

ATHLETICS IN GERMANY.

The Way the Young Emperor is Shocking the Schoolmasters.

The German boy, up to his 18th or 19th year, when he leaves school, is looked upon merely as a machine for grinding out Latin, Greek, and mathematics, writes Poutney Bigelow in Harper's Magazine. If he has in each week two or three hours devoted to gymnastic exercises he considers himself fortunate. It never enters his head that he should spend at least three hours a day in outdoor games of some kind.

His teachers hold up their hands in horror at the idea of devoting as much attention to the physical culture of their pupils as to the cramming of their minds with dead knowledge. Even my excellent German tutor, who fitted me for Yale, and who was himself a teacher of gymnastics, regarded it as monstrous that boys should spend two or three hours a day in playing football or rowing.

The whole professional caste of Germany, loyal as it is to the Hohenzollerns, regards this Emperor with ill-disguised suspicion, because of his desire that the German school-boy should be a vigorous typical creature as well as an educated one. The drudgery of the school-boy's life can scarcely be credited by one who has not lived it, and it is only because the Emperor has suffered under it that he is so strong an advocate for improvement.

The injury to health, which is the direct result of the unnatural life led by the German boy, has become strangely apparent in late years, through published statistics; but even without them the evils manifest themselves to impartial eyes in the difficulty of getting men of proper build to fill the ranks of the officer's corps.

If the War Department accomplishes nothing more than to bring pressure upon the academic bodies in this one direction, it will have justified its existence, and if the present Emperor should die having done nothing greater than to leave every school child the right to physical development as well as mental, he will have earned the gratitude of every mother and school child in the fatherland.

Paris Ragpickers.

With modern methods of street-cleaning it is becoming difficult for the ragpickers of Paris to live by their industry. The old-time ragpickers, with lantern in one hand, crook in the other, and basket on the back, are disappearing from Paris. They are original characters, as is shown by some of their odd expressions. Among themselves they are known as "Knights of the Crook," or "Philosophers." Sometimes a ragman is referred to as "Cupid," and his basket as "Cupid's quiver." The old ragpickers call the new ones "gobblers." The person who buys the rags is called "the Ogre," and his shop is "the mill." The basket of the ragman is called his "cab," and the basket of the woman ragpicker is called her "shawl."

When the ragpicker loses his crook he asks what has become of "number seven." It is customary to place the boxes of rubbish in the street only a little while before the rubbish carts go their rounds; for an hour, therefore, the ragpickers have to be very busy. They usually are divided into families, and each family has certain houses and streets which its members visit.

When they have filled their baskets and bags they place them in hand-carts and carry them away to "the mill."

Mailing a Book for One Cent.

I wonder how many people in Washington who handle the Congressional Record every day are aware that it enjoys a unique distinction in the matter of postage rates? I have certainly witnessed with my own eyes a hundred times the efforts of strangers in the city, who have bought a Record to send home, to get it properly weighed and stamped. Their trouble is thrown away. In the view of the postal laws a record is a Record, regardless of weight; and any Record will go to any part of the United States for one cent, no matter whether it is a big book containing an eight-hour speech by Senator George and a House debate over the pension question, or is boiled down to a single sheet, holding only the prayers of the two chaplains and a vote on two motions to adjourn.—Kate Field's Washington.

Aluminum Cooking Vessels.

One of the latest uses of aluminum is for cooking utensils. An expert of the metallurgical laboratory of Lehigh University says, after two years of actual experience, that in point of lightness, cleanliness, durability, and all-round adaptability, vessels of aluminum are the perfection of cooking utensils. He instances two boilers which have been in daily use for cooking all sorts of food, for preserving, stewing fruits, and like for two years, and are to-day as bright as new, and have not lost a fraction of weight. One weighs one pound twelve and one-half ounces and the other one pound eleven ounces.

Talking about McGlynn, Satollit, and ecclesiastical matters, when a communication to a newspaper is thrown into the waste basket is it not ex-communicated?

POPULISM AND SILVER.

