



THE WEEK IN WASHINGTON.

MONDAY, JULY 8.—Postmaster-General Wilson in his annual report states that there has been a remarkable increase in the number of Postoffice establishments as compared with former years. The Postoffice officials can only figure out about 70,000 of all classes fully established now, although there were only 60,000 established in 1894. The annual number of offices established each year is from three to five thousand, but during the past year there has been a disposition on the part of the Postoffice authorities to discontinue the establishment of new offices. The Postoffice officials claim that while there has been a considerable increase in the Postal Service all over the country from a business standpoint, the falling off in the number of new offices established is due probably to the exercise of a finer discretion and more rigid economy than has been displayed in the past in connection with the establishment of Postoffices.

TUESDAY, JULY 9.—Washington is at last to have a free circulating library. The incorporators of the company met this evening and elected Trustees among whom is Gen. A. W. Greely, and a set of temporary officers. WEDNESDAY, JULY 10.—The immigration report for the fiscal year ending June 30 shows that immigration is again on the increase. The total number of immigrants who arrived during the 11 months covered was 242,571. This is about 35,000 less than for the same period last year. The arrival fell off very largely last Fall during the early winter months of those of April and May of this year exceeded those of the same months of last year by nearly 30,000. This increase in immigration is calling for particular attention on the part of the administration in connection with the laws in the past.

THURSDAY, JULY 11.—The State Department received from Mr. Denby, the United States Minister at Peking, a note in which he stated that the Chinese Government had decided to build a mission building and those of the China Inland and Canadian missions were to be destroyed. Mr. Denby is reported to have been secured from the Tong-Li-Yamen, or Chinese Board of Foreign Affairs, an order that the Chinese Government should be notified to the American Presbyterian mission at Yung Kow, in Kwang Tung, the sum of \$630 due for losses sustained by a riot.

FRIDAY, JULY 12.—Col. John M. Wilson, Chief Engineer in charge of the White House and other public buildings and parks at Washington, in his annual report recommends that an appropriation of \$200,000 be made for the reconstruction of the Executive Mansion grounds, and directly opposite the Treasury Building, of a granite structure for offices for the Chief Executive of the Nation. "This structure," he says, "should be connected by a wide corridor with a large conservatory fitted up as a Winter garden, with tropical plants, fountains, and statues of eminent Americans. The conservatory should be connected with the East Room, and these improvements would serve a double purpose by relieving the mansion of the terrible crash incident of the evening of the 24th of September in his annual report to the State Department, dated June 10, covering the fiscal year ending March 31, 1895, Col. Wilson states that the United States has increased \$408,670, while those from Great Britain decreased \$410,144. Of the \$10,500,000 worth of imports, in the opinion of Col. Wilson, the United States has increased \$1,200,000, the United States furnished only \$154,369.

SATURDAY, JULY 13.—According to the latest returns of the Indian Office there are 248,253 Indians in the United States, exclusive of Alaska. Of these 125,417 are reservations, 22,632 of whom support themselves. The total of self-supporting Indians is 212,900.—The President appointed William H. Anderson, of Kentucky, to be Director of the Land Office, in place of Gen. F. Carpenter, who is Chief Engineer, and Edward Dorey and Henry O. Stanton to be First Assistant Engineers in the Revenue Cutter Service.—Alexander R. Stephens, the man who started Washington on its career of prosperity when he was Governor of the Territory, returned here after a long absence at his mines in Mexico. He will be given an ovation.

SUNDAY, JULY 14.—The members of the newly-organized Russian Legation are beginning to arrive. The first and second Secretaries came today, but the third, who was expected until the end of the year. Prince Czernomir, the former Minister, will return in September to close up his affairs. His daughter, Princess Frieda, has lately made her debut in the court circle at St. Petersburg, and it was due in part to the Minister's desire to have her near this circle that he secured a transfer to Stuttgart.

