are traveling incognito and have engaged a suite of rooms at the Hamilton Hotel.

The Saks Stores

Indiana's Largest Men's and Boys' Outfitters.

"Jingle-Jangle"-a-Ringing Go the Christmas Bells

House Coats and Smoking Jackets

More than ever are we headquarters for these luxurious necessities. And we are so by reason of the matchless stock we carry—and the matchless values that comprise it. Our styles are different from those that are shown anywhere else. Ours are made expressly for us, and they embody the features of tailoring that make them superior; of elegance that makes them more acceptable; of reasonable price that makes them more attractive to you who are buying.

With us they are not a side line, introduced for the holiday season, but a regular department; therefore, if by chance you mistake in your selection of size, exchange can be made after Christmas, with a stock to choose from.

We shall give the early buyers price advantage—for we've many special lots designed for special selling. To-morrow marks the formal opening of the holiday offerings.

DOUBLE-FACED Cloth House Coats and Smoking Jackets, faced on lapels, cuffs, pockets with the reverse side of the goods; silk frogs and satin-bound edges; also Plain Blue, Brown, and Garnet Tricots, all wool and fast color, satin bound and satin trimmed, all sizes of each and Jackets that cannot be duplicated under $6.75 ..... $5.00

GRAY Checked Cloth Jackets, with reverse side of Gray and Red Mixed Plaid, which also face and trim; edges bound with braid and silk cord; silk frogs; all sizes. Worth $9.75 ..... $7.50

DOUBLE-FACED Jackets, with new striped effect on the under side, which forms the trimmings of pockets, lapels, and cuffs; edges cloth bound and finished with Black and White silk cord, silk frogs. Worth $12 ..... $9.00

BLANKET Bath Robes, handsomely bordered around bottom, sleeves, and collar; cord at neck and girdle at waist; these Robes are cut extra long and full. Worth $5.00. Special $3.95

ALL-WOOL English Blanket Robes, in novelty stripped effects; cut full length and "wide around", cord at neck and girdle at waist; regular $10 Robes. Special $6.75

AUSTRIAN Blanket Robes, in Green and Olive effect; cut extra long and full, trimmed with silk on edges, pockets and cuffs; cord at neck and girdle at waist, such Robes have never been sold for less than $16.50 ..... $12.50

Don't forget your resolve of a year ago—to take the Christmas shopping in hand early this year. You can begin now—we're ready. It's a splendid preparation we've made. Strictly with the givables that are sensible and serviceable. There have never been assembled such immense assortments, selected and prepared with such rigid care and good taste.

To the gift-giver this stock of ours offers ten thousand practical suggestions—every one of them safe to follow—and if followed sure of grateful and delighted acceptance. Day by day we shall unfold the detail. But in a general word, everything givable that men and boys wear—and the limitless realm of Sporting and Athletic Goods comprehends the extent of our service—with prices—you know what Saks prices are—LOWEST.

Selections made now, upon a small deposit, will be safely reserved and delivered according to instructions anywhere, at any time.

Such Leather Goods as are stampable, and Umbrellas, Canes, &c., as are engravable, will be done free of expense to you—and done with care and artistic effect.

The boxable things will be boxed free—you know we are always generous with these gift accompaniments.

Whatever else we can do to lighten the task and increase the pleasure of your holiday shopping becomes our whole aim.

Begin your looking to-morrow—your selecting when you will.

Still a Plenty of the $15 Overcoats

No matter how great demand, we can't be swamped in our $15 grade of Overcoats. Every day sees it replenished from our workrooms—and nine out of ten that come in are the long fellows. You've given us the siege of our career in the demand for these $15 Coats. We've given you the handsomest Coats that have ever been produced to sell at that price. So far as style goes, no price, no matter how high, commands more fashionable or more correct garments. Our $40 Coats are "Fit Reform." cut and made—and so are our $15 Coats.

If you will study the quality of the fabrics used, the details of making and finishing; the worth of the trimmings—they rise far above the usual $15 offerings—even above most $18 and $20 grades.