SENATOR STEWART MAKES A PLEA TO THE POPULISTS.

And Senator Peffer Makes Reply—Stewart Wants the Populists to Abandon Their Platform—And Peffer Asks the Silver Men to Leave the Old Parties.

The Silver Knight, of Washington, D. C., recently published an open letter from Senator Stewart, in which he begs the Populists to make a bid for the silver party (?) vote by abandoning the Omaha platform. He asks for the opinions of Populists and others upon the course outlined. Many replies have been written by prominent Populists, nearly all agreeing that a union is desirable—but that the silver men must first declare their independence of the two old parties. Then they can meet the Populists in conference on an equal footing and help to make the platform.

We print herewith the editorial of Stewart and a letter from Senator Peffer which fairly represents the general Populist sentiment:

TO THE POPULIST PARTY.

"Every prominent candidate for the presidency in the two old parties is a goldite, showing, if any further showing were necessary, that both the old parties will adhere to the English gold standard and continue to labor for English commercial supremacy over the United States. All the energy of the gold combination is now directed to keeping the rank and file of the two old parties in line, an undertaking which will be impossible if the Populist party will concentrate the fight against gold monopoly and for monetary reform.

"The silver people and those who are in favor of financial reform are fully aware of the fact that the members of the Populist party are sound on that question. We know also that unless financial reform can be had that all other desirable reforms are as building a house upon a defective foundation, utterly worthless. Is it not better then for the Populist party to make a platform on which the friends of monetary reform may go with them, than to include all of the reforms desired by them in a platform which has heretofore and maybe hereafter drive many voters from them?

"If the Populists and monetary reformers should have a majority in congress and elect a president, they are not confined to the reforms mentioned in their platform, but if they have the power, all reforms desired can be carried out after monetary reform is accomplished. The Populists' duty is to confine themselves to monetary reforms upon which all can stand, and the silver people stand ready to go with them, shoulder to shoulder, into this fight. It is much easier to utilize a great party like the Populist party than to create a new one. Additional parties divide the strength of the monetary reformers. There are fully seventy-five per cent of the voters of America in favor of the money of the constitution, and believe in the use of both gold and silver. These should all go together and vote for some man whose character, record and reputation is a platform insuring that these reforms will be carried out to the best of his ability if elected. We all should unite and go together. In the union of those who wish monetary reform the gold cohorts cannot resist; if we divide, defeat is certain. What we need is victory. Will we go together? Let us hear from editors and friends of monetary reform, whether they favor a union of strength.—Silver Knight.

Senator Peffer's Letter.

"Washington, D. C., Oct. 21, 1895.—J. H. Turner, Washington, D. C.—Dear Sir: I have just read your letter of the 10th instant, asking my opinion 'as to the wisdom of the Populist party adopting the course outlined' in an editorial article which was published in the Silver Knight of October 10th, proposing a union of friends of monetary reform under the banner of the Populist party. "There can be no reasonable objection to such a union. It is the proper thing, the wise thing to do. I am most heartily in favor of it, and am quite sure every Populist is of the same mind. The Knight gives at least two good reasons why this coming together should take place at once. It says: 'All the energy of the gold combination is now directed at keeping the rank and file of the two old parties in line;' and it adds: 'The silver people and those who are in favor of financial reform are fully aware of the fact that the members of the Populist party are sound on that question.'

How true both these statements are, and they cover the whole ground. There is no mistaking the fact that the great leaders of both Democrat and Republican parties favor the single gold standard; and it is equally true that the only great party which is solidly and on principle opposed to them, is the Populist party. It is perfectly clear, therefore, that all "the silver people and friends of financial reform" ought to be with us now. They have neither sympathy nor friends anywhere else. The Populist party was formed for the express purpose of opposing the "gold combination" and every other combination that is robbing the people. We are absolutely unanimous on the silver question. There is no division among us on the general subject of monetary reform. We are the only party that from the beginning has made war on gold monometallism and all its long trail of evils. It is not only wise for all friends of silver and of financial reform to unite with the Populists, but it is imperatively necessary if we expect success.