CHAT OF THE CORRIDORS. Gov. Oates, of Alabama, who is now in Washington, expects to succeed Mr. Pugh in the United States Senate. His friends believe that he will succeed in this ambition, and the anti-silver men are anxious that he should. Oates started his fight for the Governorship of Alabama for the purpose of checking the Populist tendencies of his party in the State, and during the campaign he drifted over to the sound-money side, with which he had not before been identified. He stands now as an Administration Democrat, and is relied upon to hold the State in line. Pugh is one of the most pronounced silver advocates and anti-Cleveland men.

A girl baby was born to the President of the United States last week. The usual number of children are now sending letters to the White House and Buzzard's Bay suggesting all sorts of names for the poor infant. Fortunately for this baby she was not born in the White House.

Ex-Representative Casey, of Delaware, in regard to the complications arising out of the prolonged fight for the United States Senatorship from his State, last week said: "There has been no election of a Senator from Delaware. Mr. Depout will have credentials signed by the Clerk of the House and the Speaker, but to be valid they should come from the Governor. The Governor, however, will not appoint a Senator, because in the recently decided cases from Montana and Wyoming, where the Legislature failed to act, it was held by the Senate that the appointments by the Governor were not legal. There is also precedent for that action furnished by Delaware itself. The Democracy will reap the benefit of the long and bitter squabble among the opposition forces, and next year Delaware will fall in line as of yore, and give its electoral vote to the Democratic ticket."

Though Secretary Smith and Pension Commissioner Lochner promised when they removed their nearly two months ago that they would try to find a place for her in one of the Departments, Miss Key, the granddaughter of Francis Scott Key, is still out of office. It is very hard, because the little woman is in destitute

circumstances, and unless aid comes before the end of the week she will be without the means of supporting herself and her blind and aged mother, who depends upon her. This treatment of the descendant of the author of "The Star Spangled Banner" has appealed to the entire country, and many efforts have been made to induce Hoke Smith to find something for her to do. But all he says is that "she must wait for a vacancy." The people of New Orleans have already taken steps, and have prepared an immense petition to the President asking for the reinstatement of Miss Key. In Washington the members of the various patriotic societies have done much to make the Democratic Secretary of the Interior attend, but he failed so far.

A contest is brewing among the Republican members of the Senate from the Pacific Coast States for the position on the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. The committee is now filled by Senator Dolph, of Oregon. It is understood that Senators Perkins, of California; Melville, of Oregon, and Squire, of Washington, would each like to secure the appointment, while Wilcox, of Washington, would accept the position if tendered him, and Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, might take it under certain conditions. The place is considered one of special importance, as the committee deals with all questions of commerce which come before the Senate, and acts in an advisory capacity to the Appropriations Committee in recommending appropriations for river and harbor improvements.

There is considerable talk here of Richard Olney, Secretary of State, as a candidate on the next Democratic Presidential ticket. He did not make a bad lawyer-General. He will be 69 years old Sept. 15, next, and is in the fullest vigor of mind and body. If he came from the West there would be a good deal more talk about his Presidential prospects than there is, for it is strange how public men generally have settled down to the opinion that no New England man of either party is likely to get a Presidential nomination on our day. Of course, Mr. Olney is not a politician, and has no personal organization to urge his candidacy, but the politicians who have tried to be President have usually failed, and it is much more probable that he may be nominated than the long-standing candidates will be, with all their long-standing and office-promising, and with all the clubs and machines behind them. Certain it is that the modest reserved Boston lawyer, unknown outside of his profession two years ago, has become not only the head of the Cabinet officially, but in fact and in truth the foremost man in this Administration.

The disappearance of 18 Senators will make an entire change in the appearance of the Senate floor when that body meets again. Senator Dubois, of Idaho, has secured one of the best seats in the next Senate, that formerly occupied by Senator Dolph, of Oregon. When, about two years ago, in Boston, Mr. Dolph made a speech, in which he took strong grounds against silver, Mr. Dubois at once filed an application for the seat which he believed Mr. Dolph, after that speech, could hold no longer than the term he was then filling. He has all the clubs and machines behind them. Certain it is that the modest reserved Boston lawyer, unknown outside of his profession two years ago, has become not only the head of the Cabinet officially, but in fact and in truth the foremost man in this Administration.

