

GOVERNMENT DUTIES.

Regulations for Entry and Transportation of Merchandise

Destined for the Klondike and Northwest Territory of British Columbia by Way of Juneau, Dyea, Skagway and Other Customs Ports in Alaska.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The secretary of the treasury yesterday issued regulations governing the entry and transportation of merchandise destined for the Klondike region and Northwest Territory of British Columbia by way of Juneau, Dyea and Skagway or other customs ports in Alaska.

The secretary has also issued regulations concerning the transportation of the Yukon and Porcupine rivers and their tributaries. They provide that the transfer of cargo and passengers from a river or seagoing vessel from a port in the United States, except to another port in Alaska, or from any foreign port to a vessel destined by way of the mouth of the Yukon or Porcupine rivers or their tributaries, shall be permitted only at the port of St. Michael, under supervision of customs officers.

The important feature of these regulations is the requirement that any American vessel entering St. Michael with passengers or cargo for Alaskan ports, and which does not desire to proceed, must transfer her cargo to another American vessel. If destined to a port in British Columbia, the transfer may be made to either an American or British vessel.

The same general requirements are provided for vessels descending the Yukon or Porcupine rivers from ports in British Columbia, the entrance to be made at Circle City.

A BIG DEED OF TRUST.

Given by Mrs. McVicker to Joseph Jefferson and "Lottie" Crabtree, Filled for Record.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—A trust deed for \$54,668.48 in which two persons famous in the theatrical world, Joseph Jefferson and Lotta, was filed for record yesterday.

The deed was given by Harriett G. McVicker, widow of J. H. McVicker, the theatrical manager, to George A. Follansbee, as trustee, and Mitchell D. Follansbee, successor in trust, and in dated January 11, 1908. The beneficiaries under the trust are Joseph Jefferson, to whom the grantor is indebted in the sum of \$10,000, secured by two promissory notes for \$5,000 each.

The property given in trust is the old homestead of the McVicker family on Wabash avenue, 160 feet north of Peck court, with an east front 80 feet by 165 feet.

TELEGRAPHY IN MEXICO.

An Order Which Virtually Creates a Government of Mexico.

New York, Feb. 3.—The Mexican government has published an order to the Mexican National Railroad Co. and to the Mexican Central Railroad Co. notifying them that they must discontinue handling commercial and other telegraph messages between the United States and Mexico.

SIX BODIES FOUND.

Ghastly Remains of the Alvord House Fire

GLOVESVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 3.—The bodies of the six victims of the Alvord house fire were taken from the ruins of the hotel yesterday. The corpses of Henry C. Day, Benj. F. Strickland and Bell Boy Chas. Ruppert, of Gloversville, were recovered yesterday morning and later the searchers came upon those of E. F. Kimball, his wife and daughter, of Indianapolis, lying close together. Only the trunk of Mrs. Kimball was found.

ANNUAL BANQUET.

Many Distinguished Speakers Before the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Baltimore—Secretary of Value on the Relation of Business to Government Finances.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 4.—Two cabinet officers were among the speakers at the annual banquet of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association held here last night.

Secretary Gage was the chief speaker, but Postmaster-General Gary was also on the list, as were Congressman Dingler, Congressman Allen, of Mississippi, and United States Senator William Wilson.

"The Relation of Business to Government Finances," response by the secretary of the treasury. "The Postal Service and Its Relation to Commerce," response by the postmaster-general.

"Our Industrial and Business Future," responded to by Congressman Nelson Dingler. "Cuba," responded to by Congressman John M. Allen.

There were nearly 200 covers and the menu was an elaborate one. Secretary Gage, the first speaker on the program, said in part: "It is the just complaint against government issues of paper money, that though obedient to the legislative will it is nevertheless not in harmony with the economic law which blesses the obedient and punishes all violation, whether the violation be willful or through ignorance. The credit instrument, truthfully evidenced, still exists in fact—even if transformed in shape and substance, such an instrument is clothed with the quality of business. If the fact be otherwise, if the value passed has been consumed, destroyed or lost, the credit instrument is a mere piece of paper, a mere token, a mere king's imperator or senate change the fact."