But the Silver Knight hesitates because, as it thinks, the Populist party is cumbered with unnecessary issues,

and it suggests that we amend our platform by eliminating everything not directly related to the money question. Here are its own words: "The Populists' duty is to confine themselves to monetary reforms upon which all can stand," etc.

The Silver Knight would cut down our platform to the single issue of "monetary reform." It concedes that ours is the only party which advocates monetary reform, and truthfully says "it is much easier to utilize a great party like the Populist party than to create a new one," but because our platform contains provisions that the Knight does not approve, it doubts whether this most desirable union can be brought about. Here is a great party already numbering near two million voters, formed expressly to do, among other things, the very work the Knight has so much at heart, while the two old parties are united against us. But the Silver Knight is not ready to make any concessions in order to secure the aid of this great party. It would have us, with two million voters in our ranks and with everything in our platform and party beliefs that the "silver people" want, to drop the "other reforms" which we believe in and go to the country on the single issue of financial reform.

But the Knight's hopes will never be realized. While it is true, as everybody knows, that the money question has the first place in our platform, and we have uniformly treated it as our leading issue, and while it is probable that we shall continue to do so until success is attained, because that is where we are most strongly attacked, yet I do not believe the Populist party will drop any important feature from its declaration of principles. I do not think it ought to do so. We believe that in the rapidly growing monopoly of land lies one of the great dangers to the republic, and we believe further that the general subject of the public surveillance of public utilities, as commerce, mining, etc., as well as money, is matter of too much importance to be left untouched in our party creed.

The obstacles which the Silver Knight thinks it sees in the way of a union with us, which it so earnestly and wisely desires, are largely imaginary and can be easily overcome. The Omaha platform was prepared and adopted under peculiar circumstances. It was made by men representing many different bodies that had never worked together and that held different views concerning the sources from which our common troubles arose, and every one of them properly took part in the work of constructing the new party platform. The wonder is that so good a piece of work was done. Looking back at it from this distance, we can all see where it could have been improved if we then had the light we have now. Its phraseology might have been so put as to bring out more clearly and with less offense the leading principles involved. Some expressions could have been omitted because their substance is included in other sentences.

I believe that a single paragraph can now be prepared that will clearly set forth the great principle of popular rights underlying the populist creed; that its application to all the great departments of industry and government can be well stated in three or four planks of a platform; and that this can be done so as to add to the force of every vital proposition and yet get rid of reading, to which some even of our own members object, leaving the document one in which every sincere reformer will find the germ of his own belief.

It will be necessary, for other reasons, to revise our platform, not to restrict its scope or to limit its range, but in addition to expressing our views more clearly, to bring the party forward face to face with the present. A great deal is done now in four years. Important events crowd upon one another much faster than ever before. Executive interference with congressional proceedings is a new departure in our politics. Government by injunction was not thought of ten years ago. No president before 1893 would have dared to sell the public credit without specific authority of law and when there was plenty of money in the treasury to meet the lawful demands against it. The use of national troops in time of peace to quell disturbances in a great city without request of local or state authorities would have aroused universal indignation before the new regime was established.

And then, our methods of raising the national revenues grow more burdensome on the poor every year. Some way must be found to make the wealth of the country bear its just share of the public taxes. The income tax decisions are notice of the magnitude of the task before us. Populists must declare themselves on this subject anew, and executive and judicial usurpations must be treated with unglued hands. And with the growth of commerce our foreign relations are becoming more and more interesting. These and kindred matters will have to be considered by the resolution committee. The great present is too big to justify our party in ignoring any of its distinguishing features.

