BOYHOOD'S HAUNTS.

Ho! I'm going back to where
We were youngsters. Meet me there,
Dear old barefoot chum, and we
Will be as we used to be—
Lawless rangers up and down
The old creek beyond the town,
Little sunburnt gods at play,
Just as in that faraway
Water nymphs all unafraid,
Shall smile at us from the brink
Of the old mill race and wade
Tow'rd us as we kneeling, drink
At the spring our boyhood knew,
Pure and clear as morning dew,
And, as we are rising there,
Doubly dow'rd to hear and see,
We shall thus be made aware
Of eerie piping heard
High above the happy bird
In the hazel, and then we,
Just across the creek, shall see
((Hah, the goaty rascal!) Pan
Hoof it o'er the sloping green,
Mad with his own melody,
Aye, and (bless the beasty man)
Stamping from the grassy soil
Bruised scents of fleur-de-lis,
Boneset, mint and Pennyroyal.
—James Whitcomb Riley.

A LOVERS' QUARREL.

BOB JAMIESON stamped around his room, dropped his favorite pipe, said something unmentionable, and picked up his cap.

He paused for want of breath, his eyes flashing, his nostrils dilating—with calm contempt, it is to be supposed.

"No, my dear Dolly. I dare say you will be expecting me to come and apologize, and implore you to come out on the river with me, but you'll have to send for me first."

With which noble display of independence Robert Jamieson flung out of his room and down to the river, metaphorically patting himself on the way, and all the time dreading the blank in his life which he would feel as soon as his rage should cool down.

Dolly Parsons put on her prettiest white frock and a picturesque sun hat.

"If Mr. Jamieson calls, tell him I am out," she said to the maid. "I am going on the river.

She told herself this last piece of information was for the benefit of the servant, in case she required to know.

"When he comes and finds me gone he will be furious. I will take my canoe and stay out till quite late. I'd love to frighten him thoroughly."

Miss Parsons' bright, brown eyes flashed a little. A faint flush appeared on her pretty cheeks—it was a flush of anger, but it was eminently becoming. She looked maddeningly pretty as she sat in her canoe and paddled away upstream. It was a glorious afternoon, and the river was looking its best; but Dolly Parsons' eyes were not filled with appreciation of the beauty around her. She repeated to herself again and again the horrid things Bob had said.

"No, she would not forgive him for a long time; it would not do; the circumstances were too aggravated. He would be coming back expecting her to forgive everything—some girls must be so silly, but he would find she was made of different stuff."

And all the time she knew that she dared not let her anger cool, for a horrid, absorbing pain would fill her heart at once, and a wretched feeling of loneliness and depression, and she hated to this c[illegible] unhappy.

become [illegible] paddled on and on, until the other three cars were all left behind. She was very tired, but she would not stop. Her mind was made up on one point; she would frighten Bob Jamieson into an appreciation of her worth.

It was almost twilight when she turned to go home; the river seemed to have suddenly become lonely and depressing; the sun had gone down and a chill wind had sprung up. Dolly paddled fast and splashed the water over her pretty frock, and grew cross and miserable. She had quite expected Bob would have followed her to "make it up;" she had decided how long she would keep him in suspense, and how, at last, to forgive him.

A clock in the distance struck 7. Dolly paddled faster and faster, though she was so tired she hardly knew how to go on. She looked anxiously along, when swiftly around the bend she had just cleared shot another boat, close in her wake. It came so swiftly it was almost on her before the sound of the oars made her glance up; it came so close that her cry to "look ahead!" came too late.

She screamed with alarm and missed her stroke. The man in the other boat looked around with annoyance written on every feature, and then before he could back water, the impetus of his [illegible] stroke brought the nose of his boat [illegible] crash into the stern of her canoe, [illegible] and sank instantly.

"Bob! [illegible] Bob! Help!" But before the cry was past her lips Dolly had gone under.

"Great Scott! It's Dolly!"

In a second Bob had sprung into the water after her. A stupefied face rose above the surface and two hands struggling wildly to clutch something; then she sank again. In desperation Bob made a wild plunge down, and this time caught a bit of her sleeve. It was barely enough to support her by, but having got a hold he made the most of it and managed to keep her up until he could grasp her firmly, then by degrees he drew her to the bank, and in time managed to lift her into his boat, which fortunately had drifted to the bank. She was conscious again by that time, and he laid her in the boat and wrapped his coat about her. She was not really hurt, only overcome with the shock and weariness; but she looked a very piteous and forlorn little creature as she lay shivering in the bow while Bob pulled as quickly as he could to the boathouse. In spite, though of her plight, her draggled clothes and general discomfort, she did not feel as depressed as she had been before the plunge, nor did the world seem so utterly devoid of happiness.

"Bob," she said, after silently watching him for some moments. "Bob—why were you up the river so late?"

"Why were you?" answered Bob, not without embarrassment.

"Will you tell me if I tell you?"

"Yes," he said, his color heightening.