AN AMERICAN SNOB.

William Waldorf Astor as He Appears in the Eyes of Englishmen.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Daily Chronicle to-day publishes a letter, signed "English Citizen," in which, after referring to the beauties of Cliveden, the residence near London of William Waldorf Astor, and the "liberty" the former noble owners allowed the public in the park, garden and house, "the writer continues: "A few years ago the property was sold to a rich American. First the park was surrounded by a hideous wall covered with broken glass, and access thereto and to the house was forbidden. Even a spring of water, which for a century has been open to the public, quite distance from the house, is now closed and the iron gate in the old park wall, allowing a view of the house and avenue has been taken down and the entrance wall is now building in its place, so sacred is the privacy of the present owner."

After alluding to the fact that the public is admitted to two great estates adjoining Cliveden, the writer of the letter adds: "No reasonable man wishes to prevent the American citizens of other states from inhabiting our country; but if they wish to do so their first duty is to show decent respect for the customs of their adopted country. Failing this, it becomes a duty to ask whether there is no way of teaching these ignorant Americans."

Referring to the old principle of English law, "Once a highway, always a highway," the writer says: "Under ordinary circumstances there is no wish to press the maxim, but when we see so gross a violation of the ordinary rules of courtesy in English life, we are tempted to demand that the law intended to keep the enjoyment and right of way on English soil open forever to Englishmen and give a lesson to wealthy strangers who would not dare to strain the rights of property in their own countries."

KANSAS WHEAT.

Promising Outlook for the Coming Crop—Much Above the Average.

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 3.—Secretary Coburn of the state board of agriculture, called on his correspondents in the state to-day to report on the condition of wheat throughout the state. Reports have been received from 31 counties and after carefully tabulating and comparing them Mr. Coburn yesterday prepared his first crop bulletin for the year. The conclusions in the bulletin are the best judgment of more than 500 of the best farmers in Kansas. A summary of the reports received from all sections in Kansas concerning the present condition of winter wheat, with few exceptions, shows the situation to be most encouraging, and the condition above an average.

THE POWERS AGREED.

Prince George of Greece for Governor of Crete.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Frankfort Zeitung telegraphs that Russia, France and Great Britain have agreed to insist upon the candidature of Prince George of Greece for the governorship of Crete and are ready to enforce it should the sultan prove obdurate.

Prince George, the correspondent adds, has been so informed and is ready to depart for Crete under the tripartite protection.

AN ACTIVE LIFE.

Spent on the Borders of Civilization, Eased.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 3.—Wm. A. M. Vaughn, a pioneer, died at his home here to-day. Mr. Vaughn was born at Spotsylvania Courthouse, Virginia, in 1829, and came west when 17 years of age. He traded with the Indians, took an active part in the border wars and served through the confederacy under Gen. Price and Gen. Jo. O. Shelby, retiring a captain. He helped organize the Kansas City board of trade; helped build the city's first gas elevator and was prominent in the early history of the city.

DUN'S COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

The Most Encouraging Report, Taken as a Whole, That Has Appeared for Many Years—A Gradual Improvement All Along the Line With Generous Promises for the Future the Features of the Report.

New York, Feb. 5.—D. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Actual payments through clearing-houses in January made a remarkable showing, being much larger than in any previous month, 36.3 per cent. larger than the same month last year and 7.1 per cent. larger than in 1892.

The failures in January were smaller than in any previous year of which there is record, and were probably smaller than in any other January since 1881.