We want plainness, so that our principles shall receive the same constriction everywhere; and we want fitness in order to cover all that is or may be involved in our demands. When the "Carpenter's Son" undertook to apply fundamental principle of Christianity to the practical life of men, he put in two applications—love to God and love to man. The one great, basic principle underlying the movement which is culminating in the formation and growth of the populist party is the equality of human rights, and it has two general applications—first, to the rights of people as individual persons, and second, to the rights, powers and duties of the people as a whole, when organized in communities, states and nations. Populists want the people to protect their rights through the proper exercise of

functions imparted to them to official agencies, which, combined, form what we call government. We believe that the constitution of the United States, when properly interpreted, is sufficient, except possibly in one or two particulars, for all governmental purposes. Devoted to the objects for which the constitution was framed and adopted, we would form a more perfect union by restoring to the people their ancient prerogatives, and by making the government faithfully represent and execute the popular will; we would establish justice by treating men as equals, entitled equally to enjoy all benefits flowing from an honest administration of public affairs; we would insure domestic tranquility by securing to every man and woman that toll the full measure of what they earn; we would provide for the common defense by interesting every citizen in the ownership of his home; we would promote the general welfare by abolishing class privileges, and protecting the reserved rights of the people; and we would secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity by limiting the three great agencies of government—the congress, the president and the judges, to their legitimate and constitutional functions. And specially do we protest against the transfer of legislative power from congress where it belongs to the president of the United States, to the judges of courts and to private corporations.

Our party is an organized protest against the present policy of the national government with respect to land, to labor, to transportation, to banking, to our general financial policy, and to that system of class legislation, class interpretations of the laws and traditions of the people, and that partial and one-sided administration of justice which takes from the poor and gives to the rich.

Two objections are urged against the Populist platform—one relative to the "sub-treasury plan," the other to government ownership of railroads. There ought not to be any trouble on this account. Populists themselves are not agreed on either point, but they are agreed on the principle involved in both. The sub-treasury plan was evolved among cotton planters of the Southern states, whose only object was to get rid of exorbitant charges of bankers, merchants and warehouse men. If interest rates for the use of money are reduced to a proper level, as Populists demand, the sub-treasury plan will be superseded by "something better."

The railroad proposition has not received the unanimous approval of Populists, but they are agreed that the means of public transportation ought at all times to be held subject to public control and conducted in the interest of the people for whose convenience and benefit they were authorized and constructed. Populists do not believe in granting exclusive privileges to any private agency. It would be impracticable and lead to interminable complications for the government to condemn all the railroads now existing in the country and take possession of them and conduct their business; but it is quite practicable and proper—aye, indeed, it is necessary, that the people exercise such supervision over these great corporations as will secure the carriage of persons and property at reasonable rates of compensation.

All things considered, there is really nothing insurmountable in the Silver Knight's objections. On all the essentials of monetary reform it is in full accord with us. Its proper place is in our ranks. Every "silver man" ought to be fighting with us; for even if we had free silver coinage and nothing else, we should be no better off than we are now. The money power must be dethroned and class legislation must be stopped. The people must be placed in power. The work ahead of us is enormous, and the Populist party is here to do the work. We need the help of every friend of liberty, for the people's rights are at stake. Popular government is in peril. "Come over and help us." Respectfully, W. A. PEFFER.

A KANSAS ANARCHIST.

Who Wants War to "Teach the People Patriotism."

Eugene F. Ware, a lawyer in Topeka, told the high school students the other day that the United States needs a war, "and we ought to open it. In times of peace Socialism and Anarchy assail the flag. In times of war they don't."

This is a free country, and free speech is one of its blessings. It is a blessing not only because it helps to preserve liberty, but because its exercise often furnishes a great deal of amusement. People of sense will always be amused to see an anarchist proposing a remedy against socialism and anarchism. But all the same, Mr. Ware is a firebrand, and it was well that the Woman's Progressive Political League of Topeka took occasion to rebuke him. He should have chosen somewhere else to propound his absurd theory. Students of our high schools ought to be protected from such crankism.

The monarchs and politicians of Europe are supposed to entertain the view that a foreign war is a good thing because it prevents social discontent at home. It is a diabolical theory, which even the worst monarchist has been ashamed to openly advocate. That an American citizen should urge it before a lot of school children suggests that the gentleman in question may have been sun-struck during the late hot spell in St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

If a railroad company has a right to add a fictitious value to its capital for the purpose of making charges sufficient to pay dividends on the whole, it ought to be taxed for the full amount of its capitalization.