"Well, I was angry with you, and I wanted to—frighten you."

"You carried your scheme to perfection, dear."

"But, Bob, I didn't—oh, Bob," in a great state of consternation; "you can't think I fell in on purpose?"

"No, dear; I am quite convinced of that."

Dolly looked at him thoughtfully for a moment.

"Bob," she said, severely, "what do you mean?"

"Well," he answered with conviction, "young women don't put on their prettiest dress when they contemplate a dive."

Dolly had the grace to blush.

"My poor dress!" she said, dolefully; "and I was looking so nice when I started," she added, regretfully. "I must be a fearful fright now, though," with sudden consciousness. "Am I, Bob? Do I look very dreadful?"

"I have seen you looking better, darling."

Dolly's brow puckered again.

"Now tell me why you were up here so late."

Bob did not answer; he seemed deeply interested in something on the bank. —American Queen.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB, ELECTED PRESIDENT OF GREAT STEEL COMBINE.

From salesman in a country store at $5 a week to the presidency of the greatest steel-manufacturing concern in the world, with a salary unparalleled in the business world and about $50,000,000 in stocks and bonds, is the record of Charles M. Schwab, who is the head of the new $1,000,000,000 steel trust formed by J. Pierpont Morgan, Carnegie and others. And all this came with less than twenty years.

In Williamsburg, Blair County, Pa., Mr. Schwab was born Feb. 18, 1862. Ten years later the Schwab family moved to Loretto, on the crest of the Alleghany mountains, where "Charley" was sent to school to the Franciscan monks who have a college there. He fancied engineering and took a scientific course. At the age of 18 he left the institution to make his living and came to Braddock, where some friends from Loretto had located. He obtained employment in Dinkey's general store, which was not far from the Carnegie steel works.

Past the store on his way to and from the mills came Capt. William R. Jones, at the time general manager of the works. He stopped in the store to buy tobacco and noticed young Schwab. The latter seized the opportunity of acquaintance with Capt. Jones and the latter offered him a position.

In 1881 Schwab was made chief engineer and assistant manager of the Braddock furnaces and steel works, and held the place until 1887, when he was sent over to Homestead as superintendent. He was there when the first Homestead strike occurred in 1889.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB.

When John G. A. Leishman, at present minister to Turkey, resigned as president of the Carnegie Company in 1897 Mr. Schwab, who had been elected a member of the board of managers of the company the preceding year, was chosen president. At that time H. C. Frick was chairman of the board of directors and the active head of the company. When Frick left Mr. Schwab was given the chairman's duties. He filled them so successfully that when the business was reorganized last spring Schwab was elected president of the Carnegie Company, the capital stock of which had been increased to $160,000,000.

CLAIMS TO BE CHAMPION CHESS PLAYER OF OHIO.

Tiffin claims the champion chess player of Ohio. He recently won the title at the State tournament at Columbus. Julius C. Eppens is not a native Buckeye, although he was educated at Canal Dover, having removed to Ohio from Missouri, his place of nativity, when he was quite a youngster. His father—now deceased—was a German Evangelical minister and a good chess player himself. Young Eppens

JULIUS C. EPPENS.

learned the game while attending Wooster University in '96. He at once became a devoted student of the checkered board. He plays a system largely his own, and his successive victories are proof that it is a valuable one. He entered the newspaper business at Pittsburg, but decided to take up the law, and he is now studying at Tiffin. Ohio experts, who have seen Eppens at play, believe that he is a coming Pillsbury, and that he will win international honors some of these days.

PIPES SMOKED BY AZTECS.

Curious Specimens of Ancient Smokers' Articles from Central America.

The increasing commerce with Honduras and Nicaragua is bringing to this country many of the odd implements and curios of those lands. The Spanish population has a large admixture of Aztec or other aboriginal blood and preserves many of the implements as well as customs which prevailed in the time of the Montezumas. One of the queerest survivals in this regard is the long pipe, which is still employed in the rural districts of both republics. It is made from a shrub or a sapling which grows somewhat like the elder. The bush is cut down and the pith extracted from the stem, which is afterward peeled, polished, dried and painted with primary colors in barbaric style. The simplest form is a straight stem from three to six feet in length. A more expensive kind is made from a step with two terminal branches. This demands much more care in extracting the pith and enables the owner to offer a friend a mouthpiece on one branch while he is enjoying another upon a second. Three-stemmed sticks are also made, and, very rarely, four-stemmed ones. These are kept as curios rather than as useful articles and are supposed to have been employed upon especial occasions in the days of the Incas.

The bowl is of red clay, gray clay or sandstone and the mouthpiece may be of bone or horn or decorated silver and amber. The length of the stem causes the tobacco smoke to cool appreciably in its passage from the bowl to the lips and gives a taste almost as mild as that produced by the oriental nargile. The tobacco used with it is of a rich red-brown color, about intermediate in flavor and appearance between Virginia and Havana leaf. These pipes make very pretty ornaments for a mantel or for a wall, being much more pleasing to the eye than the "church warden" familiar to all smokers. They are strong and durable, but, unless oiled or varnished now and then, they are apt to split in a dry climate. Collectors make it a rule to oil them on the inside once a year.