There are plenty of Oxfords—Gray, Brown and Green; plenty of the plain Blacks and Browns; plenty of the Novelty Scotch Overplaids in Gray and Brown.

Your satisfaction will be fully met in in any one of these Coats at $15

Just in—from our own workrooms—two new Coat styles that are first in favor with New York's Fashionable dressers—Surtouts and Paddocks. Not the old-time Surtouts and Paddocks—but handsome, graceful garments, elegantly finished. The latest things always reach you first through us.

SAKS & COMPANY

Washington and Pennsylvania Sts.

HEARST'S MEN RELEASED

MANAGING EDITOR AND REPORTER RESCUED BY JUDGE DUNNE,

Who Admitted Judge Hanecy Had Been Libeled, but Granted Writs of Habeas Corpus.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Andrew M. Lawrence, managing editor of Hearst's Chicago American, and H. S. Canfield, a reporter, who were sentenced recently by Judge Hanecy to forty and thirty days, respectively, in the county jail for contempt of court, were discharged from custody by Judge Dunne to-day.

In granting a writ of habeas corpus to the relators, the court said the case hinged on whether the case on which the Chicago American commented had been disposed of by Judge Hanecy, or was still pending. Judge Dunne held that the case in question had been finally disposed of by Judge Hanecy when he gave his decision from the bench. The fact that the clerk had not entered the order when the comment on the decision was printed and published therefore does not show that the case was still pending. The act of entering the order on the record was merely a ministerial act, Judge Dunne said.

Judge Dunne admitted that the articles and cartoon which Judge Hanecy objected to were clearly calculated to intimidate and coerce the court, had the court not already rendered its decision. Judge Dunne admitted that the cartoon in evidence was probably libelous and the articles possibly so. Harsh criticism, Judge Dunne remarked, is one of the incidents and burdens of public life. "I see no reason," he said, "why a judge should be offered a different remedy for attacks in the public prints than a president, or a governor, or a congressman. Criticism of a public official, if just, will do good; if unjust, will do no harm."

In concluding the court said: "I am clearly of the opinion that the language used in open court by Judge Hanecy amounted to a final order disposing of the case under consideration, and that being a final order, under the doctrine of 'contempt,' as laid down in this State by our Supreme Court, in Story vs. the People, that the relators had a right to comment and criticise that decision, even to the extent of libeling the honored and respected judge who rendered that opinion without exposing themselves to prosecution for contempt of court."

Following is Judge Hanecy's comment on Judge Dunne's decision: "Judge Dunne had the power to so decide, but he did not have the right. Any judge has the power to let every prisoner out of the penitentiaries, but they have not the right, nor does anybody expect that they will."

The contempt case and the habeas corpus hearing which followed grew out of an effort made by the Chicago American to secure an order for quo warranto proceedings to compel the People's Gaslight and Coke Company to show by what right they operated in Chicago. Judge Hanecy refused to allow the quo warranto proceedings and following this refusal the American printed articles and a cartoon strongly intimating that the judge had been unduly influenced and that when he again came up for election he would discover that the people had no confidence in him. Judge Hanecy cited Lawrence and Canfield, with others of the paper, for contempt and found Lawrence and Canfield guilty. W. R. Hearst, owner of the paper, Clare Briggs and Homer Davenport, cartoonists, have not been within the jurisdiction of the court and the contempt charge still pends against them. The evidence heard by Judge Hanecy was reviewed before Judge Dunne.

Lieut. Merriam to Wed.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 7.—A marriage license was issued to-day for Lieut. Henry Merriam, son of Gen. Henry C. Merriam, retired, and Miss Alice L. Ishman, of Honolulu. The bride-to-be has been the guest of the family of General Merriam, who commanded the Department of the Colorado until his retirement last month. Lieutenant Merriam returned a few weeks ago from the Philippines, where he served with the American army during the Filipino campaign. The wedding will be private.

HALO OF HEVELIUS.

