IN THE STOCK MARKET

Trading Strong and Active in the Early Dealings.

Tremendous Sales, With Pronounced Advances, in the Railway List—The Industrial Quarter Not Conspicuous in the Initial Operations. Sharp Rise of St. Paul in London.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The market opened extremely strong and active, with tremendous dealings appearing in the railway list, in which quarter the most pronounced advances took place. Conspicuous features there were Missouri, Kansas and Texas, preferred, Southern Pacific, St. Paul, Northern Pacific, and the granger shares generally.

A revival of the reports of the so-called deal involving the St. Paul Company seemed to be largely effective in the course of that stock and of Northern Pacific. The steady absorption of Missouri, Kansas and Texas, which has been a feature of the market for the past week, continued, and resulted in the extremely sharp decline noted in that instance. Louisville and Nashville was also actively dealt in at advancing prices, and, in fact, there were no significant exceptions in the railway list to the general tendency.

The Erie and Reading issues came to the front again in today's market in further advances.

The local traction shares were not particularly active, but were firm, with Manhattan and Brooklyn Rapid Transit the features.

Among the specialties, Colorado Fuel and Iron was conspicuously strong, and Consolidated Gas was fairly active at a further advance.

Th industrial quarter was not particularly conspicuous in the early dealings, but a generally firm tone prevailed there also.

The London market for American stocks was shown in the early cables somewhat below yesterday's local closing level, St. Paul being an exception in a sharp rise. Foreign houses traded on both sides of the local market upon the opening of business.

New York Stock Market.

Corrected daily by W. B. Hibbs & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, 1419 F Street.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Clos.
Wire	40¾	41⅜	40⅜	41⅜
Wire, pfd	86½	86½	86½	86½
American Sugar	135¼	134½	133½	134⅜
American Tobacco	115	115	114	114
Atchison	45⅜	46⅛	45⅝	46⅛
Atchison, pfd	85	85½	84⅞	85½
B. & O.	88	88⅜	87⅞	88⅜
B. & O., pfd	86	86½	86	86
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	77⅞	78⅜	76⅝	78
Chesapeake & Ohio	39⅝	39⅝	33⅜	39⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	75¼	75½	74¼	75½
Chicago, B. & Q.	143	143½	142¾	143⅜
Chicago & Northwestern	172½	172⅞	172⅛	172⅞
C., M. & St. Paul	150¼	155⅝	150¼	155⅝
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	119⅝	121⅜	119⅝	121¼
Chicago & G. Western	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
C., I., & L.	46	46¼	45⅝	45⅝
Consolidated Gas	192¼	196⅝	192¼	194¾
Continental Tobacco	44⅜	44½	45¼	44⅝
Con. Tobacco, pfd	94	94¼	94	94½
Federal Steel	48¼	49½	48¼	49¼
Federal Steel, pfd	70½	70½	70⅛	70⅜
General Electric	188	188	188	188
Illinois Central	132	133	131½	132
Louisville & Nashville	89	88⅜	89	89⅞
Metropolitan Traction	162½	163½	162¼	162½
Manhattan Elevated	114⅜	116⅛	114⅜	116¼
Missouri Pacific	86⅞	89⅞	86¼	89⅞
M., K. & T., pfd	52⅝	54⅛	52⅝	53⅞
New Jersey Central	150	150	150	150
New York Central	142¼	142½	142	142
N. Y., O. & Western	31⅞	31⅞	31½	31¾
Northern Pacific	83	84	82½	83¾
Northern Pacific, pfd	85¼	85¼	85⅛	85¼
Pacific Mail	44	44	44	44
Penn. R. R.	145⅛	146	145	145¾
Peoples' Gas	99¼	99⅝	99	99¼
Reading	71⅞	71⅞	71⅜	71⅞
Southern Pacific	44	44¼	43⅞	44¼
Southern Railway	19⅞	20⅛	19½	20⅛
Southern Railway, pfd	70⅞	71½	70¼	71½
Texas Pacific	28⅜	28⅞	28	28
Tenn. Coal & Iron	57¼	57¼	57	57
Union Pacific	83¼	84	83⅛	84
Union Pacific, pfd	83	83½	83	83⅜
U. S. Leather	12⅞	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞
U. S. Leather, pfd	74	74¼	73⅞	74¼
U. S. Rubber	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	21¾
Wabash, pfd	28¼	28⅞	27⅞	28¼
Western Union Tel	83	83	83	83
Amalgamated Copper	88¼	89	88⅛	89
Erie	28⅞	29	28¼	29
Erie 1st pfd	63⅞	63⅞	63¼	63¼