Blaine's Wonderful Memory.

Speaker Henderson told a Washington Post reporter a good story of one of his initial experiences among public men in Washington. It was before he had been elected to Congress, probably twenty-five years ago.

Blaine was then Speaker. Naturally he was one of the statesmen that General Henderson much desired to meet, and the opportunity came of a morning, just as the Speaker was passing through the lobby on his way to the marble rostrum. The formal greetings were exchanged in a brief moment, and General Henderson was left to see the swinging doors close on the form of the Republican leader.

Six years later General Henderson again came to Washington, this time to get Iowa divided into two judicial districts. He put up at Wormley's, where Blaine also lived, it being in those days a fashionable and flourishing hostelry. A week or so after his arrival from Iowa, as General Henderson was entering the dining-room, he met Blaine, after having passed and repassed him many times. The Maine man grasped him cordially by the hand, called him by name and inquired about Iowa.

"I had heard of Speaker Blaine's wonderful faculty for remembering names," says General Henderson. "When I had seated myself at the table I beckoned to the head waiter.

"'Hasn't Mr. Blaine asked you my name?' I said to him. 'Now think hard and be sure of your answer.'

"'Yes, sah,' replied the waiter. 'He done called me ovah las' night an' asked yo' name an' all about yo'. I told him yo' was Mistah Henderson.'"

Brings Money on a Barrow.

Old George Todd made his regular visit to Syracuse, N. Y., one day last week. He walked into town pushing a wheelbarrow before him. The wheelbarrow was loaded with money, as were also Mr. Todd's coat and trousers. The old man, who is 80 years of age, has visited Syracuse regularly every year since 1870. He always comes loaded down with coin which he deposits in the Syracuse banks, having a large account with three of them. He claims to live in "Four Corners," Canada, and all the money he deposits is Canadian, so that he is apparently telling the truth. He dresses like a tramp, his ragged overcoat being pinned together at the top with a safety pin and his trousers fastened at the sides with twine. On his feet he wears felt boots surmounted with heavy felt boot legs. He talks to nobody in Syracuse except the bank officials, and after completing his business disappears as mysteriously as he comes, not to be seen again for another year.

GEO. W. TODD.

When a woman goes away on a visit, up to the time she reaches 60 her letters home indicate that the men are paying a great deal of attention to her, and her husband has cause to be jealous.

MUSKEGON AND MAN—WHO CLAIMS PART OF IT.

Muskegon, Mich., which has been brought into notice by the claim of former Judge James B. Bradwell of Chicago to some sixty-eight acres of business and residence property, is a thriving city of 25,000 inhabitants. The main portion of the city borders on the landlocked harbor of Lake Muskegon, and the total length of docks and slips is twenty-five miles. The port does the largest marine business of any on the west coast of Michigan. At the north entrance to the harbor there is a United States life-saving station and on the south point a lighthouse.

Lumber is still the principal industry, although there are other large interests. In summer the place is a resort of tourists. The city is laid out with asphalt and macadamized streets. The business district is well built up. There are two excellent hotels and many handsome homes. It is in this section that Judge Bradwell believes he has a large-sized claim.

Thirty-nine years ago the jurist says that he acquired from Stephen A. Cook and wife of New Jersey a deed conveying the land on which the principal part of Muskegon stands as cotenant with men named Brown and Trowbridge. He says that the deed was forgotten until recently, but that his interest has not lapsed, as the statute of limitations does not run against a cotenant. It is likely that a test case may be tried at an early date. It is estimated that over 200 property-owners and taxpayers of Muskegon are interested in the settling of the question of title to their holdings.

AROUND A BIG STATE

INTERESTING ITEMS OF LATE IOWA NEWS.

Protection from Fire Loss for the State—Medical Society Seeks Legislation—Indian Kills Himself—Convicted of Plotting Against Husband's Life.

Recent action on the part of the board of control denotes a change of policy for State buildings. The recent disastrous fires at Ames College and the State University are in all likelihood the cause of the change of front. Letters have been sent by the board of insurance companies and agencies with a view to ascertaining the rates obtainable on blanket policies for $200,000, $250,000 and $300,000. Such policies would be designed to protect the State against loss by fire on any of the buildings or personal property of the institutions under the board of control. The purpose of the board is to ascertain what method can be adopted for insuring the State buildings and what the rate will be and incorporate the facts in its report to the Legislature.

A Tama Indian Commits Suicide.

