GENERAL BROOKE'S CIVIL CABINET.

Two Members Have Been Named and Others Under Consideration.

MAXIMO GOMEZ TALKS SENSIBLY

He Says All Classes Should Co-operate Heartily With the United States Authorities—He is Not Suited for a High Office.

HAVANA, Jan. 13.—Two of the members of the cabinet of civil advisers which Governor General Brooke will form will be Senor Deming Mendez Capote, former Vice-President of the Cuban Revolutionary government, and now President of the Special Cuban Commission in Washington, and Dr. Jose Gonzaes Lanuza, a member of the Commission.

Dr. Lanuza wired from Washington today that he would probably be detained there for several days.

Seven or eight names are on the list of possibilities for the other two positions in the cabinet, among them Senor Pablo Desvernine and Senor Adolfo Vanze. Thus far only Havana men have been considered, but it seems desirable to make one selection from outside the capital.

CUBANS PLEASED.

General Ludlow's civil appointments announced last evening, to go into effect at noon to-morrow, please the Cubans, but the Spaniards feel that their element is inadequately represented.

General Maximo Gomez, who is still in the interior, continued to keep his programme before the people. It is in substance:

First—The island is not yet free and independent.

Second—Cubans and Spaniards should unite in making it so.

Third—All the inhabitants of the island should give the United States full credit and co-operate cheerfully for the present.

General Gomez has written to the principal Cuban commanders, instructing them to keep the Cubans, soldiers and civilians, from committing any outrage upon Spaniards and to aid in the arrest and punishment of any Cuban guilty of such an offense.

GOMEZ NOT AVAILABLE.

General Gomez is regarded by the United States military administration as scarcely suited to any high office. He is considered a soldier of fortune. His manners are of the camp and he is deficient in education, but he will be received with all possible courtesy if he comes to Havana, though it does not appear how he could become part of the civil administration, as the form of oath prepared for civil officials pledges allegiance to the military government of the United States in Cuba, obedience to all the orders of the military government, and conformity to all the existing laws, and such changes as may hereafter be made in them.

Advices from Matanzas city say that the last Spanish troops there embarked on board the transport San Francisco on Wednesday night. Captain-General Castellanos also boarded the transport. The city bells were rung, the band of the Twelfth New York Regiment played at the palace and there was a fireworks display. The Cubans carried General Pedro Betancourt into the palace on their shoulders and he addressed them from the balcony.

COURTESIES EXCHANGED.

Major-General Wilson, military governor of the Department of Matanzas and General Betancourt exchanged congratulations. General Wilson has already released seventy Spanish prisoners. Nineteen men of the Ninth Illinois volunteers had the measles when their regiment arrived here. The number is now forty-five. In the Second South Carolina, seven men are down with the mumps. In the Fourth Virginia Regiment, four have the measles and in the Third Nebraska Regiment, two men are suffering with scarlet fever. American notes and coin are selling at one per cent. premium over the regular rate of foreign exchange for Spanish and American gold.

To-morrow the court-martial will meet to try Private Joseph Buckley, Company E, Second Louisiana volunteers, for shooting and killing Private John D. Hughes of the same company, last Saturday at Camp Buena Viso. Buckley has been confined at Camp Quemados.

General Lee says if sentence of death is imposed Buckley will be hung not shot. The verdict of the court will in any event go to President McKinley to be approved or modified by him.

Revolution in Ecuador.

LIMA, PERU, via Galveston, January 13.—Cable advices received here to-day from General Rivadeneyra, in command of the insurgent forces in Ecuador, say:

"I am with a victorious army at Ibarra (fifty miles northeast of Quito). The forces of Alfaro (President of Ecuador) tried to retake the town, but were defeated, and I am now about to pursue them."

Deadlock in Dakota.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 13.—The deadlock in the Republican senatorial caucus continues. Two ballots were taken to-night without change, the last resulting Johnston, 29; Marshall, 11; Little, 9, Lamure, 9; McCumber, 8; Hanna, 8, and Cooper, 4. There is no likelihood now that a senator will be chosen in caucus.

Stoning Roberts.

What the Richmond clergy with so much missionary work standing undone right at their own doors, and with a two thousand mile stretch and six large populated States as broast works between, have to do with Utah's morality and the unseating of her representative in Congress, is as inexplicable as their authority is transcending.

Such actions at a time when everything else seems to be progressing, can only show that the religion of the day is coquetting to the same abominable mixture of Church and State, that caused the overthrow of the greatest ecclesiastical institution of history, and that its next principle virtue lies in attacking the sins of other people. As seen from a Bible standpoint the delegated duty of a church is as simple as is the grace of its beatitude. Its field being that of the community in which it is to operate, a branching out should not be considered until the last sinner in said community has been subdued or pronounced upon as an incurable; and then not to jump six States for another subject.—Alexandria Times.