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—Capital Traction 4's: $500@107 3-4; Metropolitan R. R. B's: 200@107; Columbia R. R. 6's: $2,000@121; U. S. Electric Light, certificate: $1,000@102; Washington Loan and Trust Co.: 10@165; American Security and Trust Co.: 10@225; Union Trust and Storage Co.: 3@107; Potomac Fire Insurance: 25@72, 55@71, 25@70; Riggs Fire Insurance Co.: $100@7 1-8, 100@7 1-4; Washington Gas: 5@62; Mergenthaler Linotype: 5@167, 36@166 1-2; 10@166 7-8, 57@166 3-4, 10@166 5-8, 20@166 1-4. After call—Union Trust and Storage: 18@107, 10@108, 20@109, 11@110; Washington Traction and Electric, 4 1-2's: $2,000@63; Lanston Monotype: 10@13.

GOVERNMENT BONDS	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 2's, R, 1900-30, Q. J.	105¼	106
U. S. 2's, C 1900-30 Q. J.	105¼	106
U. S. 3's, R. 1908, Q. F.	109⅜	110¼
U. S. 3's, R. 1908, R. C. P.	110¼	111¼
U. S. 4's, 1906, Q. J.	113⅞	114⅛
U. S. 4's, 1907, Q. J.	113⅞	114⅜
U. S. 4's, R. 1925	136⅛	137⅛
U. S. 4's, C. 1925	137½	138⅛
U. S. 5's R. 1904	110⅛	111⅛
U. S. 5's, C. 1904, Q. F.	111¼	112¼
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BONDS.		
Funding currency, 3.65's	123	
MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.		
Capital Traction R. R. 4's	107⅜	108
Wash. Trac. & Elec. Coll. 4½'s	63	65
Met. R. R. 5's, 1925	...	122½
Met. R. R. Cert. Indebtedness A	...	...
Met. R. R. Cert. Indebtedness B	107	...
Columbia R. R. 6's, 1914	120¼	...
Columbia R. R. 2d mort. 5's	107¼	110
City & Suburban R. R.	90	...
Anacostia & Potomac 5's	...	...
Wash. Gas. Co., ser. A, 6's, 1902-'27	110	120
Wash. Gas. Co., ser. B, 6's, 1901-'29	...	120
U. S. Elec. Light, Deb. Imp., 1907	102	...
U. S. Elec. Light, Cert. Indebt.	101	...
Ches. & Pot. Tel., Con. 5's	104¼	106
American Security & Trust 5's, 1905	100	...
Wash. Market Co., 1st 6's, 1892-1911, $7,000 retired annually	110	...
Wash. Mkt. Co., Imp. 6's, 1912-'27	...	...
Wash. Mkt. Co., ext. 6's, 1914-'27	...	...
Masonic Hall Ass'n 5's, C. 1908	105	...
American Graphophone, Deb. 5's	98	...
SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANIES.		
National Safe Deposit and	146	...
Wash. Loan and Trust	*164½	166
American Security and Trust	220	230
Washington Safe Deposit	71	...
Union Trust & Storage	106¼	108
NATIONAL BANK STOCKS.		
Bank of Washington	400	...
Metropolitan	675	...
Central	290	...
Farmers and Mechanics'	...	...
Second	165	...
Citizens'	150	...
Columbia	168	...
Capital	145	...
West End	116½	120
Traders'	130	...
Lincoln	115¼	116¾
RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Capital Traction	104¼	104¾
City & Suburban	...	...

"Our Old Friend."

"Several other articles have been tried now and then, but they are far away from the perfect satisfaction which we receive from our old friend 'Sozodont.'"

Two sizes; 75c and 25C

ANTISEPTIC

Sozodont

For the Teeth and Breath

Hall & Ruckel, Proprietors, N. Y. City.