Winfield Scott, an Indian, committed suicide at the Toledo reservation by shooting himself with a shotgun. He was 19 years of age, married to a squaw of 17, and from writings he left it is supposed that domestic infelicity was the cause. Joseph Tesson, the interpreter, says this is the fifth case of suicide among his people since they located in Iowa about forty years ago. Scott, who was alone and had no light, sat upon his blanket which was spread upon the floor, put the butt of the gun against the foot of the cook stove, pointed the muzzle at his breast, kicked the trigged with his toe and fell over dead.

Evil in Criminals' Marriage.

The Tri-State Medical Society, composed of members from Iowa, Illinois and Missouri, closed one of the most important conventions of its history in Keokuk. The principal features of the gathering was the beginning of a movement for the enactment of strict marriage laws and for the unsexing of habitual criminals. A committee, composed of Dr. J. C. Murphy of St. Louis Dr. D. C. Brockman of Ottumwa and Dr. Frank P. Norbury of Galesburg, was appointed to present this matter to the legislatures of the respective States. The society will meet next year in Chicago.

Wife Sent to Penitentiary.

Mrs. Foster, convicted of complicity in the attempted murder of her husband at Algona, was sentenced by Judge Bailie to three years in the penitentiary at hard labor. Robinson clandestinely came upon Foster and shot him in the forehead. The wife made a confession while her husband was not expected to live, but when he recovered she was induced to plead not guilty and stood trial, her husband defending her.

A Suicide Near Colfax.

Thomas Kent, a farm hand employed by John Clippinger, two miles north of Colfax, committed suicide by hanging. When Mrs. Clippinger called the men to dinner Kent could not be found, and search was made at a barn, where he was found hanging from the rafter, having gotten upon a barrel to adjust the rope and then kicking it from under him.

Serious Fire at Farley.

Fire destroyed the building of John Arquit's stone quarry, a mile from Farley. There was no way to check the flames and all the buildings burned, the fire damaging the tools and much valuable machinery. The loss is placed at $5,000, insurance $4,000.

Tries to End His Life.

Ben Carmichael, secretary of the Davenport lodge of Princes of Iram, attempted suicide by shooting himself in the temple while in the Elks' lodge room. He was taken to St. Luke's hospital and may recover.

All Over the State.

State Center is being agitated for paying.

Glidden has voted for a water works system.

Marshalltown's humane society is now a reality.

Keokuk has arranged to hold a street fair Oct. 1 to 5.

A Boone woman has fallen heir to about $100,000.

Additional rural mail service is to be started at Indianola.

Clay County has voted for uniformity of school text books.

Two rural mail routes have been established at West Point.

Two enthusiastic good roads meetings were held at State Center.

A business men's association is being discussed in Marshalltown.

The Lutherans at Bode are installing a pipe organ in their church.

The city of Burlington's debt is now said to be less than $200,000.

H. H. Rice of Farragut was attacked and badly bitten by a mad dog.

If Albia will grant a franchise it will receive a water works system.

A new town named Gypsum City has been platted in Webster County.

The pupils of the high school at Chariton will issue a monthly magazine.

A coal company capitalized at $10,000 has been incorporated at Chariton.

Several new business blocks will be erected at Guthrie Center this summer.

The electric line between Creston and Winterset will be completed this season.

A new bank with a capital of $100,000 is about to be organized in Council Bluffs.

The contract has been awarded for the new $25,000 high school building in Waterloo.

E. Roe of Shenandoah lost between forty and fifty head of sheep by dogs getting into the pasture and killing them.

Harry T. Bickell, a brakeman of Clinton, was caught while making a coupling at Ames and his injuries may prove fatal.

Mrs. Ertzel Wilbur sued the city of Fort Dodge for damages through cutting down grade of street and was awarded $400.

While two lads at Drakesville were scuffling a revolver in the hands of one discharged, the bullet going through his hand.

John Strong was buried below a fall of slate in a mine at Doud and lived but a few hours after the accident.

An opera house meeting was held in Grinnell and plans adopted to erect a building to cost not less than $25,000.

Two young men in Dubuque found a woman's foot on an ash pile, but where it came from cannot be discovered.

Dan Hartzler, a painter of Burlington, was blown from a fast train, but landed in a puddle of water and escaped serious injury.

Fourteen cars loaded with merchandise on the K. & W. were derailed near Cambridge and immediately took fire and burned.

The School Board at Lovilit has dismissed the principal of the school there, but he refuses to accept the dismissal.

The sawmills at Davenport have started work, which is earlier than they have been able to commence for twenty years.

Miss Grace Terrill, a member of the senior class in the high school in Mason City, ruptured a blood vessel in her hand.

Mrs. Franz Boff of Kanawha died on a train near Alexander on her way to visit friends. Heart disease was the cause of death.

Conductor Denny Ward of the Northwestern was thrown from a moving train at Tama by a step giving way, and badly bruised.

Mrs. Wilbur Evans of Russell was found dead in bed.

The Council at Persia is experimenting with incandescent street lights.

Winterset has voted to grant a franchise for an interurban railroad.

Five rural delivery routes have been ordered established at Waterloo.