The order in which the Senators will sit, counting from the center aisle on the Republican side of the chamber, is as follows: First row, Frye, Callahan, Gallinger, Platt, Morrill, Cameron, Quay, Puffer and Gear. Second row, Dubois, Allison, Proctor, Hale, Hoar, Sherman, Pittsford, Webster, McMillan, Lodge, Chandler and Hitchcock. Third row, Stewart, Mitchell, of Oregon, Teller, Hawley, Hansbrough, Aldrich, Jones of Nevada, Higgins, Davis, Wetmore, Baker, Burrows, Mantle, Clark, Wilcox, Melrose. Fourth row, Squire, Warren, Wilcox, Thurston, Carter, Shoup, Perkins, Elkins, Sewell, Nelson, and Butler. In all 47 Senators. On the Democratic side, counting the same way, the Senators will sit as follows: First row, Gray, Morgan, Jones of Arkansas, Cockrell, Allen, Harris, Berry, Lindsay, and Bacon. Second row, Gorman, Blackburn, Vest, Wall, Voorhees, Mills, George, Turpie, Bill, Ivey, and Tillman. Third row, Pasco, Vicks, Coffey, Faulkner, Murphy, Smith, Brien, Kyle, Bate, Pugh, Gordon, Call, Chilton, and Martin. Fourth row, Palmer, Gibson, Daniel, Blanchard, Mitchell, of Wisconsin, White and Bosch. In all, 41.

Of the 256 members-elect to the House, 162 have never before served in Congress. Eleven others have served prior to the 53d Congress. The number of entirely new men is large enough to give the assemblage the character of a legislative kindergarten. Only 57 of these men entirely without experience are Democrats. The Republican majority will, therefore, be composed of 135 raw recruits, and only 106 veterans. Should the recruits take it into their heads to mutiny and run things in their own way they would have a majority of 29 in the Republican caucus, and could do exactly as they pleased. They could elect a Speaker, divide the committee chairmanships to their own liking, and outline all legislation. If the veterans Republican absent themselves from the House the new men of the Democratic side outnumber all the Democrats in the House by a majority of 31. All the old members, Democrats and Republicans put together, would have a majority of only 45 over the new Republican members. It is decidedly a new House.

One of the prominent figures in the new House will be John A. Barlow, of California, who went to that State at the close of the war. He is about 50 years old, and was a Democrat during the war and for some years afterward, but for nearly 20 years has been a Republican. He is fluent but not especially forcible talker. He is quite tall and slender, and has an easy-going southern style about him. He is very keen in carriage and active in his movements.

has a reddish-brown mustache. For a number of years he taught school in California. For some years he has been law partner of E. T. Colgan, the present State Controller.

SOME TARIFF FIGURES.

Report of the Bureau of Statistics Shows the Working of the New Law. The Bureau of Statistics has just issued its May bulletin for the fiscal year up to the first of June. The figures contained in it are very interesting in that they show the working of the new tariff law, and the operation thereof in the 11 months covered by the reports. In the detailed statement of imports it is interesting to note the increased importations of articles produced in this country. For instance, the value of animals imported for the period above mentioned was \$1,262,680 for 1894. For 1895 it was \$1,890,523. The importation of breadstuffs increased from \$1,008,676 in 1894 to \$1,527,473 in the 11 months of the year, the importation increased from 779,069 bushels in 1894, to 1,000,000 in 1895. For instance, the value of the imports of unmanufactured cotton, which is admitted free, increased from \$4,668,097 in 1894, to \$4,329,766 in 1895. In the manufacture of cotton, which come in under a greatly reduced tariff, the increase of importations during the 11 months period mentioned is very marked. The value of these imports for that period ending in 1894, was \$21,241,404, while for the same period ending in 1895, the value was \$31,443,561.