The republican party will probably be appointed as receiver for the gold-bug remains of the democratic wreck.

SMUGGLING WITH SNOWBALLS.

A Clever Ruse to Hoodwink the Customs Officials of Russia.

Until within recent years the Russian frontier on the German boundary was guarded in a surprisingly weak manner for a nation so completely under military rule as the czar's great empire. But now there is a strong cordon of garrisons only a few miles apart, and a careful patrol service between them. The chief duty of these garrisons is to prevent smuggling, and the introduction of nihilist literature into Russia. The duty is hard and monotonous, and the czar does not like to have his best trained and most effective regiments sent out along the boundary line.

For the most part these garrisons consist of young recruits from the eastern and central provinces of Russia. They are seldom expert soldiers, and the lax discipline they are under is further weakened by their excessive drinking. Their small pay is doled out to them twice a month, and every kopeck of it is immediately expended in vodka. After the vodka is gone they employ their spare time in making raids across the boundary line into the German farm yards to supplement their meager rations. Along the entire boundary line between these two countries there is a series of great open plains. Over these an icy east wind blows in winter, and the only way the soldiers can keep alive on their patrol is by the building of wood fires between the posts. Even then the patrols frequently have their limbs frozen in their monotonous marches to and fro. Hence it is not at all difficult to smuggle across the boundary, and, indeed, it is suspected that the soldiers often add to their small pay by making deals with the smugglers and turning their heads the other way when they pass by. Two very novel attempts were made last spring by the smuggling fraternity, both of which proved successful. In one case, late one night, a band of men in German began snowballing some villagers on Russian territory, and the Russians returned the attack. In the snowballs thrown from Germany, however, yards of fine Brussels lace were concealed. This method proved most successful, for even the secret police did not discover it, and the guard of the frontier certainly had no idea of what was going on. Quite as efficacious was the bringing of thousands of nihilist proclamations through Silesia under the very eyes of the garrison. These proclamations were in the hollow staves carried by a body of men who passed themselves off as pious pilgrims entering Russia on a sacred journey.

ENGAGEMENT TIME.

It Usually Has Many Terrors for the Bride's Family.

From the New York Sun: The daughter of a wealthy household in close neighborhood to Central park is engaged to be married, and the news of the engagement has been published. "We all wish it hadn't," says a paternalist, "because since it got out it has looked as though we would not be able to enjoy life or even to stay in town. The mail we receive and the people who try to get in to see my wife or myself are such as to cause consternation. Both the letters and the visitors come from tradesmen who would like to furnish flowers for the wedding or to cook the wedding supper (whether we were to have one or no), or to supply the china-ware or the cabs. They are from stationers who desire to print the cards, from engravers, from jewelers, from dressmakers and tailors and milliners, from caterers who will furnish waiters, napery, china, glass, plate—even a bridegroom if we run short, I imagine. The letters pile up beside my wife's plate every morning, and the most stylish engraved cards, bearing the names of men and women whom we never heard, are sent up to the distracted woman from the front door all day long. Interesting? Yes, very; especially the covert suggestion by a jeweler or two that if we desire to swell the display of wedding presents of gold or silver or jewels they can be had on hire."

CHILDREN DESTROY THISTLES.

Minnesota Scholars Engage in a Praiseworthy Work.

Minneapolis Journal: The children and various things in which they are concerned are now absorbing the attention of the Woman's Improvement league, as is quite natural, as the active membership is made up largely of mothers and teachers, and this is their common ground of special interest. Yesterday, at the meeting of the Young Men's Christian association, Miss Wertz, chairman of the committee for the destruction of the thistle, reported that thirty-two schools had been engaged in this work and had during the year destroyed 1,140,831, an average of twenty to each scholar. The prizes were awarded to the Douglas, Van Cleave, Corcoran, Prescott, and Clinton schools. Honorable mention was made of the Lyndale, Clay, Motley, Bryant, Greeley, Schiller, and Washington. The prizes will be pictures adapted to the grades, suitable for hanging in the school rooms. The urfow ordinance, which was appointed as the topic for discussion at the meeting was taken up quite at length. Mrs. Robert Pratt reported on the investigation which she had made at the request of the league. The ordinance is in use in sixteen towns of the state, and is most successfully operated in Stillwater, the largest town that has adopted it. The women passed a resolution indorsing it and pledging their support to an effort to get such an ordinance passed here. The matter of ascertaining the number of children who are not attending school was appointed a subject for the league meeting of next month.