Great Sun Circle, Rarely Seen, Observed by a Professor of Physics.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 7.—A remarkable meteorological observation that will undoubtedly become historical in astronomy was made here yesterday by Rev. Frederick Odenbach, S. J., professor of physics in St. Ignacius College. The observation was that of the great sun circle, or halo of Hevelius, which has only been observed three times before, and probably never so perfect. Preceding a period of low barometric pressure, halos are often noticed about the sun. The commonest of these halos is one that appears at a distance of 22 degrees from the sun. An outer halo, at a distance of 48 degrees, is also occasionally noted. But the great halo of Hevelius, at a distance of 90 degrees, as observed by Professor Odenbach, is a great rarity, and hundreds of years may pass before it is observed again. The inner circle of 22 degrees was complete, portions of the 48-degree circle were distinct and the great circle of Hevelius was distinct for half its circumference.

ITO REFUSED A PASS.

Japanese Railroads Compel All Travelers to Pay.

Saturday Evening Post.

Marquis Ito, the Japanese statesman, said, while in St. Paul recently, that of all the American customs that impressed him as peculiar the free transportation extended by the railroads of this country seemed most odd.

"Why," said he, "should a railroad give away tickets? Every bit of mileage to them is the same as a piece of cloth to a dry goods firm. In Japan every one has to pay for his transportation. I never rode on a Japanese railroad for nothing in my life."

When the Marquisa and party decided to proceed east from St. Paul over the Milwaukee line the officials of the road extended to the distinguished Japanese and his companions the courtesy of the line and informed Mr. Ito's private secretary that the tickets and the private car cost nothing. The secretary was visibly embarrassed and shook his head dubiously as he left the office of the company to convey the startling information to his master. Shortly afterward Marquis Ito appeared at the railroad office and insisted on paying for the tickets and the use of the special car.

"I have no claim to your esteemed company," said the Oriental. "I should not feel right in traveling over your most excellent road without paying for the great pleasure."

And so the Milwaukee officials were obliged to carry the Marquis and his party over their line in the same way as if they were just plain, every-day Americans.

Luxuries for Prisoners.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

It has always been the boast that Americans treated their prisoners better than any other country, but if the state of affairs at Fresnes, just outside Paris, is typical of all French prisoners, America is left sadly in the rear. We find on the list of things provided for next year such items as 1,200 kilos of apple marmalade, 500 squares of chocolate, 400 kilos of figs, 200 kilos of plums, 200 kilos of Spanish licorice, 150 kilos of caramel, 1,200 kilos of coffee and 2,000 kilos of sugar. The authorities of Fresnes are arguing that it is better to turn a well man out of prison than a sick one, and good food and varied is the best thing for such a purpose. The result is that the prisoners will be fed much better than many of the taxpayers and Fresnes prison is likely to become very popular.

Use of Oatmeal Declining.

Scottish American.

Whether Scotsmen generally are getting off their porridge in the morning, or oatmeal cakes are becoming less common, it is hard to tell, but experts, after looking carefully into the matter, give it as their opinion that the consumption of oatmeal is falling off in Scotland, or, at least, is not keeping pace with the increase in population. Possibly the "long lie and the tea breakfast" are not so much confined to Sunday as they used to be, and "halesome parritch" is no longer the distinctive national dish in the country of Burns and Scott.

UNCLE SAM'S PLAYTHINGS

CURIOUS COLLECTION OF TOYS FOUND IN NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Dolls of All Nations and a Variety of Games Played by Children of Far Countries.

W. H. Chandlee, in St. Nicholas.

It will doubtless surprise many readers of the December St. Nicholas to learn that Uncle Sam has one of the largest collections of toys in the world. He keeps them in the National Museum at Washington, where they may be seen by hundreds, nicely arranged and labeled, in the exhibition hall. But on the balcony in the west end of the big building is the real Santa Claus shop. Like the spider's parlor in the nursery song, the way to this wonderland is "up a winding stair."