The largest increase was in the item of cutlery, where there was an advance of nearly \$1,000,000 in the value of the imports. There has also been an appreciable advance in the value of imports of iron and steel products, and the farmers and poultrymen of the country may be interested to know that there were 1,000,000 more eggs imported during the last year than in 1894. For the 11 months ending May 31, 1894, the value of sugar imported free was \$111,619,982, and the value of dutiable sugar was \$2,076,168. For the same period ending in 1895 the value of free sugar imported was \$29,803,384, and the value of dutiable sugar \$3,829,589.

There was a big increase in the value of the importation of unmanufactured wool in the period covered by the Treasury statement. The value of wool imported during the 11 months of the year ending in 1894, was \$1,200,000, while the value of that imported during the 11 months ending in May, 1895, was \$3,206,962. There was also a big increase in the manufacture of wool upon which a tariff is levied. For the 11 months ending in 1894, the value of these importations was \$18,432,675, while the value this year was \$32,750,217. The monthly statement of the principal articles of domestic exports shows that during the month of June, 1895, the exports of meral oils amounted to \$1,383,956, a gain for the month of about \$1,300,000, and for the year about \$5,150,000. The exports of iron and steel for the 11 months ending in 1894, were \$5,854,040, a gain of about \$1,000,000. The exports for the year amounted to \$11,008,643, a loss for the year of nearly \$5,000,000. The exports of provisions during June amounted to \$11,134,867, a loss of about \$1,000,000. For the entire year the exports of provisions amounted to \$159,169,445, a loss of about \$15,000,000.

OPENING OF THE NATIONAL PARK.

The official announcement of speakers at the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park is as follows: Sept. 19.—Dedication of the Chickamauga section of the Park; exercises at Snodgrass Hill, to be opened by Secretary Lamont, with orators Gen. John M. Palmer, of Illinois, and Gen. John B. Gordon, of Georgia; 8 p. m., at Chattanooga, exercises conducted by the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, Gen. Granville M. Dodge presiding, and orators Gen. Oliver O. Howard, U. S. A., and Gen. Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama. Sept. 20.—Dedication of the Chattanooga section of the Park; exercises beginning at noon, at Chattanooga, with orators Gen. Charles H. Greaves, of Ohio, and Gen. William B. Bate, of Tennessee; 8 p. m., at Chattanooga, exercises conducted by veterans of the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia, Gen. Edward C. Wallcut, of Mississippi, presiding, and orators Gen. Orlando Smith and Gov. William C. Oates, of Alabama. At 8 p. m., Sept. 18, at Chattanooga, the annual Reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia, presided over by the President of the Society, and the representatives of all army societies. The orator will be Gen. Charles F. Manderson.

PENSION DECISIONS.

In the pension appeal case of G. W. Keith, of Rhode Island, who was wounded in the right foot in the war, and whose leg was amputated Dec. 25, 1863, Assistant Secretary Reynolds, of the Interior Department, holds that the soldier was entitled to \$45 a month from the date of the amputation regardless of the date of medical examination. In two other cases Mr. Reynolds holds that the father of a deceased soldier has no claim to a dependent pension during the lifetime of the son. Yours, respectfully, A. V. Rice, U. S. Pension Agent.

UNTOLD MISERY FROM RHEUMATISM

C. H. King, Water Valley, Miss., cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. "For five years, I suffered untold misery from muscular rheumatism. I tried every known remedy, consulted the best physicians, spending \$1900 there, besides doctor's bills; but could obtain only temporary relief. My flesh was wasted away so that I weighed only ninety-three pounds; my left arm and leg were drawn out of shape, the muscles

being twisted up in knots. I was unable to dress myself, except with assistance, and could only hobble about by using a cane. I had no appetite, and was unable to do my duties, that I could not live. The pains, at times, were so awful, that I could procure relief only by means of hypodermic injections of morphia. I had my mind languid in clay, in sultry, hot weather; but these gave only temporary relief. After trying everything, and suffering the most awful tortures, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Inside of two months, I was able to walk without a cane. In three months, my limbs began to strengthen, and in the course of a year, I was cured. My weight has increased to 165 pounds, and I am now able to do my full day's work as a railroad blacksmith."