New and Novel.

To afford the feet a firmer hold on the pedals of a bicycle a new device is formed of a flexible plate, to be attached to one side of the pedal, with a weight on the under side to hold it in place, the plate shaping itself to the foot and increasing its leverage by frictional contact with the shoe sole.

The lathing of buildings is done automatically by a new machine, which is mounted on vertical posts to slide on the wall, being equipped with lathways and nail holders, with a series of simultaneously-operated plungers at the rear of the nail holders, the machine being run by turning a crank wheel.

The second section of the National Edition of the "Musical Courier," issued Dec. 7, 1898, contains 220 pages of American musical matters and illustrations drawn from all quarters of the globe. This number, with other National Editions, constitutes a musical magazine of perpetual reference.

FROM LOWELL, MASS.

The Home of Hood's Sarsaparilla—A Wonderful Cure.

"A swelling as big as a large marble came under my tongue. Physicians said it was a semi-transparent tumor and must be operated upon. I felt I could not stand it, and as spring came began to take my favorite spring tonic, Hood's Sarsaparilla. The bunch gradually decreased and finally disappeared. I have had no sign of its return. I am glad to praise Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. H. M. COBURN, 8 Union St., Lowell, Mass. Get HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills cure Sick Headache. 25c.

VITUPERATION IS NOT EVIDENCE.

(Continued from First Page.)

plaints to me as my best reply. Even then I did not tell them all the facts which I had discovered by my own investigation.

A MATTER OF DUTY.

This inquiry was carried on quietly through the proper branches of the War Department, and was begun as a matter of duty by the commanding general after the receipt of an immense number of complaints. That investigation is still being prosecuted, and I still think, as I said before, that it would have been much better had the officers of the War Department, who had in charge the care and proper feeding of the soldiers been allowed to attend to these matters in their own way."

General Eagan, when seen to-day, had nothing to say. He regretted, he said, the newspaper notoriety which had already been involved. The controversy was not of his seeking, and he should decline to say anything further regarding it.

In the excitement created by this incident, the pending issue before the commission, the quality of the army beef, was well nigh lost sight of.

There were, however, two piquant additions to that part of the proceedings, one consisting of the testimony of General Wood, to the effect that no one who amounted to anything had made any complaint as to the rations, and the other a letter from Theodore Roosevelt, making complaint regarding the beef.

LETTER FROM ROOSEVELT.

Governor Roosevelt's letter was to General Miles, and is as follows:

"State of New York,
"Executive Chamber,
"Albany, January 9, 189.

"General Nelson A. Miles, Washington:

"My Dear General Miles,—I do not distinctly understand about this beef controversy, but possibly what I write may be of some use. The canned corned beef we found to be good. The so-called canned roast beef that was issued to us for travel rations, both on the transport and on the train and which we occasionally got even at the front, was practically worthless. Unless very hungry the men would not touch it, and even when suffering from lack of food they never ate a fifth of it. At the best it was tasteless; at the worst, it was nauseating. There was only a supply of beef (in the shape of quarters) which was put aboard our transport at Tampa. It was supposed to be fitted by some process to withstand tropical heat; it at once became putrid and smelt so that we had to dispose of it for fear of its creating disease. I think we threw it overboard. At any rate, it was condemned. The beef we got in Santiago—about the 24th or 25th of July—that is, after the siege had ended and when my brigade had been without fresh meat or vegetables for a month—was generally good. In that time the cavalry division was in a sickly condition. The fact that the meat ration was so bad as generally to be inedible caused very great hardship to my men and reduced their supply of food below what was necessary to keep them in proper condition.

"Very sincerely yours,
"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

EAGAN TALKS.

Commissary General Eagan consented to be interviewed to-night. When the subject of his testimony before the Investigating Commission was broached, General Eagan first made clear the fact, that he and he alone was responsible for the statements, both as to the facts and language.

"I had my own grievance," General Eagan said. "A terrible charge was brought against me. I was accused of cheating; I was accused of poisoning soldiers under the pretense of experiment. If it had not been for that charge I might not have spoken before the commission as I did. For three weeks I chafed under the charge of having poisoned soldiers under the pretense of experimenting with chemicals. If it had not been for this, probably I would not have used such language before the commission. Let those who criticise my language be placed in the same position in which I was placed. There is no gored bull but what feels the pain."