The women of Iowa Falls took a prominent part in the recent election.

The four regiments of the National Guard in this State are now complete.

Alden voted to grant a franchise to an electric light, heat and power company.

The cigar slot machines in Des Moines have been discontinued for the present.

S. M. Cole, a farmer near Chariton, suicided by shooting himself with a revolver.

A recent wind storm at De Soto damaged property to the extent of almost $1,000.

Henry Cody, a coal miner at Lehigh, has disappeared and foul play is suspected.

Fire at Prairie City completely destroyed the roller mills there. Loss about $12,000.

Miss Jennie Klingman of Waterloo was seriously scalded by the overturning of a boiler.

Frank Keeney, a lad of Avon, is said to have been kidnaped by two men in Des Moines.

A farmer at Agency lost two steers of hydrophobia. They were bitten by a mad dog.

Harold Hanson, a painter at Atlantic, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head.

Rev. Paul D. Gardner, the Presbyterian minister at Mediapolis, is dead at his home there.

Two 16-year-old Chariton lads are doing thirty days each in jail for stealing chickens.

A coal company with a capital of $30,000 has filed articles of incorporation at Mason City.

Henry A. Spencer, who was slashed with a razor in a fight in Des Moines, will recover.

The new M. E. Church at Toledo will be dedicated May 19 by D. R. I. Ives of Auburn, N. Y.

The Rock Island has secured the right of way for its new track between Brighton and Perlee.

Two Fort Dodge boys are in the toils for stealing parts of a soda fountain valued at $150.

A hospital is being erected in connection with the college at Jewell for the care of students.

The C., B. & Q. will begin at once ballasting its track between Mt. Pleasant and Galesburg.

Material is being unloaded for the construction of the interurban lines from Des Moines to Indianola.

W. D. McFarland of Des Moines, who was injured in a street car collision, is now out of danger.

A small mattress factory in Marshalltown was destroyed by fire, loss amounting to about $500.

Hudson, Lohrville and Rockwell City at a recent election refused to grant telephone franchises.

The town of Sheldahl, lying in Story, Polk and Boone counties, has increased its corporate limits.

Guthrie Center defeated the proposition to grant a twenty-year franchise to a gas lighting plant.

The heirs of Harrison Drake, who recently committed suicide near Oskaloosa, have been discovered.

David Waltz of Creston attempted suicide by drinking carbolic acid, but was frustrated by his wife.

The Council at Des Moines has appropriated $2,000 more for street cleaning purposes than last year.

Benton Harbour, a contractor at Oskaloosa, had a leg broken and was almost buried alive by a bank caving in.

Ross Bringman, a young man near Lovilia, was seriously wounded by a rock falling on him while cleaning out a well.

A man convicted in Mills County of soliciting orders for intoxicating liquors was sentenced to thirty days in the county jail.

The fifty-eighth annual meeting of the Denmark Association of Congregational churches will be held at Fairfield April 16 and 17.

Walter Hammond, Jr., a boy of Grinnell, was shot in the wrist while playing near where some students were shooting at a target.

A loafer who was attempting to start trouble in the depot at Albia was settled by the operator with the aid of the butt of a revolver.

Alfred Hibbard of Earlham lost an eye through the breaking of a hammer while employed by the Rock Island road, and has sued for $2,000 damages.

Petroleum in large quantities was discovered at Greenville. People are flocking to that locality in great numbers. This is the first oil discovery in Iowa.

The Illinois Central has established a corps of men at Waterloo who will visit and treat free of charge to owners hogs afflicted with cholera along their route.

An unknown fellow claiming to have lost a hand worked farmers near Fort Dodge. They made up a nice purse for him and he was later seen in a saloon with two whole hands.

Rev. Mr. Hodgeman, leader of a religious organization known as God's Worshipful Army, found a stick of dynamite in his hallway at Dubuque. It was evidently placed with the intention of blowing up his home. The perpetrator is unknown.

It has been discovered that even if Mrs. Sarah Good of Waterloo is guilty of killing her grandchild, as declared in the signed statement of her son, Reuben Good, made last week, she cannot be prosecuted because of the statute of limitations.

A. T. Davis, a prominent miller of Madrid, was killed while attempting to board a freight train the first station east of Slater on the Milwaukee road. Mr. Davis lost his hold while attempting to climb on the train and fell under the wheels, where he was crushed to death.

Miss Clara Stanchfield of Creston, who has been in San Francisco for several weeks awaiting the arrival of her affianced husband, Captain Warren Ickis of the Thirty-sixth regiment, will sail for Manila to become his bride. Capt. Ickis has decided to remain in the islands, where he is government title examiner.

Frank Burns, a notorious confidence man, has been arrested in Burlington by Illinois authorities.

John Krebs of Clinton had a team of horses and a carriage stolen last year, and has just recovered the vehicle and one horse in Memphis, Mo.