AYER'S PILLS cure Headache. The Only World's Fair Sarsaparilla.

ARMY AND NAVY.

The Military Information Division of the War Department has issued a bulletin in regard to the organization of the United States Army in 1894. A table is given showing the total organized strength of the militia in the several States and Territories, as follows: Alabama, 2,983; Arkansas, 1,079; California, 4,948; Colorado, 1,921; Connecticut, 2,763; Delaware, 421; Florida, 860; Georgia, 4,184; Idaho, 965; Illinois, 5,313; Indiana, 2,581; Iowa, 2,478; Kansas, 1,724; Kentucky, 1,471; Louisiana, 1,249; Maine, 1,841; Maryland, 1,977; Massachusetts, 4,539; Michigan, 2,478; Minnesota, 1,900; Mississippi, 1,769; Missouri, 2,106; Montana, 517; Nebraska, 1,248; Nevada, 549; New Hampshire, 1,357; New Jersey, 3,370; New York, 12,840; North Carolina, 1,547; North Dakota, 543; Ohio, 4,057; Oregon, 1,582; Pennsylvania, 8,702; Rhode Island, 1,258; South Carolina, 4,074; South Dakota, 739; Tennessee, 1,669; Texas, 3,000; Vermont, 787; Virginia, 3,140; Washington, 1,532; West Virginia, 825; Wisconsin, 2,571; Wyoming, 450; Arizona, 503; District of Columbia, 1,578; New Mexico, 470; Oklahoma, 130; Utah, 1,080. Total, 114,146. The whole number, headed by the United States militia to military duty is given as 9,945,044.

This year's semi-annual Naval Register presents an accurate resume of the total fighting strength of the American Navy, and shows that at the next year's meeting, if not all, the vessels now under construction will have been completed and ready for active service. The personnel of the Navy is shown to have undergone but few changes in the past six months. The Active List of the entire Navy, exclusive of non-commissioned officers, numbers 1,463. The Retired List is composed of 443 officers, and cadets at the Naval Academy number 197. During the last six months there have been 41 resignations, 29 retirements, 29 deaths, two dismissals, 11 honorably discharged and one dropped.

Five ships are classed as first rate, including the cruiser New York, which heads the list, the triple masted Columbia and Minneapolis, the second-class battleship Maine, and the protected cruiser Olympia. Fourteen are placed in the second class, headed by the battleship Albatross, ending with the Boston. The monitors Monterey, Miantonomah and Amphitrite are in this class. The third-rate ships are the gunboats, the old monitors now lying in the yards, and of but little service. Of the total number put in this class only 10 are new ships.

Seven ships are classed as belonging to the fourth rate, three of which are monitors, vessels, the USS Petrel and Dauroct. Three torpedo boats are also included, one of which, the Ericsson, is still in an unfinished state. Six ships are rated as unseaworthy, and will be scrapped during the coming fiscal year. The largest of the number is the Pensacola, and the smallest the St. Louis, now serving as a naval reserve ship to the State of Pennsylvania. The old Onondaga, the Constitution, Swatara and the USS Albatross, are also in this class. Vessels under construction include four first-class battleships, all of which, except the Iowa, will be ready for service before the close of the year.

OWES UNCLE SAM.

A Soldier Gets in Debt, at Least, so Says Commissioner Lochner. [Napoleon O. Signal.]