The statement by branches of business given this week shows a surprising gain in most departments of manufacture and trade. Meanwhile, the money market is as confident as ever; gold does not come from Europe in large amounts only because bankers find it worth while to lend American money abroad, and the commercial balances are heavily in favor of the United States, as heretofore.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the week has been the decline in wheat. With exports of 3,094,517 bushels, against 1,770,546 last year, flour included, from Atlantic ports, and 776,940 from Pacific ports, against 544,343 bushels last year, the temper of the market has been weaker. The report of the agricultural department has had some influence, although its figures are not generally credited as reliable. The wheat market has turned largely upon the operation of a Chicago speculator, but the fact remains that the price depends largely upon foreign needs and upon the comparative scarcity of the American supply.

The output of corn continues heavy, 3,795,686, against 3,343,400 for the same week last year and the excess over last year, when exports were much the greatest ever known, indicates a very heavy foreign demand.

The spot price of cotton remains unchanged, but the fact that receipts continue larger than during the same week of 1895, after the heaviest crop ever known, checks speculative operations for an advance.

The iron and steel manufacture is steadily gaining in consumption of pig iron, although the production of the material is still in excess of immediate demands, but not enough to cause a decline in prices in Pittsburgh or Chicago. Even the southern producers are able to get a fair price at Chicago and at the east, and anthracite pig is unchanged. The demand for finished products has been very heavy, and includes for structural work 8,000 tons for the state capitol building in Pennsylvania; 4,000 tons for the courthouse at Denver; 3,000 tons for elevated railways at Chicago, and numerous small buildings in various parts of the country.

The demand for car building has been very heavy, both at the east and west, and the plate demand greatly increased at the east on account of orders from shippers. For plates the demand from tin plate works has been very active. The prospect of a combination of wire manufacturers has stimulated the demand and raised the price for wire rods.

Of Connellville coke, 15,000 ovens are in blast, with an output of 155,000 tons weekly, and the quoted price is \$1.50 for furnace. Tin is quiet and steady at 18.85 cents, with a visible supply on February 1 of 31,129 tons, against 32,732 a year ago. Exports of copper in January were about 39,295 tons, against 9,016 last year, and the price is held at 11 cents for lake.

There is a better demand for cotton goods since the general stoppage of works at the east, but there is no indication as yet of material gain as respects unsold stocks. The woolen goods the demand is altogether more satisfactory, an advance of about 20 per cent. being paid on most grades of the finer woolsens and worsteds, and nearly all the mills are active. The sales of wool at the three chief markets were 6,561,400 pounds, of which 3,973,900 were domestic, against 13,567,700 last year, of which 8,493,400 were domestic.

Failures for the week have been 335 in the United States, against 311 last year, and 39 in Canada, against 63 last year.

DID NOT OPEN ITS DOORS.

Temporary Suspension of the State Bank of Crawford, Neb.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 5.—A special to the Bee from Crawford, Neb., says: The State bank of Crawford did not open its doors yesterday morning. C. J. Grable, the cashier, is in the east. E. E. Hobson, assistant cashier, will say nothing of the bank further than that, owing to the absence of Francis C. Grable, its president, coupled with the fact that the currency which was expected this morning did not arrive from the east, he thought it best not to attempt to run through the day.

Hobson says the bank will pay out depositors and all liabilities in full. This bank has been conducted on a conservative, safe and paying basis, and it is generally conceded by local creditors that its paper and notes are gilt-edged. Its assets are about \$400,000, and liabilities, outside of stock, about \$290,000.

NOT A FAVORITE RESORT.

So Said E. L. Patton, Jr., Who Committed Suicide at Savannah, Ga.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 5.—E. L. Patton, Jr., committed suicide Thursday night by taking laudanum. He left a note to his parents, who live in Columbia, S. C., defending his act and denying that it was his father's last resort. He had twice attempted to kill himself before. His letters named those he wished to act as pall-bearers, and indicated the exact spot where he wished to be interred.

THE JAPANESE FLEET.

Maneuvering Previous to a Cruise in Chinese Waters.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 5.—The Japanese fleet is maneuvering prior to a cruise in Chinese waters. The press is silent on the situation in China, and it is believed the premier, Marquis Ito, is awaiting the settlement of the German claims before committing Japan to any particular line of action. The Russian squadron is without smokeless coal and the supply here is small.