Mudlarks At New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—Forty-fourth day Crescent City Jockey Club's winter meeting. Weather showery; track muddy. Myosotis, Wilson and Bonadea were the wining favorites.

First race—selling, seven furlongs—Mizpah (5 to 1) first, Glenmoyne (8 to 2 and even) second, The Dragoon (50 to 1) third. Time, 1:31 1-2.

Second race—seven furlongs—Mysotis (2 to 1) first, Kilama (20 to 1 and 8 to 5) second, Bright Night (10 to 1) third. Time, 1:32 1-4.

Third race—mile and twenty yards—Wilson (8 to 5) first, Colonel Frank Waters (40 to 1 and 12 to 5) second, Henrica (8 to 1) third. Time, 1:47.

Fourth race—handicap, six furlongs—Klepper (16 to 5) first, Belle of Memphis (7 to 1 and 2 to 1) second, Lady Callahan (10 to 1) third. Time, 1:14.

Fifth race—one mile, twenty yards—Bonadea (even first, Albert S. (20 to 1 and 8 to 1) second, Hampden (52 to 1) third. Time, 1:47.

Bourgogne's Blame Fixed.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Damages and costs were yesterday awarded by the Admiralty Court to the British ship Cromartyshire in the suit of her owners against the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, upon evidence that the steamship La Bourgogne was entirely to blame for the disaster of July 4th last. On that occasion the two vessels collided in a dense fog near Sable Island, off the coast of Nova Scotia, and the crash resulted in the sinking of La Bourgogne and the loss of over five hundred lives.

The Court found that La Bourgogne was travelling at an excessive speed in the fog and must have ripped more than one of her thirteen bulkheads, which accounted for her sinking so rapidly.

It was further found that the Cromartyshire could not have rendered any more assistance than she did.

Rented by a Virginian.

LEETOWN, W. VA., Jan. 10.—Special.—The Roller Flour and Grist Mill, at Leetown, has been rented for the present year by Mr. Profit, of Albemarle county, Va.

Among the sick are Mr. Eugene Baker, of Leetown, and Mr. John P. Kearfott, of Kearneysville.

La grippe and pneumonia are prevailing, with some cases of scarlet fever.

Mr. Wm. Wilt, son of Mr. Henry Wilt, living near Summit Point, died in Baltimore, under an operation, recently. His remains were brought home yestrday and buried. Funeral from his father's home.

TO CURE COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c. Genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

SEVERE STORMS SWEEP EUROPE.

Wide-Spread Devastation Follows Their Track in England.

MUCH DAMAGE ON CONTINENT.

Vienna and Berlin Report Loss of Life and Property and Many Accidents. Many Coast Towns Have Suffered Severely.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Widespread devastation on land and sea has been the result of the storm that has raged during the past few days, and the aggregate losses of property are immense. This evening reports are gradually filtering through from the provinces, telling of dismantled houses, overflowing rivers, inundated streets and fields, buildings flooded, cattle and sheep drowned, railroads disorganized and disasters to life and limb from falling debris. London's parks and buildings have suffered heavily.

The Thames has overflowed along the upper reaches, with serious loss to the dwellers on the banks.

COAST TOWN SUFFER.

Most of the coast towns have suffered severely. Promenades have been swept by the sea and harbors and piers damaged. Parts of Southampton are under water, the schools were closed, and this evening the tide is overflowing all boundaries and threatening serious results.

In many parts of Portsmouth boats were employed in the main streets today to take the school children home.

Numerous small wrecks are reported, and all the life boats are kept exceedingly busy.

Three men who were returning from a funeral near Castle Island, Ireland, were lifted by the wind, hurled into a pit and killed. The channel steamers have had terrible experiences.

PASSING EASTWARD.

The gale appears to be passing in the direction of Russia. There is still many hours delay in the telegraphic communication from the continent, and it is feared that accounts of serious ravages there will be soon received.

A dispatch from Brest says that along the Finisterre coast a large quanity of wreckage has come ashore with carcasses of sheep and cattle, and it is believed that a large ship has foundered. Heavy damage is already reported from Ostend, Blankenboro, about nine miles west of Bruges and other coast towns.

ON THE CONTINENT.

VIENNA, Jan. 13.—A terrific gale has been raging here since early this morning, much damage has been done to property, and there have been many accidents.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 13.—The whole country around about has suffered considerable damage from the storm that has been raging for twelve hours. In this city a woman was killed this evening, and many other accidents are reported.

A JETTY DESTROYED.

DIEPPE, Jan. 14.—The destruction of the jetty here by the storm has blocked the channel with girders. The packet-boat from England, to connect here with the express for Paris, was unable to enter the harbor this evening, and was obliged to return to New Haven with her pasesngers.