So many injuries have been made about the pension case of Wm. Maris, since the late appearance of the Signal, that we give the letters from the Government authorities pertaining to the matter: DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF PENSIONS, Washington, D. C., Dec. 10, 1894. WILLIAM MARIS, Napoleon O. Signal. SIR: It appears from the records of this Bureau that you were discharged from the service as a private on Oct. 8, 1861, and that you received a certificate numbered 24,523, at the rate of \$12 per month from May 25, 1863, and \$16 from Oct. 7, 1865, for severe disability of disease of legs, the result of service, and increased to \$22 per month from Aug. 27, 1868, based on your service as a private in Co. B, 38th Ohio. It further appears from evidence obtained on a recent examination, now on file in this Bureau, that you were honorably discharged from your military service, hence all payments therefor were erroneous and contrary to law. The date of your discharge from the service of legs, the result of service, was \$4 per month from May 25, 1863, and all in excess of this rate will be withheld from your certificate and your present rate reduced to \$4 per month. Under the provisions of the act of Congress of Dec. 21, 1891, you were entitled to a period of 30 days from the receipt of this notice in which to make such a waiver hereto as you may prefer, and if you fail to do so within the time specified, this letter should be returned with your reply, and the certificate and your present rate will be reduced to the Commissioner of Pensions, and marked in the lower left-hand corner "Board of Review."

Wm. LOCHNER, Commissioner. Mr. Maris could not believe it possible that his pension would be taken from him, until he received the following: UNITED STATES PENSION OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20, 1895. WILLIAM MARIS, Napoleon O. Signal. SIR: I am in receipt of a release certificate in your case, numbered March 21, 1895, reducing you to \$6 per month from March 4, 1895. I am directed to advise you from the date of the receipt of this certificate you are entitled to \$5 per month from May 25, 1863, to the 7th of October, 1893, and \$1 from Aug. 27, 1868, to the date of this certificate. If you are not satisfied with the above, you may, within ten days of the date of this certificate, apply to the Commissioner of Pensions, and mark in the lower left-hand corner "Board of Review."

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HOT AND COLD.

We live between a Furnace and an Iceberg. [Alfred C. Lane, in The Popular Science Monthly.] Beneath the peninsula of lower Michigan there are brines and sheets of mineral water lying in basin form, and very rich in salt, iron, calcium, and other mineral elements. They have been reached by numerous wells, which run down to about 3,000 feet near the center of the basin, as at Alma and Bay City. The water comes up from the bottom of these wells hot (over 90°), showing a decidedly more rapid increase in temperature than in the open mines. But the famous Comstock lode, where fabulous wealth lured the miners on, showed, perhaps, the most rapid increase in temperature that man has ever dared to face. It was, however, doubtless due to the action of hot waters rising from still greater depths—probably the same as those deposited in silver veins, still at work. In the mines of this region the miners, naked as savages, reeking with perspiration, drinking painful draughts of ice water (20 tons of ice, or, in another case, 95 pounds per man, were used each day), could labor but 10 minutes at the drift (in imminent danger of being scalded by striking a stream of hot water) before being overcome by the heat and reeking to a cooler place. Fainting, delirium, even death, have been the effect of the reaction on coming to the surface. Verily, the Cuban proverb that a Yankee would be found to go after a sack of coffee though it were as hot as hell, was not far from the literal truth. However, the rate of increase of temperature may vary, all indications thus agree that less than 10 miles below us a red heat is attained, and within 20 a white heat. Think of it! Ten miles below us it is red hot. Ten miles above us it is blue, cold, far below zero, of interplanetary space. To what a narrow zone of delicately-balanced temperature is life confined!

The Blood Circulation. The mileage of the blood circulation reveals some astounding facts in our personal history. Thus, it has been calculated that, assuming the heart to beat 69 times a minute at ordinary heart pressure, the blood goes at the rate of 207 yards in the minute, or seven miles per hour, 108 miles per day, and 6,329 miles per year. If a man of 58 years of age could have one single blood corpuscle floating in his blood all his life, it would have traveled in that same time 5,150,208 miles.

THE "BETTER HALF."