THE OMAHA EXPOSITION.

It Promises to Be an Artistic and Financial Success.

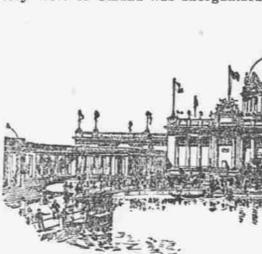
In the Grouping and Designs of the Main Buildings It Will Differ from All Former Achievements.

(Special Omaha (Neb.) Letter.)

Your correspondent visited Omaha for the second time to-day. His first visit was in 1867, when the western terminus of the Rock Island road landed passengers a little west of Des Moines, Ia., and the old Concord stage was the only means of passage on to Omaha. To be sure, the old Hannibal & St. Joe road, in connection with the river boats between St. Joseph and Omaha, afforded an easier means of reaching the Nebraska metropolis. There was then no railroad bridge at Omaha, and the incoming passengers had to be ferried across the river. The great transcontinental line, the Union Pacific, was then under construction. Its material and rolling stock had to be transported on barges up the river.

When President Lincoln designated Omaha as the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific line, he fixed the destiny of this city. And I remember that the people here were exultant and confident that this act of Old Abe, consummated after a personal inspection of the topography of competing sites along the river, would put Omaha on the high road to fortune and make it ultimately the largest city between Chicago and San Francisco. This prediction has been realized. Three bridges now span the river at this point and 14 railroads enter the gates of Omaha. When I first saw Omaha the population was estimated at 15,000. To-day ten times that number is claimed, while the population of Nebraska has grown to a million and a quarter.

At that time Omaha was a outpost of the frontier. To-day there are 16,000,000 people west of the river. Nebraska had been admitted to statehood a few months prior to my visit and, with the exception of Kansas, Texas, California and Oregon, all the territory west of Omaha was unorganized.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

As regards statehood, while to-day every division is represented in congress save the territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and so rapid has been the development of the west that the term "frontier" has become a misnomer and the arts and industries of civilization have pushed out to the Rockies and beyond.

There has been no illustration of the marvellous progress made by the states west of the Mississippi river during the past 25 years. True the Columbian fair gave evidence in slight measure of western development, but many of the states and territories were represented there only by buildings for the entertainment of visitors from the several states, and an inadequate representation of the wealth, products, resources and civilization of the vast region west of the Mississippi has yet to be made.

I had been told that the Trans-Mississippi International exposition, which is to open its gates at Omaha the next June, promises to be second only to the World's fair, but I must confess I was somewhat skeptical on this point. I took a trolley car to the grounds, which are about 1 1/2 miles north of the center of the city, but within the corporate limits. I found some of the large buildings nearing completion. They ranged from east to west along either side of a basin nearly half a mile long and about 150 feet wide. At the west end this basin spreads out into a three-lobed lake, facing which is the United States government building, which a competitor is rearing with all possible dispatch, the winter weather being favorable. This building, by the way, is to be 500 feet long and the height to pinnacle will be 178 feet. Its cost is estimated at \$50,000. At the east end of the basin there is an immense hemicycle railway leading to a viaduct across Sherman avenue, which divides the main tract of the exposition from a beautiful plot of about 60 acres, wherein are being erected the various state buildings, the horticulture, apiary and other buildings of lesser degree.

This tract overlooks the river and, being high and slightly, affords a magnificent view of the river and the town bluff beyond. At the northern extremity begins the section devoted to amusement of concessionaires and over to the west, being north of the rectangle where stand the large buildings, is the main section devoted to concessionaires. Beyond this will be the railroad terminal station and the "Transportation building, the vast array of farm implements, the irrigation and sugar beet farms, the horticultural section and the up-to-date farm, together with athletic fields, a racing course, fine stock stables, etc. There are 200 acres under fence.