On each side of the long balcony is a range of tall pine cases fitted with drawers in which are stored toys and games from all parts of the world. To be sure, these drawers contain many other interesting objects besides, for it is in this department that everything relating to ethnology is sorted and catalogued for exhibition. Ethnology is the science which tells us of human races in their progress from savagery to civilization—how people in all parts of the world live, of the things they use in every-day life, and how they use them.

The toys and games in Uncle Sam's collection have been gathered, by his agents, from every known country. Many of them are rare and costly, and beautifully made; but the most interesting and unusual are the product of uncivilized hands. Some are gorgeously colored and decorated with beads and shells, while others are grimy and pitifully mean; but they have each brought their measure of joy to some childish heart, somewhere.

MANY KINDS OF DOLLS.

Of dolls alone there are enough to give any little reader a new one every day until she becomes too old to care longer for them! Ivory babies from Alaska, dressed in little coats of deer fur to protect them from an Arctic winter; South Sea island puppets with scarcely any clothes at all; Indian papooses decked with beads and buckskin; pink-cheeked waxen beauties from Paris; almond-eyed Japanese in red kimonos; black wooden images from the Kongo; and various other dolls fashioned from clothes-pins, pine cones, and cornhusks:

Some in rags,
Some in jags,
And some in velvet gowns.

Uncle Sam is especially rich in Alaskan dolls. Some of them are of ivory, no bigger than your thumb, but the clothing is made with the greatest care from the softest sealskin, trimmed with beads and edged with white hair from the leg of the deer. Others are two or three feet in height and are carved from wood and equally well dressed, even to their mittens, skin caps with earflaps, and their perfectly correct snowshoes. Then there are the dolls of the Zuni and the Moqui Indians of Arizona and New Mexico. These are a brilliant and cheerful gathering and occupy a drawer all to themselves. Some are made of wood and others of baked clay, and all are painted in gaudy colors. Some among them have real hair done up in funny little knots above their ears, or in braids, with feathers and red flannel. I show you a picture of one of them; he represents a fire dancer. His body is painted black and is spangled all over with glistening tinsel, which makes him appear as if he were covered with sparks.

TOYS OF THE ESKIMOS.

Many of the more beautiful toys were made by the Eskimos. During the long Arctic nights these wonderful little people carve, from the tusks of the walrus, figures of every conceivable shape and design. Often entire villages are made, the huts, bidarkees (or canoes) and dog sledges being in perfect miniature. The dogs are cut of fine-grained white wood, and are most natural in their attitudes. The toy makers of Nuremberg or of Switzerland could not have done more skillful work. The art of these Arctic folk is the more wonderful when one considers the very primitive tools which they have to use. The knife with which they carve the dainty little figures is seldom more than a bit of steel barrel hoop ground down to an edge and lashed with thongs of walrus hide to a handle of bone or drift wood.

The toys of the Zuni Indians are modeled in clay and baked to prevent them from crumbling. Cows, goats and frogs, streaked and spotted with paint, hold the first place in this collection, but there are also clay whistles and bird warblers, the latter quite like the tin ones seen in our shop windows. The bird is made to sing by filling its hollow body with water and blowing through a tube inserted in its back. There are also clay rattles of various shapes and sizes in the Zuni exhibit, and wooden birds that flap their jointed wings like those we hang upon our Christmas tree.

INDIAN AND PERSAN GAMES.

In the collection of games there are a great many objects interesting either for the oddity of their shape, curious operation, or beauty of workmanship. One novel game consists of four pieces of bone attached by a bead string to a long steel bodkin. The bodkin is held in one hand and the bones tossed up into the air. A skillful player may succeed in catching one or more of the bones upon the steel point, and scores accordingly. This game is a favorite with the Indians, and is not unlike our own game of "cup-and-ball."

A card game from Persia, valued at many hundreds of dollars, has its board inlaid in solid gold; and a set of chessmen from India are of beautifully carved ivory, each "man" being at least four inches in height.

Another curious game, from which our "jack straws" is probably descended, consists of a bundle of arrows of carved ivory or wood. It was an ancient custom to toss these arrows into the air, and after they fell to the ground they were drawn out by the men grouped around them. In this manner, and according to the numbers and symbols upon the arrow, captains were appointed in the army and various duties were assigned to the soldiers.