INSURANCE STOCKS.		
Firemen	30	...
Franklin	40	...
Metropolitan	80	85
Corcoran	62	...
Potomac	69½	70½
Arlington	**26	30
German-American	200	...
National Union	9¼	11
Columbia	10½	...
Riggs	7⅛	7½
People's	5¾	6½
Commercial	4¾	5
Colonial	110	...
TITLE INSURANCE STOCKS.		
Real Estate Title	75	90
Columbia Title	*4½	5½
Washington Title	...	5
District Title	4½	...
TELEPHONE STOCKS.		
Chesapeake & Potomac	*70	...
GAS STOCKS.		
Washington Gas	*62	62½
Georgetown Gas	60	...
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.		
Mergenthaler Linotype	166½	166⅝
Lanston Monotype	...	13¼
American Graphophone	...	10⅛
American Graphophone, ptd	11	11½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	.10	.15
Washington Market	13	...
Norfolk & Washington	...	...
Lincoln Hall	...	...

*Ex-Dividend.
**New Stocks.

Chicago Grain and Provision Market.

Corrected daily by W. B. Hibbs & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, 1419 F Street.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Clos.
WHEAT—				
February	74⅜	75⅛	73⅝	75¼-⅜
May	77	77⅞	76⅝	77⅞
CORN—				
February	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
May	39½	39⅝	39¼-⅜	39½
OATS—				
February	...	...	...	...
May	25⅝	25¾	25¼-½	25⅝
PORK—				
May	13.95	13.97	13.90	13.97
LARD—				
February	...	...	...	...
May	7.45	7.47	7.45	7.45
RIBS—				
February	...	...	...	...
May	7.02	7.02	7.02	7.02

New York Cotton Market.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Clos.
March	9.36	9.37	9.35	9.35
May	9.29	9.32	9.29	9.29
July	9.27	9.28	9.26	9.26
August	8.97	8.97	8.95	8.95

BRADSTREET'S ON THE WEEK.

Trade Satisfactory, With Best Reports From the South and West.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Bradstreet's today says:

"Despite some irregularities in reports from different sections and industries, trade as a whole is of satisfactory volume for this time of year. Relatively, the best reports come from the Pacific Coast, the South, and Southwest, where spring demand is opening up well. Unseasonable weather in some sections, notably the East, has been a bar to activity in retail trade, but taken as a whole, the trade situation has many points of strength.

"Bank clearings and railroad earnings make very good comparisons with similar periods in preceding years, while business embarrassments are about normal. Special activity has been noted in some branches of the iron trade, and sentiment has been on the whole helped by a clearer view of the possibilites contained in the recent "war" talk. The quieting down of business abroad naturally points to some diminution of our export trade in the cruder forms of iron and steel, copper and lumber, but for finished products of these and other staples, the outlook is declared to be still satisfactory.

"Speculation is limited in nearly all lines of produce and in stocks, and it is probable that clearings returns at present give a clearer idea of actual business than for three months past. Prices show few important changes, the cereals being slightly higher, while hog products and coffee are lower, with dairy products weak. The general range of other values is, on the whole, steady, although some shading in the higher grades of wool has occurred.

"Gross railway earnings on sixty-one roads for the first two weeks of January aggregate $16,800,000, against 9.6 per cent a year ago. For November, net earnings of 133 roads show a gain of 2.1 per cent on a gain in gross receipts of 3.9 per cent.

"Business failures for the week number 281, against 290 last week, 252 in this week a year ago, 246 in 1899, 288 in 1898, and 226 in 1897."

DUN'S REVIEW OF TRADE.

Heavy Business in Manufactured Goods at Steady Prices.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Dun's review of today says:

"Rarely has there been more business in staples and in manufactured goods at practically unchanged prices than during the period since November 1. This week seems to have marked the climax of enormous dealings at figures which have become familiar.

"The heavy trade in pig iron at better prices, the larger distribution of dry goods at a firmer range of quotations, and the rush to secure prompt delivery of boots and shoes, all indicate that business may have escaped one of those weary readjustments of prices which have often proved so trying in recent years. Jobbing trade in the interior is good, and collections continue excellent.

"Bank clearings at New York gain 52.1 per cent over 1900 and 1.3 per cent over 1899 for the week, while at leading cities outside New York there is a gain of 9.9 per cent over 1900 and 3.4 per cent over 1899. Railroad earnings thus far reported for January show a gain of 11.4 per cent over last year and 24.6 per cent over 1899.