KANSAS IN JUNE. There's a blue and tender sky Bending over fields that lie Smiling bright beneath the starlight or the noon; And the wild rose breaths its sweet, 'Mid the billows of the wheat, And it's oh, to be in Kansas now 'tis June 'June is here!' the red birds sing, Till the blushing orchards ring, Till the reapers echo and thrill the glaucous tume, 'June, sweet June,' the waters say, As the grasses' stems they sway, And, ah, me, for sunny Kansas now 'tis June O the harvest turning gold To the orchards' sides unfold, O the promise of the orchard, glaucous boon O the shadows still and deep, Where 'tis sweet to dream, to sleep, 'Mid the clover in fair Kansas, now 'tis June Mighty city, what hast thou To detain, to sway me now! Though thy living charms be round me thickly strewn; Nay, how canst thou these compare With the rest, the balmy air, Of the country, in my Kansas now 'tis June! —HARRIS HONZER.

Kansas should be proud of this tribute in dainty meter, from the pen of one of its women. It is unusually graceful verse and charming description. On Summer moonlight, none but Shelley can do justice to the beauty of the skies. In his poem, "The Clouds," there is one stanza of particular beauty: "That orbed maiden, with white fire laden, Whom mortals call the moon, Goes gliding o'er my fleece-like floor, By the midnight breezes strewn; And wherever the beam of her serene face, And whither the angels bear, May have broken the roof of my tent's thin fold, Gossamer-like, I feel the floor beneath me, And I laugh to see them whirl and flee, Like a swarm of golden bees, When I waken the rent in my wind-built tent, Till the calmer rivers, lakes, and seas, Like strips of the sky fall through me on high. Each parted with the moon and these."

The rest of "The Clouds" is beautiful, full of dainty imaginings and graceful phrases. In the "Merchant of Venice" there is another exquisite bit of word-painting, describing a Summer night, when "the moon shines bright," and "the sweet wind did gently kiss the trees": "How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon this bank! Here we will sit, and let the sounds of music Creep in our ears; soft stillness and the night, Become the touches of sweet harmony. Sit, Jessica; here shall we sit, and let the music It tickle in our ears; for in our hearts it shall strike the young-yeared cherubims; Still harmony is in immortal souls; While we are with the posts, here is the wall of the heroine, and that she is justified in her plea all readers will certify. PLAYS OF THE GREAT MASTERS OF FICTION. I once had lovely golden hair, Or raven hair—no matter which—I was as good and sweet and fair As any mortal in a city here. Or, if I did a little wrong, It was to prove me human still; My feelings were extremely strong, But I had disciplined my will. A change has come—and what a change! With awful problems I am vexed, Fronted by life's great ungodly rage, I know not what will happen next. From France we've come to France, France, France, I wish to like this! I can't make out what's come to me! Gone are my gayety and cheer, Gone is my hero bold and true; I'm weary of my life, and I'm very often long for you! Now me, all other loves above, My bitter death is my desire; To wed a man I do not love, Then fall in love with some one else. Yet me how would you recognize, O hero, if you met me now? What could you find in me to prize, And could you love me any more? The modern hero I have found, He's not the same as of old; He's neither stupid nor unsound, And if I were not woe'd I strike, But I am worse—I never guessed How bad I could be till I tried, Conquered to defeat by suicide, And though I came from guilt and sin, A flesh and blood I feel I bring, For other authors seem to hang Theories on me like a peg. Ah, yet I love a little share Of happiness and love and kind; Again I'll be gay and fair, Loyal, and chivalrous, and kind! Am not I dead and buried, and have, Ah! do not bid me preach and bore; Give back my hero, true and brave, Who'll I shall love forevermore. —May Kendall in Lippincott's Magazine.