Immense damage has been done to the Plage Gardens and Casino here, and at Pourville the gale has worked a similar injury, the beach being torn up and the valley flooded for an area of 30 kilometres. Ten chalets facing the sea have been destroyed, 40 bathing boxes washed away, and the Casino wrecked.

At Le Treport, sixteen miles northeast of Dieppe, the Casino was half carried out to sea, and many chalets have been damaged. The whole coast is strewn with debris.

STRANDED.

Luck in New York of a Young Englishman Who Wasn't Begun Properly.

The young Englishmen who get stranded in New York are apt to be in a helpless state. Young men come here from Ireland, France, and Germany with a pocket full of money and a desire to see the city before trying to make their fortune, and when they are through sightseeing and their capital has vanished they accept with philosophy the first employment that offers itself, and get along. It is different with the average young felow from England.

Often such young men belong to middle class families and are mere boys without trades. A few are hard workers, skilled mechanics, wood carvers, designers of and workers in ornamental metal work and the like. But the majority have failed to be of use in a mercantile house or a lawyer's office at home, and have ben shipped to the United States. So far as mere schooling goes they are fairly well educated. They have all some acomplishment—some can play a little on musical instruments, others can draw or paint, and most of them know something of one or two foreign languages. But they do not know enough to earn their bread, and they are helpless when they are thrown on their own resources. They come here with good clothes, money, and a superior air. They have their fling and come to the old, accustomed end. Penniless, they writs home for money or go to the British Consulate and St. George's Society, where they may get a little assistance. Some of them work their way acros on the cattle ships. Some of them go West in an endeavor to earn some kind of living. But most of them go to pieces, simply because they can't accommodate themselve to circumstances.

"New York's a big town, you know, but it is awfully new," said a young Englishman a few months ago to a New Yorker he knew slightly.

The New York man was polite enough not to laugh in the youngster's face, but he was tempted to do so. New York new? It wasn't half as new as this boy of twenty, with his loud clothes and grand air. The young fellow needed advice, but the New Yorker didn't give him any, for fortune would teach him a lesson in time. So the New Yorker turned aside with a smile and said nothing.

That was four months ago. The boy had then $750, which had been gathered together in England from relatives and friends, all of whom were anxious to give him a fair start in life. He could do several things fairly well, but he had an exaggerated idea of his abilities and he was very, very new. The four months passed, the $750 disappeared, and last week when his friend dropped in at a West Side pool-room he was attending to the tables and working twelve hours a day for six dollars a week.

"Why don't you leave the city?" he was asked. "Go West or anywhere you think a living can be made. You are over twenty, strong and clever, and you should be able to get along. This is no work for you and you should be ashamed to be doing it."

"True, too true," he replied, "but I'd be more ashamed to go back home to mother and the girls. I hear from them every week and write to them as often, and they think I'm doing finely. I might work my way over, of course, and I'm not afraid of the work, but I can't go home and face them. Really I'm fit for nothing in life. The man who keeps this place gave this job out of pity. I had spent a good deal of money in here and when I told him I was broke he put the rack in my hands and told me to go to work. Everybody gets along, but I can't. I'm of no use.

"It's to bad," his friend said. "Is there nothing you can do to get out of this?"

"Nothing," he replied, "and it's all my fault. My folks did their best for me, but I wasn't begun properly. I learned too much on one line and too little on another. There was a fellow who came across on the same boat, though he was down in the steerage and I in the cabin, a little—crippled chap, all pulled to one side. He's a blacksmith and forges fancy designs of his own by hand. I liked him and loaned him $10 when we landed, because he had only a little money. But he got along and he earns $150 a month now. He came here a week ago to pay back the money, and I—I'm earning $6 a week in a pool-room and deserve no better."

The New Yorker went home and went to bed. In the first uneasy sleep that precedes sometimes the real slumber he saw many miles away a little faithly group—a widowed mother and two young girls listening to the reading of a letter from the boy who was in a strange land making his fortune, as they confidently hoped. A street-car passing outside made the rails of the crossing ring, and he saw a little half-palsied smith hammering into iron that sold for gold the fancies of his brain. Then he slept and dreamed of a boy in a pool-room and of other things. There are many things indeed one can dream of. But one cannot live by dreaming, and one cannot chase fortune to the pot of gold that rests at the base of the rain-bow. He who knows how to work makes good in the end, and nothing short of death can stop his course.—New York Sun.

The Secret of the Boom of '99

Four-ninths of the bread-winners of the United States, according to the census of 1890, are in the agricultural class. Half that number, or about two-ninths earn a livelihood as artisans and mechanics. Heretofore, great prosperity in the United States has followed the production of great crops, with a high-priced market in which to dispose of them.