"After a week of quiet conditions, partly due to uncertainty regarding competition among leading interests, the iron and steel industry has taken another long stride forward. The feature was enormous buying of pig iron at an advance to $13.25 at Pittsburg. Further improvement is seen in footwear, and manufacturers are receiving ample orders. Some shops have contracts that ensure active operations until May and nearly all have orders ahead for more than a month. Prices are unchanged, except that in the exceptional cases where small advances were reported last week, there has probably been a return to old figures.

"It is difficult to find encouraging features in the wool situation. Sales for the week at the three chief Eastern cities were a million pounds smaller than in the preceding week, and in four weeks the aggregate is only 13,275,700 pounds, against 21,504,700 last year.

"Staple products have moved within narrow limits, little attention being given to widely varying estimates from Argentina or reports of damage in the Northwest through insufficient snow. Despite the advance in prices over those prevailing a year ago, exports of wheat, including flour, from Atlantic ports for the week were 2,568,818 bushels, against 1,664,149 last year, and of corn 3,472,614 bushels, against 6,697,607 in 1900. Cotton maintained the advance above 10 cents, but port receipts did not fall off, as predicted, and final returns of British exports of yarn in 1900 proved to be 30 per cent smaller than in 1899, while of cloth the reduction amounted to 400,000,000 yards.

"The return flow of money from the country is still the feature of the financial situation, and banks here receive advices daily of large amounts lying idle with Western correspondents. Stocks were less active, and rumors about the relations of leading steel companies were chiefly responsible for a reactionary tendency. The death of the Queen exerted but temporary influence. Exchange moved in irregular fashion.

"Foreign trade at New York, for three weeks of January, was less satisfactory. Exports for the last two weeks were heavy, but compared with a liberal movement last year and for the month, the loss is $3,015,765. On the other hand, imports show an increase of $3,254,832.

"Failures for the week were 306 in the United States against 231 last year, and 46 in Canada, against 38 last year."

A YEAR'S PIG IRON OUTPUT

The Product of 1900 Nearly 14,000,000 Gross Tons.

A Slight Increase Over That of 1899, and the Largest on Record—The Statistics Issued by the American Iron and Steel Association—Statement Concerning the Unsold Stocks

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—An advance sheet of the bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association gives the total production of all kinds of pig iron in 1900 as 13,189,242 gross tons, as compared with 13,620,703 tons in 1899, 11,773,934 tons in 1898, and 9,652,680 tons in 1897.

The production in 1900 was thus 168,539 tons greater than in 1899. The production of pig iron in the second half of 1899 and the first of 1900 aggregated 14,974,105 tons, or almost 15,000,000 tons. There was a decline in production in the second half of 1900 as compared with the first half of 1,495,896 tons.

The production of Bessemer pig iron in 1900 was 7,943,452 gross tons, against 8,202,778 tons in 1899. That of basic pig iron, all made with coke or mixed anthracite and coke, was 1,072,376 tons, against 985,033 tons in 1899; spiegeleisen and ferromanganese, 255,977 tons, against 219,768 tons in 1899, and of charcoal pig iron 339,874 tons, against 284,766 tons in 1899.

The statistics of unsold stocks, as gathered by the association, do not include pig iron sold and not removed from the furnace bank, or in the hands of creditors, or manufactured by rolling mill owners for their own use, or in the hands of consumers. The stocks which were unsold in the hands of manufacturers or their agents on December 31, 1900, amounted to 442,370 tons, against 63,429 tons on December 31, 1899, and 338,053 tons on June 30, 1900. Included in the unsold stocks were 12,750 tons in the yards of the American Pig Iron Storage Warrant Company still under the control of the makers. The part in these yards not under their control amounting to 3,650 tons, which quantity added to the 442,370 tons above mentioned, make a total of 446,020 tons, which were on the market at that date, against a similar total of 68,309 tons on December 31, 1899, and 342,907 tons on June 30, 1900. The total stocks in the above-named warrant yards on December 31, 1900, amounted to 16,400 tons, against 4,900 tons on December 31, 1899, and 5,800 tons on June 30, 1900.

The whole number of furnaces in blast on December 31, 1900, was 232, against 289 on December 31, 1899, and 283 on June 30, 1900.

THE PARENTAL NICKNAME.

Vicissitudes of "Papa," "Mamma," "Daddy," and "Governor."

(From the London Globe.)