At this time, however, the most interesting point on the exposition grounds is the main tract upon which the great buildings are under construction. One point to be noticed is the success of the designers in keeping free from the influence of other expositions. The plan of grounds, the grouping and design of buildings, and the scheme of color, I am told, are all wholly different from any former achievement. The buildings are to be given the tint of old ivory, the staff work being colored to produce that effect. Imposing columns of long colonnades, beautiful porticos facing the main court, bas-relief sculpture adorning the pediments of great porticos and the splendor of the completed architecture. Visitors going by boat the length of the basin, from the United States Government building on the west to Sherman avenue on the east, will pass all the main buildings, to-wit: On the south line, the Fine Arts, Liberal Arts, and the United States Manufactures and Auditorium buildings, and on the north side the Agriculture, Administration building, Mines and Mining building, and the Machinery and Electricity building. The canal is to be spanned by four graceful bridges, one of which is to remain after the exposition closes.

As I stood on the great viaduct connecting the two main tracts of the exposition, this query naturally forced itself upon my mind: What will this vast display of architecture cost, and how is it possible that funds sufficient to complete the work laid out can be raised in a section of country which but two years ago, I was told down east, had suffered immeasurably from drought and business depression no less disastrous to the west than to the east? I was not prepared to believe that an exposition planned on a scale so gigantic could be pushed to a successful issue under conditions which to my mind were far from favorable. Seeking information on this point, I was told by one of the chief officials that the total cost of construction may not reach a sum exceeding a million and a half, and that nearly \$1,000,000 is in sight, to say nothing of the revenues from concessionaires, gate receipts and appropriations from the various states which will participate. The people of Omaha alone subscribed over half a million dollars to this enterprise, and I am told that a bankers' committee scanned the subscription list, and adjudged it 95 per cent. good. At any rate, there has been no cessation of work for lack of money, and a meeting of the directors, held a few days ago to consider the financial question, reported yesterday that the last call for funds has been responded to most liberally. Omaha as a municipality will contribute about \$100,000, the county in which Omaha is the seat voted \$100,000 in bonds. Nebraska voted \$100,000, the United States government \$200,000 to cover exhibits and building; Illinois, \$45,000. The Iowa legislature is now considering an appropriation of equal size, and Montana, Utah, New Mexico, South Dakota, California, Louisiana, Missouri, Minnesota and Wisconsin are all coming into line, while interest in other states is such that there can be no question of unanimity.

EDIBLE COFFINS.

Queer Forms of Pastry in the Middle Ages.

At a very early period the orientals were familiar with a kind of pastry, a mixture of flour, oil and honey, and for centuries pastry-making went no further, even among the nations in the south of Europe. But in the beginning of the middle ages a change began to take place in the method of mixing the ingredients, and some other substances were brought into use. Butter, eggs and salt found their way into pastry-making, and the result was a manifest improvement. Paste next came to be used as an inclosure for meat, seasoned with spices, etc. Afterward it went a step further, the next use being for the inclosure of creams, fruit, preserves, etc., and later still it began to take the many fanciful shapes in which it has since been commonly found. In the early stages of English cookery the pastry cases were called coffins or "coffyns," and were made in various sizes from "gret coffyns with love lilies" for the "tarties of fleische," and the "smaller coffyns" for "tartolletes" of "fische or flesche," mixed with "stuf of boyled figges ground and good powder and spices."

Petruchio, in "The Taming of the Shrew," it may here be noted, calls a little cap "a custard coffin." These coffins correspond with the "vol-au-vent" of to-day. The art of making very light pastry, such as puff paste, is probably a modern one, but pastry of several kinds was anciently used. For meat pastry butter was dissolved in boiling water, and worked into a soft mass with fine flour. As it cooled it would set in any form desired. Another paste of a sticky kind was made very much as present, while still another kind, called pars puff, was made of fine flour and the yolk of egg, no water at all being used. This was for the finer kinds of confectionery.—Gentleman's Magazine.