A Practical Youth.

Old Bullion—What! You wish to marry my daughter? She is a mere schoolgirl yet.

Suitor—Yes, sir. I came early to avoid the rush.

"I amount to nothing," said a small stone as it rolled from its place in a dam. That night a town was flooded.

"I have never known Happiness," complained a discontented old man to his companion. "No," answered the companion, "you have never recognized me."

A man who had been an inmate of the Allegan county, Mich., poorhouse for forty-seven years died there last week at the age of 73 years.

Illinois has a population of 4,000,000. Indiana of 3,000,000. Illinois has 14, 234 miles of railroad, Indiana has 8, 360. Illinois assessed her railroads at \$157,743,026.

"You come too late," said a dying man to Glory. "I usually wait until after the funeral," answered Glory.

"I have read the Book of Life," said a conceited youth to his grandfather. "No; the contents are not on the cover," said the old man.

Love asked a woman how he could gain entrance into her heart. She told him to enter from the inside.

The Pearl Lumber Company, of Wambega, Ont., has a whistle on its sawmill that can be heard 40 miles.

The Boston Globe estimates that 8,000,000 quarts of baked beans are consumed in Boston every week.



It is a Pleasure

To recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all afflicted with blood or skin diseases. My blood was out of order, and I suffered for years from psoriasis. I tried several remedies without benefit. After taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla for two months I was restored to my former good health and feel like a different person. As a blood purifier I think Hood's Sarsaparilla has no equal." CHAS. L. COCKLEBEE, Irving, Illinois.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

World's Fair! HIGHEST AWARD.  
**IMPERIAL GRANUM**  
Always WINS HOSTS of FRIENDS wherever its Superior Merits become known. It is the Safest FOOD for Convalescents!  
Sold by DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE!  
John Craig & Sons, New York.

**BLOOD POISON**  
A SPECIALTY Primary, Secondary, Tertiary, or Hereditary BLOOD POISON permanently cured in 15 to 30 days. You can be treated at home for same price under same guarantee. If you prefer to come here we will contract to pay railroad fares and hotel bills, and no charge, if we fail to cure. If you have taken mercury, Jodine, potassium, and still have sores and pains in mucous patches in mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Itch or Erythema falling out, it is this Secondary BLOOD POISON we guarantee to cure. We solicit the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a cure we cannot cure. This disease has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians. \$500,000 capital behind our unconditional guarantee. Absolute proof sent sealed on application. Address COOK REMEDY CO., 307 Masonic Temple, CHICAGO, ILL. Cut out and send this advertisement.

A few Doses of **DR. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills** will relieve Pains in your Back, Sides, Muscles, Joints, Head, etc. and all Kidney Troubles; Rheumatism, Gout, Anemia, and other Blood Troubles, caused by sick kidneys.  
A few boxes will cure.  
All druggists, or mailed postpaid for 50c. per box. Write for pamphlet.  
HOBB'S MEDICINE CO., Chicago, San Francisco.

**VARICOCELE CURED OR Rupture and Piles NO PAIN.**  
No Pain or Cutting. Particulars Free. Address Dr. H. J. Whittier, 8th & Delaware, Kan. City, Mo.  
MINEIRA (For locating gold and silver ore, lead and copper veins, Tarns Good. For particulars address Mr. D. Vonzela, Box 2, Southington, Conn.)

**PISO'S CURE FOR CURS WITH ALL ELSE FAILS.**  
Dust Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. One in Time. Sold by Druggists.  
**CONSUMPTION**