The Furniture Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest was organized at Davenport. Officers elected were: President, H. A. Gabrell, Clinton; secretary, G. W. Knostmar, Davenport; treasurer, C. B. Quick, Burlington. Several other Iowa cities were represented at the meeting, as were Grand Rapids, Minneapolis and Chicago. The next meeting will be held at Dubuque April 24.

The debris of the recent fire at the State University has been almost cleared away, and work will commence at once on a temporary building.

Orders have been received to cut down the expenses at the internal revenue office in Dubuque, which will mean the dismissal of a number of officials.

Fire broke out in the engine room of Pease Bros.' grain elevator at Adaza and in a few minutes had destroyed the entire elevator and contents. The loss is estimated at $5,000. The railway station was badly scorched and several windows were broken out, entailing a loss of several hundred dollars. The cause of the fire is unknown.

POLITICS OF THE DAY

INCREASED OUTGO PERMANENT.

The internal revenue receipts of the general government for February were $1,850,771 greater than for the same month last year. For the first two-thirds of the current fiscal year the receipts from this source were over $203,000,000, indicating a total for the year of about $304,000,000.

The indications are that the customs receipts will reach $240,000,000 this fiscal year and the receipts from miscellaneous sources $33,000,000. This would give a total income of $577,000,000 for the year from all sources, an increase of about $10,000,000 over last year.

Had no change been made in the "war" revenue law we might, perhaps, have looked for a like increase the coming year and a total revenue of $587,000,000, though treasury officials some time ago gave warning that the extreme limit of customs receipts under the existing law had been reached.

But Congress reduced the war taxes last session, cutting off revenue to the estimated amount of $40,000,000. The total income to the treasury next year, therefore, is not likely to exceed $547,000,000. Congress, however, appropriated much more than that, notwithstanding the failure of the river and harbor and ship subsidy grabs and the postponement of outlays on account of the transisthmian canal.

There would be a first-rate prospect for a deficit, therefore, but for the chance that it may not be necessary to spend all the money voted. The administration is much elated just now over Funston's latest exploit and is hoping that an army of minimum strength will suffice. If its hopes are realized there may be a saving of $40,000,000 in the military expenses. But we can tell better about that by and by.

Be that as it may, there will be no money to spare. More money is likely to be wanted when the next Congress takes care of rivers and harbors and begins to spend money on the transisthmian canal. The army is more than doubled at the least, and that permanently. The same and more is substantially true of the navy.

There is not going to be any return to the scale of expenditures to which we were accustomed and which we regarded as extravagant before the war with Spain. We have never yet had a war without a great permanent increase in expenditure. No exception to the rule is in sight. But we shall get used to it.—Chicago Chronicle.

Jealous of Funston.

About the only persons who appear to object to the appointment of Funston to be a brigadier general are the members of the bureaucracy at Washington. The objections which those persons urge are childish and their animus is plainly that of jealousy. The fact that he is not a West-Pointer is what sticks in their craw. They urge that he did not go about the business of capturing Aguinaldo in a scientific military spirit. The methods he used, these persons say, are not those to be found in Jomini's "Art of War" or Upton's "Tactics." We do not believe they were. Funston disregarded a good many things in accomplishing the capture of the head of the Filipino insurgents. Among those things of which he took no account were danger and red tape. He went about the task in the most unscientific manner and he deserves a court-martial. No doubt this is what he would get if some of the carpet soldiers had their way.—Chicago Chronicle.

Getting Ready for More Debt.

Hawaii when annexed to the United States was in debt nearly $5,000,000, not including about $750,000 due on account of the postal savings system of the islands. Under the terms of the resolution of annexation $4,000,000 of the debt and the postal system accounts are to be paid by the United States and the Treasury Department has already set about the task. By the end of the current fiscal year the Hawaiian debt will have been reduced to a trivial $600,000 or $700,000, and the speculative island financiers will have a clear basis for further schemes involving the issue of public obligations. —Philadelphia Record.

Why Mark Hanna Is Boss.

At the present time Mark Hanna is the very personification of Republicanism. He stands for the centralization of wealth and the unlimited license to classes in return for political favors. He is the champion of a foreign policy for the promotion of the international interests of the trusts. He is the defender of any sort of methods in politics that insure success in elections and for that reason he is worshiped by Republican politicians. He is running the machine and he will continue to run it.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

Result of Republican Control.

The natural and inevitable tendency to extravagance in Republican Legislatures, of which Maine affords a conspicuous example, is further illustrated in Nebraska. Last fall the Republicans "redeemed" that State and after ten weeks of control Nebraskans find their Legislature dominated by corporate interests and an era of extravagance inaugurated. A dispatch says that proposed appropriation for State expenses are already over $400,000 in excess of revenue from all sources.—Portland (Maine) Argus.

Million a Week for War.

The conquering British sought peace from Botha like folks who are deuced anxious for it. This is another of the oddities of war. The jingo papers in London now pretend to be very indignant because their side made the overtures and furiously they cry for "war to the bitter end." It's war to the bitter end all right at the rate of $1,000,000 a week and increased income taxes. —Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Making a Huge Demand.