A Russian Translation of Dickens.

The quizzically expanded metaphors and idiomatic, slangy expressions in the sprightly comic parts of the book ("Dombey and Son") have sometimes, naturally, proved too hard nuts for the honest foreigner to crack. A ludicrous instance of such a fiasco occurs in chapter 2, where Mr. Chick's matrimonial bickerings with his better half form the theme of our imitator's humorous and satirical muse. "Often, when Mr. Chick seemed beaten, he would suddenly make a start, turn, tables, clatter them about the ears of Mrs. Chick, and carry all before him." The Russian rendering of this sentence, when I translated verbatim, runs: "Often, when Mr. Chick seemed beaten, he would start up from his seat, catch hold of the chair, make a clatter close to the ears of his astonished spouse, and fling about everything that came ready to hand." Well, indeed, might the elegant and ladylike Louisa show astonishment at such emphatic contributions to the debate.—Notes and Queries.

The Defendant's Pleading.

In a rural district in the west of England there lived an eccentric old farmer, who was continually appearing before the magistrates for allowing his cattle to stray on the highway. During the hearing of his case for a similar offense upon the last occasion he elicited much laughter from the presiding "gentlemen on the bench" and others. The chairman, addressing the defendant, asked: "Do you plead guilty or not guilty?" "Well, yer 'onor, I expects I'm guilty, but don't be too hard on a reglar customer."—Spare Moments.

Gloomy Anticipations.

She—I have been elected treasurer of the club. "Goodness! I suppose I'll be continually drawing checks to balance the cash."—Town Topics.

CANADA.

Interesting Items Relating to Affairs in the Dominion.

Messrs. Mann & Mackenzie, well-known railroad contractors, have secured the right from the Canadian government to build a line of railway from Telegraph Creek or Glenora, on the Stikine river, to Lake Teslin, a distance of 150 miles. The contractors agree to have the road completed by the 1st of September, 1898. It will connect by means of lighters with boats at Wrangell.

The dominion government officials are taking steps to secure options on vacant lands in the provinces lying west of Lake Superior, so as to facilitate their settlement. Many new districts are now being opened out by lines of railway under construction.

The Self-Help Emigration society, whose offices are at the Memorial hall, Farringdon street, London, has received a free government grant of 11,500 acres of land in the province of Ontario. The minister of the interior has made a further grant to the society of a section of land near Winnipeg to be used as a home center. During the last 12 years the society has aided nearly 6,000 persons to emigrate.

The impression has gone abroad that the United States government will send a detachment of United States troops with the relief expedition to the Klondike. Such is not the case. Minister Sifton, of Ottawa, Can., says the mounted police alone will act as escort.

Three parties of Klondikers occupied a tourist sleeper that passed through Winnipeg recently for the west. They intended to get into the gold fields as soon as possible, and will outfit on the coast.

Mr. A. McEwen, representative of the Western Electric company of Chicago, who recently spent some days in Winnipeg, was very much delighted with Manitoba weather, as compared with that of Chicago. He had expected it to be much colder.

Wheat is selling in western Canada at 20 cents per bushel. Other commodities bring good prices on account of the Klondike rush.

Hon. David Mills, minister of justice for the Dominion of Canada, has ordered the new trial in the Sternaman case to take place at the May assizes before Mr. Justice Robertson. The question of a change of venue is left to the judge. Mrs. Sternaman is charged with having poisoned her husband in Buffalo, but he died after being brought to Canada. At her first trial she was found guilty, but an appeal being made a new trial was granted a couple of days before the sentence to hang would have been carried out.

QUEER FORMS OF PASTRY IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

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HOW ABOUT THE ATTENDANCE?