In our own country "papa" and "mamma" have been in familiar use for some 300 years at least. They probably reached us from Italy, where their use was of much older date. Dante uses "mamma" in the "Purgatorio." Words of this kind are often in common and familiar use long before they find their way into the written language of books, so that it would not be easy to say when "papa" and "mamma" were first heard among us, but one of the earliest literary traces of their use is to be found in Lyly's 'Euphues" (1579), an Italian story crammed with curious verbal absurdities, for the most part copied or imitated from the Italian fashions and affectations of the day. From that time instances of the use of one or the other of the words, or of both, are fairly common in literature.

Another familiar and childish variant is "dad" or "daddy." "Dad," or "tad" as the earlier form is, is a pure Welsh word, and is of great antiquity. The Lord's Prayer begins in Welsh with the words "Ein Tad," or "Ein Dad," the first word of the phrase meaning "Our." "Dad," with its derivatives "daddy" and "dada," has long been familiar in the mouths of English children. Like "pap," it was doubtless in use many years before literature took note of it; still, it is found more than two centuries ago in a burlesque poem attacking James II. The doggerel contains both "dad" and "dada." Dryden, too, in a translation of the twenty-seventh Idyll of Theocritus has the line

But Mam and Dad are pretty names to hear.

There are curious differences in the present day pronunciation of both "dada" and "papa." In the country and country town districts, for instance, of Northeast Ireland, children of the poorer and less educated classes all say "dada," with the accent on the second syllable. This is true also of some of the eastern Irish counties, Kilkenny and others, and the same pronunciation is common in South Lancashire and South Wales, and in Durham. Papa, again, becomes "papa" in Cheshire, where "mamma" is also accented on the first syllable. If we go to the United States, variations in the pronunciation of "papa" may be found in almost every State. Perhaps the commonest forms are "popa" and "momma." In Indiana, the "Hoosier" State, the most familiar is the very absurd "popsy." The maternal correlative, however, is not "mopsy," though it is hard to say why this has not followed as a matter of course.

The social vicissitudes of "papa" and "mamma" among ourselves have been curious. Their use was formerly entirely restricted to the upper classes; but they gradually filtered downward till people of a class which, sixty or seventy years ago, had probably never heard the words, or, at all events, had never dreamed of using them, taught their children to say "papa" and "mamma," as being more "genteel" than fathers and mother, or daddy and mammy. When the change was effected, the upper classes reverted to father and mother, and left their imitators to the enjoyment of the ancient baby words. George III, a hundred and forty years ago, addressed his mother as "mamma;" but royalty does not affect that mode of speech today.

Children of a larger growth have other equivalents for father and mother. Boys who think that they are too big to use the tender sounding names which were familiar to their infancy talk of the "pater" and the "mater," "Governor" is another colloquial variant which has little to recommend it.

Sam Weller addresed his father by that name, but Sam had quite a varied selection of epithets for his revered parent. He addresses him as "old fellow" and "old codger," and announces him to Mr. Pickwick as the "old 'un." When the old gentleman, muffled in ample shawls, makes his appearance, Sam is taken by surprise. "Why, I wouldn't ha' believed it, sir," he cries. "It's the old 'un." "Old one," said Mr. Pickwick. "What old one?" "My father, sir," replied Mr. Weller. "How are you, my ancient?" With which beautiful ebullition of filial affection Mr. Weller made room on the seat beside him for the stout man, who advanced, pipe in mouth and pot in hand, to greet him.

A few shades worse than "governor" is "relieving officer"—a phrase affected by sons who look upon their fathers chiefly as the source of financial supply. There are other similar epithets in use, but they are neither attractive nor dignified. When daddy and mammy or papa and mamma are put aside as too childish, or are discarded for any other reason, there are no parental names which can for a moment compare with the simple, but dignified, plain, but beautiful, Anglo-Saxon words, father and mother.

For a Cold in the Head
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets.

ILLINOIS DIVORCE LAWS.

Weaknesses Pointed Out in Judge Gibbons' Report.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Judge Gibbons has sent to Chief Justice Carroll C. Boggs, of the State Supreme Bench, a communication in which he recommends numerous changes in existing laws and practices of the courts, founded on his experience as a judge in Cook county. The law requires judges of the State courts to make annual communications to the Supreme Court of apparent weaknesses in present laws and practices, and to suggest remedies.