The United States is going to make a claim on China of $25,000,000 on account of damage to the life and property of citizens of the United States during the recent troubles in Northern China. This amount is much smaller than the European nations will demand, but it is at least ten times as great as anybody in this country would think of presenting any nation that was not a helpless nation.—Hartford (Conn.) Times.

Interminable Naval Expense.

It is the history of all navy building in modern times that a ship has hardly been commissioned before it begins to be old style. The style in battleships changes almost as rapidly as in the cut of dress sleeves. The thicker and tougher armor is made the greater becomes the piercing power of projectiles. The two things constantly lap and overlap one another—offense growing as fast as defense is perfected. Hence the enormous expense, not so much of building a modern navy, but of keeping it up to date.—Des Moines Leader.

Sad Change in Three Years.

What a transformation scene three short years have brought about! Three years ago how we did execrate the cruel Spaniards for their tyranny and oppression and especially with what consuming wrath did we denounce the reconcentrado policy of "Butcher Weyler" for the subjugation of the Cubans —the policy of which President McKinley said: "It is not civilized warfare; it is extermination." And now, O irony of ironies! what do we see? Why, we see this same reconcentrado system applied in one of the Philippine islands by the government which denounced it.—Portland (Maine) Argus.

What Distinguishes a Democrat.

There are but few cases in which the two great parties occupy contradictory positions about the objects to be accomplished. In those cases the Democrat is always for the less authority, the stricter construction of the law, the greater liberty of the individual, for influence and time as against force. It is a method of thought, a philosophy of life, which distinguishes a Democrat from all others. A Democrat believes in himself and will not call on the government until his individual power is exhausted. A paternalist goes to the government at once. There you have it.—Milwaukee Journal.

Not the Greatest Blunder.

By paying $100,000 to Spain we now possess whatever title she may have had to Cagayan, Cibutu and the other islands in their group. How much it will cost us to get possession remains to be seen. We have paid this because of a blunder of our representatives who made the treaty of Paris and neglected to include these islands among those surrendered by Spain in consideration of the receipt from us of $20,000,000, but it was not so great a blunder as the payment of the larger sum.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Merit System Dead.

It looks more and more as if the old battle for the merit system will have to be fought all over again. President McKinley has revived the spoils theory to such an extent that he has to devote hours every day to the work of filling offices that are already filled and that, too, by Republicans. He is wearing himself out in the work of distributing spoils. If now there is to be further "loosening up" we shall see another unseemly rush of place hunters.—Indianapolis News.

Monopoly's Great Strides.

If ten years ago any man had been bold enough to suggest that four men would ever absolutely control practically the entire railroad system of the United States he would have been laughed at. If any man yet exists who has no fears, in view of the rapidity of the movement of consolidation in all departments of our industrial life, he is deliberately ignoring alarming developments patent to all.—Houston Post.

Tried to Prevent American Canal.

Strange as it may seem to genuine Americans, the history of the Hay-Pauncefoot abomination clearly shows that from the beginning of the negotiations the administration appeared as anxious as Lord Salisbury to tie this country's hands so that an American canal should be forever impossible. We do not learn that this attitude has changed. Doubtless it will greatly color the new negotiations which are now in their first stages.—Washington Times.

Uncle Sam Is Kept Busy.

Venezuela has apologized to us for bad treatment of one of our consuls. Morocco is about to pay what it owes and an effort will be made to get that slow customer, Turkey, to pay up. What with collecting debts and making people apologize Uncle Sam is kept busy even in times of peace.—Dallas News.

Mr. Griggs' Distinction.

Mr. Griggs will retire with the distinction of doing more than all the other Attorney Generals combined to advance monopoly interests. Mr. Knox, if he should want to, may find it very difficult to do even half as much for government favorites as his predecessor.—Johnstown (Pa.) Democrat.

Drinking from a Skull.

The parish minister of Torridon, in the northern county of Ross, Scotland, has just discovered that "shocking pagan rites" are being followed in the neighborhood of the town.

Many years ago a woman committed suicide by drowning herself in the Baigle River, near Torridon. The inhabitants refused to consent to the body being buried in the Annat churchyard on the plea that if the body was buried in view of Loch Torridon the fish would forsake the waters. The remains were consequently interred in unconsecrated ground about 100 yards from the cemetery, and there they now lie.

What this woman's grave has to do with "pagan rites" has still to be told, however. There is a local belief that epileptics will be cured of their trouble by drinking water from a certain pool out of the skull of a suicide. Such a skull has been kept hidden for many years under the surface soil of this grave, but whether it is the skull of the woman herself is not clear. Those suffering from epilepsy go to the grave in the dead of night, unearth the molding skull and drink out of it water of the pool already mentioned.

Case of Betwixt and Between.

Doctor—You ought to take that child into the country for several weeks every summer.