This is a vital point. When I was told that the estimated figure of 2,500,000 of admissions, I could not see it. Edward Rosewater, manager of the department of publicity and promotion, told me that as a matter of course the bulk of the attendance is expected from the territory within a radius of 300 to 500 miles, and that the census population of Nebraska and states touching its borders is something like 9,000,000. From the railroad people I learn that all signs point to an enormous attendance. Agents of the exposition in every part of the country send reports of this nature. The people out here think that if business conditions continue to improve the question of a large attendance throughout the five months of the exposition will never vex the management.

NEW YORK CITY A CENTURY AGO.

The first inaugural ball was an imposing affair held in New York city in May, 1793, and attended by a most distinguished company of beaux and belles. The glimpse of society of a century ago is indeed an imposing one, while the description of the picturesque costumes of those days is most fascinating. It is recorded that Washington danced three times during the evening, and also that it was exceptionally fond of dancing a liking which did not desert him until after he had retired from public life.—Mrs. Burton Harrison, in Ladies' Home Journal.

HINTS FOR THE HOME.

A single raw tomato left over may be peeled, cut into quarters and used as a garnish for a cold-meat dish.

The onion that is left over from today's dinner may be pressed through a sieve and used in to-morrow's sauce.

Water in which rice is boiled should be put away to mix with milk for the children, or may be added to a cream soup.

The half cupful of peas left from today's dinner may be added to the breakfast omelet, and thus convert a plain omelet into a sightly one.

If you are going to have celery for dinner, the green parts of the stalks, not so pretty in the glass, may be used for the prevention and cure of diarrhoea, look-nut crisp to eat raw, are just as good for stewing, and the tops will give flavor to your soup.

The best manure acid is a teaspoonful of lemon juice in a cup of tepid water. This not only whitens and removes all stains from the nails, but it loosens the cuticle much better than scissors do. A dash of lemon juice, too, in a glass of water is an admirable tooth wash after the use of onions or anything that will affect the breath.

COUGHING LEADS TO CONSUMPTION.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles, 50 cents and \$1.00. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Smith—Of late years arctic explorers seem to have entered upon a race to see who can reach the furthest point north.

Brown—Yes, and I guess the fellow who hugs the pole will win the race.—N. Y. Journal.

Any ache, from toothache to backache, St. Jacobs Oil will cure.

Nobody sees over about six adjectives.—Washington Democrat.

After Exposure to the Cold or wet take a dose of Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey and fortify yourself against cold. This is one of the most efficacious remedies known to science for coughs, colds, and incipient consumption.

Lots of people mistake a loud noise for ability to sing.—Washington Democrat.

ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE.

"I was troubled with eruptions on my face. I thought I would give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial, and after taking a few bottles I was cured. I am now also free from rheumatism to which I have been subject for some time." C. E. BARNY, 730 Milwaukee Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is America's Greatest Medicine. \$1; six for \$5. Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES. Fruits in a Few Months From Seed.

Some berries will be white, some black and others red, and some of the plants succulent. Perfectly ready for use, and can be had continually from May to Nov. Greatly superior in flavor to other strawberries, and will bear shipping. Plants from seed sown now will fruit freely all the coming season. We will mail you a catalogue, free of charge, on asking for it. Write to J. Lewis Childs, Floral Park, N. Y.

FOR 10c we will mail a package of New Seeds, including our new variety of New Seeds, Illinois, Florida, and other varieties of Strawberries, or for only 25c we will mail you a package of New Seeds, including our new variety of Strawberries, or for only 25c we will mail you a package of New Seeds, including our new variety of Strawberries.

THE BEST FLOWER Monthly Magazine for the year 1898, colored plates, 1000 words devoted to flowers and gardening. Order now; this is the best opportunity.

John Lewis Childs, Floral Park, N. Y.

GO TO YOUR GROCER TO-DAY AND GET A 15c. PACKAGE OF

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It takes the place of coffee at 1/4 the cost. Made from pure grains it is nourishing and healthful.

Keep that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O. Always no imitation.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND POWMEL SLICKER

The Best Saddle Coat.