Among other defects, Judge Gibbons pointed out weaknesses of the divorce laws as follows:

"Chicago is the mecca of all the mismated portion of the human family to seek solace in free love. If a man becomes dissatisfied with his wife for any cause, or the wife prefers another to her husband, he or she applies for a divorce without much danger of its being refused. The testimony of the party complaining, with slight corroborating evidence, is sufficient.

"I am not an alarmist, but I do say that our present system of divorce laws must necessarily result in debasement of public morals. The law of marriage and divorce, as it prevails here, is nothing less than legal concubinage. I should amend the law so as to permit absolute divorce only upon statutory grounds."

TRIAL OF GEORGE KERR.

The Date to Be Set at Paterson on February 11.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Prosecutor Eugene Emley, of Paterson, N. J., when seen today, said the date of the trial of George J. Kerr, the fourth of the men indicted for the murder of Jennie Bosschieter, October 19 last, by knockout drops, would be set for February 11. He said that the jury for the case would be drawn by Sheriff Stunton, Tuesday next.

Ex-Judge John J. Kerr, brother of the accused, and John Johnson, a prominent criminal lawyer of Paterson, will defend Kerr.

It is practically certain that no appeals will be taken in the cases of the three men convicted. They are congratulating one another on their luck in getting off so easily.

AGAINST WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

A Bill Introduced in the North Dakota Legislature.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 26.—Senator Lavayea has introduced a bill in the North Dakota Legislature which is aimed at woman suffrage, and there will be a vigorous lobby against it.

The bill provides that persons eligible to vote or hold school offices must be qualified electors under the general laws of the State. At present women are allowed to vote for and hold school offices in North Dakota. This bill would cut off from them that privilege, since they are not qualified electors under the general laws of the State.

DIAMOND SMUGGLER ILL.

Max J. Lasar May Not Outlive His Prison Term.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—A Buffalo despatch to the "Evening World" says that Max J. Lasar, known to detectives throughout the country as the king of diamond smugglers, may not outlive his six months' term in the Erie county jail.

It is with difficulty he eats at all and in addition to other troubles he is afflicted with asthma. Sleep is next to impossible and he is wasting away. His mind is affected and his body is racked with pain.

THE TRUNK MURDER MYSTERY.

New York Detectives Canvassing the Italian Quarter.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The clues in the green trunk mystery now centre around the "big block" in Cherry Street, between Catherine and Market Streets. More murders have been committed there than in any other block in the city.

The detectives are going through the section, making a house-to-house canvass, looking for an Italian who can furnish information regarding a fellow-countryman, who is suspected of complicity in the murder of Mayer Weisbard.

The family of the murdered man was left destitute. All the money the jewelry salesman had, about $30, was in his pockets when he was murdered.

TRAGEDY IN A DANCE HALL.

A Shooting Affray Ends a Burns Birthday Celebration.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 26.—While the celebration of Robert Burns' birthday was in progress at Blossburg at 2 o'clock this morning among the miners, a quarrel arose in a dance hall between Wofford Rich, a railrad man, and Frank Byrum, a miner, over the selection of dancing partners. J. D. McKibbons, a conductor of the Southern Railway, separated them, and it was believed the trouble was over.

The difficulty was renewed soon afterwards and shooting began, Byrum, it is said, firing first. A dozen shots were fired and when the smoke cleared away it was found that Rich was dead, shot through the heart, and that McKibbons was shot through the body and was dying. Byrum escaped.

Marriage Licenses.

Marriage licenses were issued today to Edward A. Somerville and Adelaide Peterson, both of New York city; John E. Trammel and Jane Johnson, both of this city.

The man tangled in the tape from the ticker is the type of the average business man. His business cares wrap him about like the coils of a constrictor and slowly crush out his life. The common sign of the business man's slavery is "weak stomach," the natural consequence of the rapid eating, the indigestible pastry, the coffee and pie or doughnuts, with which many a man stuffs his stomach under the name of "quick lunch." The quickest way back to a strong stomach and sound health is to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery until perfectly cured. It goes to the root of disease. It removes the cause of ill-health. It makes more blood and better blood, and this blood nourishes every organ in the body to the highest point of vigorous health.

"During the summer and fall of 1866," writes Chas. H. Sergeant, Esq., of Plain City, Madison Co., Ohio. "I became all 'run down,' nerves were out of order. I wrote to Dr. Pierce for advice. He said I had general debility, and advised Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and, thanks to you for your advice, I used six bottles; and since I stopped taking it about one year ago, I have not taken any medicine of any kind, and *have been able to work every day.* My appetite is good, I can eat three square meals a day, and I do not feel that miserable burning in the stomach after eating. My blood and nerves are in good shape, and, I am in good running order."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure biliousness.