The so-called "bull-roarer," one of the oldest of toys, has an interesting history. It is nothing more than a bit of wood attached to a string, which on being whirled around rapidly, produces a loud, rumbling sound. The ancient Egyptians believed that the rumbling of the "bull-roarer" would be answered by the rumbling of thunder; consequently, during a drought the men would sally forth "bull-roarers" in hand, to invoke the rain-god to send them water from the skies. This curious toy is still used by some savage tribes, who believe its roaring noise will frighten away evil spirits that may be lurking near.

THE RED INDIANS OF SIBERIA

Described by an English Traveler in the Transbalkan Region of Russia.

Letter in London News.

We saw clusters of tents exactly like the red Indian tents. They belonged to the aborigines, Buriat Mongols, who are vanishing before the Muscovites as the redskins are vanishing before the Saxons.

When the train halted I had good opportunity for seeing these people. They are first cousins to the Chinese, but all I met struck me as being broader, more sturdily built than the Chinese. Their faces are round rather than long, but their cheekbones are prominent. The eye is a warm, good-natured brown. Their skins are not the Chinese sickly sallow, but a ruddy bronze. They are all good-looking men, and had I met them in Nevada, it would never have struck me they were not red Indians.

The women folk, however, would have put me right. Without being accused of lack of gallantry, the Indian squaw is one of the last ladies on earth for whom it would be possible to rouse admiration—coarse, fat to unwieldiness, and with as much expression as a potato. But these Buriat women are often handsome with the kind of good looks you sometimes see among Spanish Jewesses, only much darker. The features were well cut, the nose refined, and the eyes black and brilliant. Their hair was really black. As they walked about in their gay, red print frocks—and no other color would suit them so well—they had a long, easy swing of the limbs that showed good physique. The elder women get wrinkled-faced and rather uncertain in their gait. Yet distinction remains with them.

About both men and women there is a shyness which was blushingly apparent when I wanted to take their photographs. They didn't quite understand the camera. But when it was explained they were pleased, and laughed and hung back, and after many persuasions from the onlooking crowd—what a medley we sometimes were, Russian, Chinese, English, French, Germans, in all sorts of costumes—they would stand forward with the awkward delight of a yokel who is getting his 5 shillings from the 'squire's lady for showing the best cabbages at the village flower show.

I found the Russians had a kindly admiration for the Buriats, extolling them for their simplicity and honesty. These Buriats, though they live in tents, are not really nomads, but keep to one particular district. Although the children of the Mongols, once the terror of the world, there is nothing of the warrior about them except their splendid horsemanship. Highbanked and comfortable do their saddles look, but they manage their horses, which are light brown, with black manes and very swift, with wonderful agility. They know well how their ancestors once swept Europe, and they have a firm belief that some day a leader will arise and regain their lost kingdom.

To me there is something very pathetic in this confidence among races once powerful, but now subjected, that the day will come when they will reinherit their own. Perhaps it is well they should have this little glow of patriotism in their hearts.

To-day the Buriats are pastoral. They live chiefly on milk, millet, and sheep killed on feast days. Their wealth consists in immense herds of cattle; some of them even possess forty or fifty thousand head. In the cases of families owning great herds the life is quite partiarchal. Though sons and daughters marry, the new wives and new husbands must come and live in the family camp. Dung is used as fuel. The commonest is that of horses pounded under foot by the women and then sun-dried. That of goats and sheep gives the fiercest heat, and is kept for winter use.

In religion they are Buddhists, but have only been so for three centuries. They are fond of making pilgrimages to Ourga, where there is a "living Buddha." So great is this devotion that a Buriat will frequently surrender the whole of his property to some shrine on condition he receives just enough to live upon.

GOOD TIMES FOR WORKMEN.

Skilled Employes Are Scarce and Are Receiving High Wages.

Chicago Times-Herald.