Mother—Oh, doctor, I'm sorry to say we are not rich enough.

Doctor—Well, then, have her sent by a fresh air fund.

Mother—But, doctor, we're not poor enough.—Fliegende Blaetter.

A Sudden Thing.

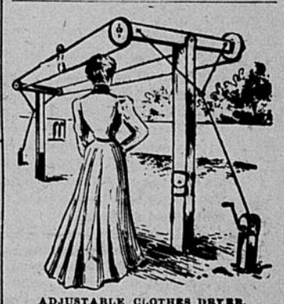
Strawber—It's wonderful how suddenly you can stop an automobile.

Singerly—Isn't it? I was twenty miles from home the other day and mine stopped so suddenly I had to walk home.

HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT

Keeps the Wash Off the Ground.

The housekeeper who has trouble with sagging clotheslines will appreciate the merits of the clothes dryer recently invented by Grant E. Hoover, of Freeport, Ill., as shown herewith. It has two great advantages over previous devices for this purpose, in that it can be lowered within easy reach of the laundress when hanging the clothes, and is then raised far enough above the ground to lift the washing out of reach of the dirt. It will be noticed that the uprights are jointed and pivoted near the base, with a windlass mounted on a short post at one end, to which a rope is attached. By releasing the ratchet and unwinding the rope a short distance, the posts tilt downward by their own weight until the line is conveniently low for hanging the wash, the weight of the posts and cross-pieces keeping the line taut meanwhile, or a coiled spring can be used to attach the opposite end of the dryer from the windlass to its posts. It is not necessary to walk from one end of the line to the other in hanging the clothes, as pulleys are provided, and arrangement may be made for



ADJUSTABLE CLOTHES DRYER.

hanging as many lines as desired. As soon as the wash is on the line the windlass is used to tighten the rope again, lifting the posts into a vertical position and maintaining the lines at their highest level.

A Wrinkle in Cooking Steak.

The proper way to cook a beefsteak is to broil it, but oftentimes it may happen that it is not convenient, and the steak must be fried. This may be done very satisfactorily if a little thought is given to the matter. Put an iron saucepan over the fire and let it become very hot; then rub the pan with a piece of butter and put in the steak and quickly brown one side; then turn it and brown the other side. This will keep in the juices. Cover the pan and cook the steak three minutes; again turn it and cook it three minutes longer. If the steak is not of extra thickness, the meat will be cooked sufficiently in that length of time. Place the steak on a hot platter, spread it with butter, season with salt and pepper and serve.

Cleaning.

There is nothing like kerosene oil for some sorts of cleaning. A much-used sewing machine, for instance, when it becomes gummy and sticky from dust and oil, needs to be gone over thoroughly. A flannel cloth and a little kerosene oil will do wonders in the way of renewing the youth and freshness of the machine. In applying any kind of polish to furniture, do not make the mistake of using too much. In most cases a little will go a long way. Do not put the oil or polish directly upon the wood. Rather put it on a cloth in strictly limited quantities. A soft woolen cloth, plenty of rubbing and a mixture of three tablespoonfuls of linseed oil with one tablespoonful of vinegar will make a mahogany table shine like a mirror.

Five O'Clock Tea Cakes.

Beat four eggs very light, whites and yolks together; add two cups of brown sugar, four bars of grated chocolate, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one of salt, the juice and grated rind of one lemon, two cups of chopped almonds; mix thoroughly, add two cups of sifted flour to two level teaspoonfuls of good baking powder; drop in tablespoonfuls on buttered pans; press a whole blanched almond in the center of each cake; bake in a slow oven until the cakes are crisp, about one-half hour; these cakes are delicious also served with brandied peaches or sliced oranges for luncheon or dessert.

Celery Soup.

A delicious soup, which has the further merit of being cheap and easily prepared. Enough for four people costs about ten cents. Take half a bunch of celery, using root and outer stalks, which are the strongest in flavor. Boil these about three-quarters of an hour with a little chopped onion. When soft, press it through a sieve and add a pint of milk. When about to boil, add a tablespoonful of flour and cook till it thickens, stirring all the time, and at the last add a tablespoonful of butter. Serve with croutons of bread or oyster crackers.

Carried Oysters.

Fry two or three slices of Spanish onion in plenty of butter, for five minutes or so, without letting the butter brown. Then take out the onion and stir in a little curry powder, or in the quantity you like. Add to this a half pint or so of good white stock. Let this boil well, and then thicken with a little flour braided with butter. Season with salt and pepper to taste. Meanwhile have blanched in a little tomato sauce a pint of oysters, and over these pour the curry sauce. Pour over toast and serve.

The Kitchen Furniture.

All the furniture and fittings of a kitchen should be of a substance which may be readily washed. The all-penetrating steam of cooking and the effluvia arising from the waste of vegetables, fruits and meats, though left standing but a few moments, require that the place in which culinary operations are carried on should be nonabsorbent, and the modern kitchen, with its glazed woodwork