LOW VITALITY,

weakness, and a lingering cough, which nearly always results from the Grippe, is helped by SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod Liver Oil. It is the natural remedy for those conditions. It will heal the inflammation of the bronchial tubes, give strength and vitality to the sufferers, and restore them to their usual health.

Send for trial bottle free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York

BOGUS VIEWS OF ANIMALS.

Zoos Made by Artists to Stand for Wildernesses.

(From the Philadelphia Post.)

One of the developments of the modern art of "faking" is the manufacture of bogus photographs of wild animals, which are supposed to have been taken under circumstances of extreme difficulty. In fact, no kind of photography is quite so difficult as this, because the beasts and birds of the forests must be approached very closely in order to make their portraits large enough on the plate.

It is all very easy, however, for the ingenius fakir, who makes his snap shots by daylight in a zoological park, the negatives or prints being afterward touched up in such away as to eliminate any suggestions of wire fences or other accessories of the outdoor menagerie. Having got his pictures, he labels them in a suitable manner, and writes an article to go with them, describing the extraordinary adventures and hairbreadth escapes which he encountered on a trip through the wilderness, during which the portraits of these "wild" and often ferocious creatures were taken.

Only a short time ago a fakir of this kind obtained from the superintendent of the New York Zoological Park a number of excellent snap shot pictures of animals in the collection there, which had been taken by the superintendent's own photographer. To supplement these he secured a number of other photographs, similar in character, from the Zoological Park in Washington. Then he exhibited the entire lot as having been taken out in the wilds. For example, a bear in the Zoological Park at Washington was located in the Maine woods, and a dear old Billy goat, beloved of Washington children, was described as desperate and wild.

With the pictures he gave a very exciting description of his experiences as an artist hunter in securing these marvelous snap shots.

This is only one form of the species of fraud that has become popular of late. One ingenious individual, who narrowly escaped prosecution awhile ago for counterfeiting rare eggs and selling the bogus specimens to museums and private collectors, has recently turned up with exquisitely lifelike photographs of birds, which in reality are produced by the help of stuffed specimens artistically attitudinized with wires.

THE ONLY ENGLISH POPE.

A Monument After Eight Hundred Years to Breakspeare.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

At last the only Englishman who ever sat on the Papal throne seems to be about to receive honor from his own countrymen, if not in his own country. The project is now on foot to erect a monument in St. Peter's to Nicholas Breakspeare, Adrian IV, which will be worthy of him and England. The only other Englishmen who have a monument in the Vatican Basilica are the two last Stuart pretenders, who were commemorated in marble by the great Canova, but the genii who guard the tomb offended the hypersensitive modesty of Leo XII, who had them draped.

The site for the new monument has not been mentioned, as the scheme is as yet only a scheme, started through the enterprise of Mr. Griselle, of Oxford, who hopes to raise sufficient funds among the English Catholics, especially those who are now on pilgrimage in Rome and those resident in the Eternal City. The design of the monument is already in existence, having been made centuries ago, and has waited all this time for some one to execute it. The Pontiff and ecclesiastical dignities look with great benevolence on this project, which really seems likely to be carried out.

Nicholas Breakspeare was a most interesting man. He was born of poor parents, in 1100, at Langley, near St. Albans, and, although he wished to enter an English monastery, the request was refused. He then went abroad and rose from honor to honor until, at the age of fifty-four, he was elected to the chair of St. Peter. It was he who conferred the sovereignty of Ireland upon England, and it was he who procured the execution of the celebrated Arnold of Brescia. To his account must be laid the beginning of the long and bitter feud of the Papacy with the house of Hohenstaufen. He had a personal struggle with Frederick Barbarossa—who refused to hold his stirrup for him to mount his horse—which resulted in a complete victory for the English Pope. In 1159, the quarrel having gathered volume, he was about to excommunicate Frederick, when he died, and Frederick thus escaped what, at that time, was almost a matter of life and death.

And this man, to whom emperors bowed, has had to wait 800 years for his monument.

ENGLAND'S NEW WARSHIPS.

Preparations for a Batch of 18,000-Ton Battleships.

(From the London Chronicle.)