Workmen are receiving 5 to 10 cents an hour premium over and above the union scale of wages in several trades in the building industry because of the great demand for their services in keeping pace with the unprecedented building boom in Chicago and throughout the country. In the mechanical branches all are employed and so many more are wanted that Chicago contractors are scouring the country for good men and offering special inducements in the way of wages and accommodations.

As for Chicago, contractors agree that the present building boom eclipses the palmy days of the world's fair time, and surpasses anything of the kind in the history of the city. Because of the scarcity of good workmen many buildings have been delayed several weeks in their erection. The rush of work of the world's fair season did not last as long as the present boom.

"There are not enough good mechanics to be had in hardly any trade in the building line," said Ernest R. Graham, of D. H. Burnham & Co. who is superintending the construction of the big Marshall Field & Co. store. "We want ornamental iron workers," he went on, "architectural iron workers, structural iron workers, bricklayers, fireproofers, marble men, granite cutters and men in the mechanical trades generally. We now have 700 at work on the building. It is almost impossible to get ornamental iron men, structural iron men or granite cutters anywhere in the country.

"Some bricklayers are receiving as high as 55 and 60 cents an hour, the union scale being 50 cents an hour, for work at a distance from the downtown district. Fireproofers contractors are willing to pay 5 cents an hour extra for the right kind of men, I understand. Iron setters also command a premium in many instances.

"Affairs are more prosperous in the building line in Chicago than at any time, not excepting the banner year of 1892. I do not attribute it so much to the tie-up of last year as to the general prosperity of the times throughout the country. There is more work than there are competent men to do it in nearly every city. Here the relations between the contractors and labor unions are more friendly and closer than in the last twelve years of my experience. We do not hear of much trouble now. It is less difficult to do business because there is less friction."

MONDAY'S

Window Bargains

100 fine Hassocks worth $1 at 57c

100 Velvet, Axminster and Brussels Rugs worth 75c to $1.25 at 57c

100 Armenian Rag Rugs, good in any home, at 57c

Besides a general cleaning-up sale of FINE RUGS at HALF PRICE on third floor.

Albert Gall

D. SOMMERS & CO.
The Store that Saves You Money

Vaccination and Tetanus.

Philadelphia Medical Journal.

The occurrence of tetanus in some children during the course of vaccination in a neighboring city has probably led to a great deal of unnecessary alarm in reference to the accidental dangers of vaccination. In a careful search of statistics in reference to the previously mentioned condition it is found that almost invariably is tetanus an accidental complication and in no wise due to the virus itself. Tetanus is liable to occur in the vaccine pock, as it is liable to occur in any open wound by admixture of dirt and filth and similar material. We doubt whether there is a well-authenticated case on record in which it has been proven that the occurrence of tetanus during the course of vaccination has been due directly or indirectly to the virus used in vaccinating. This same also holds true of cancer and tuberculosis. Careless vaccinating, dirty hands, dirty instruments, failure to wash the skin upon which vaccination is to be performed, handling of the wound by the patient, such as scratching, etc., are all causes for the occurrence of tetanus in a vaccinated person. The operation of vaccination, while it is a simple one, must nevertheless be carried out with extraordinary care. The instruments should be scrupulously clean, and the part upon which vaccination is to be performed should be carefully washed with soap, water and alcohol. It is not wise to use the ordinary antiseptic solutions, as they are liable to destroy the efficacy of the virus. We are certain that the prophylaxis which will effectually prevent the occurrence of tetanus in vaccination is cleanliness.

Shrewd Mrs. Eddy.

New York Evening Sun.

Mrs. Eddy has given her sanction to the vaccination of her followers. "Rather than quarrel over being vaccinated," says the High Priestess, "I recommend that, if the law demand an individual to submit to this process, he obey the law, and then appeal to the gospel to save him from any bad results." Mrs. Eddy always keeps on the right side of the law. It pays.

Ingratitude.

Chicago Tribune.

Visiting Yankee—There ought to be a closer relation between your people and ours. When you think how our interests are bound together under the Monroe doctrine—"

South American—Darn ze Monroe doctrine!