While the heroine is complaining she ought to say something about her age. Ever since Shakespeare gave us a 14-year-old Juliet—and perhaps before his time—heroines have been expected to do more than their tender years would warrant. It is true that the ideas are changing now, and women of 25 and even 30 are occasionally given a chance as heroines of romance; but even now there is a decided tendency to make the heroine 18 (10 years ago she was always 16), and then to have her wise, full of social tact and able to cope with most desperate villains and learned heroes. Everybody knows that a girl of 18 is really not much more than a child in most cases, and that she must be well guarded. It is a queer fashion to put the wisdom of a woman of 30 into the curly pate of an 18-year-old maiden, and not artistic, for it is only in rare cases true to life.

Prof. Crooks thinks that if electric lights were universal to-day the candle, if suddenly introduced, would be thought a wonderful invention, as it enables a person to obtain light in its simplest and most portable form, and without the use of cumbersome machinery or the necessity of attaching lamps to any fixed point by means of a wire before it could be lighted.—Argument.

"Bubble and Squeak" is a funny English dish made of potatoes and cabbage, chopped together and fried a crisp brown, and it is said to taste better than it sounds. Why its name, is not divulged.

One way to serve pineapple is to cut it up into cubes—after taking off the skin and going out the eyes—then sugar it and serve with orange juice. The pineapple should be well chilled before it is served.

It is an old rule that a dinner party should not number less than the guests nor more than the Mass. As it is both reasonable in intent and policy in sound, it is herewith repeated, for the benefit of all hostesses who give or may hope to give dinner parties.

Quite the most comfortable costume for a young girl for her everyday affairs and for all

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

out-door frolics, is a reefed jacket of dark blue serge, a serge skirt of stout quality, and pretty shirtwaists of percale or flannel. The reefed jacket is the prettiest of all the shapes—neither the blazer nor the Eton styles are to be compared to it for all-round comfort and good looks. It has pockets, it buttons up, and looks "natty." Blue serge is not so inevitable now that chevrons and tweeds have been put on the market so lavishly, and consequently the serge



has risen in favor. It is a pretty and becoming material, and may be very easily cleaned. The same costume with a shorter skirt and with a sailor collar on the shirtwaist may be made for a little girl.

There is always a feeling that we in America are extremely democratic, and especially so when we see the liveried servants from foreign parts; but in America the wearing of liveries is growing sparse, and the occasional fuss is made over the donning of uniforms, yet it is a custom rapidly spreading. Our letter-carriers, policemen, messenger-boys, conductors on street-cars and railways, nurses in hospitals, Deaconesses, Sisters of Charity, hotel servants, footmen, coachmen, and frequently housemaids—always hotel-maids—are in uniform. Many of the large stores have a rule requiring uniform costumes of the clerks. In New York City the street cleaners have been put in white serge uniforms. They objected, but so did the policemen when it was first proposed to uniform them. With our Army and Navy, and the frequent militia men and cadets, and the clerical gentlemen, in their straight collars and high-cut waistcoats, we are growing a large class of uniformed people. The objection to this is always that it divides people off into classes, and is, therefore, undemocratic and un-American; but, on the other hand, it is the only possible way to make existence convenient in any place of dense population. It is the necessary result of life in the big cities. It is much better to be able to distinguish the policeman from other men on the streets, and a railway station where the officials were not in uniform would be a hub-bub. One could send 10 men for information concerning the trains before he found a railway official who could answer his questions, and he could miss several trains in the meantime. This is only one case out of the hundred that would come up if uniforms were done away with. In a small town where everybody knows everybody else and his business, uniforms are not a necessity, but in big cities life would be unendurable without these distinctions among men.

ELISE POMEROY McELROY. SHE RUNS THE STATE. Wyoming's Acting Governor is a Nineteen-Year-Old Girl. Gov. Richards, of Wyoming, who has been in town all week as an Encampment visitor, has not allowed affairs of State to worry him, says the St. Louis Republic. He knows that everything is all right at home, for his 19-year-old daughter is in charge, and she sends a reassuring telegram every afternoon. Here is a specimen message: "Cheyenne, Wyo., July 4.—All quiet at the Statehouse. The Fourth is lively. The children are all well." At one of the afternoon luncheons at the

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