Plans are now being prepared for a new batch of first-class battleships, that will out-Herod Herod in the matter of size. Hitherto we have kept our monsters of the deep down to 15,000 tons, as compared with 12,000 tons odd in the French, German, Russian, and United States navies. But France, in her latest ships, is going to 15,000 tons, and has talked of 18,000. The United States, which was once a partisan of "moderate dimensions," has gone up to 15,000 for her latest ships. On that displacement both nations have got more guns and armor than British designs provide. In order not to be left behind, and still to preserve various heavy fads deemed essential for British ships, our admiralty have decided to put on weight, and the new battleships, Queen and Prince of Wales, will be of 18,000 tons displacement.

The armament is not yet definitely settled, but it will consist of four 12-inch Mark IX, and probably eight 7.5-inch, ten 6-inch, and twenty or more 3-inch (12-pounders). The 7.5 is a new gun, of which a good deal has been heard for some time, though it has not hitherto appeared afloat. It used to be known as the 7¾-inch, its calibre being 7.7-inches. Its adoption now is of a somewhat half-hearted nature. Objections have been raised against it on the score of the weight of its projectile, 200 pounds, which is rather heavy for manual use. The recent vast improvements in armor—six inches of Krupp armor are equal to a foot of Harvey steel armor or eighteen inches of iron—have, however, rendered absolutely necessary a more powerful weapon than the convenient 100-pounder 6-inch. Two years ago it was practically decided to mount the 7.5-inch gun in all new ships, but for some unaccountable reason the decision hung fire.

A feature of the new ships is that, owing to their enormous bulk, they will, it is hoped, risk only comparatively small inconvenience from a torpedo. As that weapon can now be fired with accuracy at range of a mile or more the torpedo is a far more important weapon than it was four or five years ago. Submarines, too, are helping to make the torpedo a serious rival of the gun. Some measure of salvation lies in bulk, for the bigger the ship the more easily can systems of water tight compartments be amplified.

Have You Catarrh Taint?—Here's strong evidence of the quickness and sureness of that wonderful remedy, Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder: "For years I was a victim of Chronic Catarrh—tried many remedies, but no cure was effected until I had procured and used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. First application gave me instant relief, and in an incredibly short while I was absolutely cured."—James Headley, Dundee, N. Y. Fifty cents. Sold by F. S. Williams, Ninth and F Streets, Edmonds & Williams, Third Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.—4.

DISAPPEARED FROM HOME.

Police Asked to Look Out for an Illinois Man.

Major Sylvester has received a circular from L. P. Colleren, the Chief of the Chicago detective force, announcing the disappearance of Stewart N. Hodel from his home, in Streator, Ill., on January 27, and asking that a watch be kept for him, and that the Chicago police be notified if he is found.

He is described as being thirty-four years old; 5 feet 8 inches tall; 150 pounds in weight; light hair and complexion; smooth face, and light blue eyes. He has a marked defect in his right eye. When last seen he wore a black suit, light brown overcoat, and light Fedora hat with white band. For the past five years he has been employed as telegraph operator and agent for the Chicago and Alton Railroad.

CHILD KILLED WHILE PLAYING.

Six-Year-Old Dora Smith Run Over by a Wagon.

While playing in front of her home, 315 F Street northwest, about 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, Dora Smith, six years old, daughter of Henry Smith, a grocer, was run over by a huckster's wagon, driven by Robert F. Downs, and died while being taken to the hospital in the Emergency ambulance. Her chest was complete crushed.

Downs says that the little girl was playing on the sidewalk with several of her companions as he was coming slowly down the street, but without any warning she suddenly left the curb and ran under the feet of his horse before he could stop. He is held at No. 4 stationhouse to await the action of Coroner Nevitt.

REV. JOHN WHITFIELD DEAD.

Aided Phillips and Garrison in the Anti-Slavery Fight.

CHICAGO, Jan 26.—Rev. John Whitfield, Evanston's oldest citizen, died yesterday at the age of ninety-four. He was prominent in both England and this country in the early days of the last century as a leading Abolitionist and temperance advocate and was widely known among friends of the temperance cause as one of the organizers and members of the first anti-drink society in England, the Rechabites.

It was the fight against slavery that brought Mr. Whitfield to this country. He came to America in 1851, and settled in Massachusetts, where he added his influence to that of Wendell Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison in the anti-slavery agitation. He remov