But now a new era dawns. A foreign market has been found at last, not only for the cereals and provisions of the agricultural sections, but also for the manufactured products of the thickly settled Eastern and Middle States. There have been times when, by reason of an extraordinary foreign demand for grain and provisions, the agricultural class in the West has been prospered, while the mechanic in the East has felt the want of work. Never before in the history of the country have we found ourselves under such favorable conditions as exist to-day, in reference to all classes of our bread-winners.

Do we realize that this $150,000,000 of gold paid us by foreign nations last year means an addition of just so much to our material wealth? If, by the accidental discovery of a new gold field in the United States, an output of $150,000,000 in a single year could be added to our supply of the precious metal, the country would be ablaze with excitement. The discovery of gold in California in 1849, at a critical juncture, turned the scales and gave us prosperity when adversity threatened. But the product of the California gold fields was as nothing compared with the amount of yellow metal that Europe is pouring into our coffers. While we are asking what we shall do with the surplus, Europe is wondering how it can continue to pay us for what it needs without dangerously depleting its gold reserves.—Leslie's Weekly.

The Original Department Store.

The old-fashioned country store, was, after all, the original "department store." The residents of our cities have often laughed when they have visited the leading store in a country village, because of the variety of articles offered for sale by the local tradesman. To the denizen of the city the selling of drugs and hardware, of flannels and flour, of pick-axes and peanuts, by the same dealer and in the same establishment, appeared to be most amusing. But now it has come to pass that the great department stores of our cities sell everything that the country store sells, and much more besides. For in the most modern of these great establishments one can not only furnish his house from top to bottom, kitchen and wine cellar included, but he can also have a tooth pulled, engage a servant, send a telegram, have his photograph taken, visit a picture gallery, and even a menagerie. And so the much-laughed-at countryman has taught the city merchant a lesson from which the latter is deriving handsome profits.—Leslie's Weekly.

RANGE OF THERMOMETER.

Following was the range of the thermometer at The Times office yesterday: 9 A. M., 28; 12 M., 36; 3 P. M., 34; 8 P. M., 38; 9 P. M., 33; 12 M., 36; average, 34 2-3.

$100 REWARD

will be paid for every package of Munyon's goods in my stock that is not genuine; 25c. remedies for 15c.; $1.00 Inhalers complete at 75c.

T. A. MILLER,
519 east Broad street.

DEATHS.

BULLOCK.—Died, at her residence, No. 18 east Jackson street, on Wednesday, January 11, 1899, at 6 P. M., Mrs. H. L. BULLOCK, widow of I. W. Bullock, of Caroline county, in the seventy-eighth year of her age.

Funeral yesterday morning at 10 o'clock from the above residence.

Interment at Shockoe Hill Cemetery.

EVANS.—Died, at 11:45 o'clock, January 11, 1899, SAMUEL H. EVANS, at his residence, No. 635 north Twenty-second street; aged sixty-five years.

Funeral will take place from Leigh-Street Baptist church TO-DAY at 3 P. M. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend without further notice.

CHRISTIAN.—Died, at his residence, in this city, on Thursday morning, January 12th, EDWARD D. CHRISTIAN, in the fifty-first year of his age.

His funeral will take place from St. Paul's church on SATURDAY, January 14th, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ELLIOTT.—Died, January 13th, at 1 o'clock, at the residence of her brother, Mr. John C. Walsh, Mrs. SARAH ELLIOTT.

Funeral services at St. John's church SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

Just a Cough

This is its story:
At first, a slight cough.
At last, a hemorrhage.
At first, easy to cure.
At last, extremely difficult.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

quickly conquers your hacking cough. There is no doubt about the cure now.

For over half a century Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has been curing colds and coughs and preventing consumption. Two sizes: $1.00; 50c.

Keep one of Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters over your lungs if you cough.

Write the Doctor.

If you have any complaint whatever, write the doctor freely about it. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost. Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

RETALIATION IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Each House Waiting for the Other to Begin Unseating.

A DEADLOCK SEEMS PROBABLE.

Owing to Multiplicity of Candidates and Consequent Division of Forces. Many Rumors of Combinations and Deals.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Jan. 13.—Everything is at a standstill to-night in the West West Virginia Legislature owing to the failure of the House to complete its organization, which is due to the contest over seats. The House was in session but an hour to-day and the Senate even less. The Republican Senate is waiting on the Democratic House, and it is said it will unlikely unseat three Democratic senators—Marcum, of Cabell; Ashby, of Kanawana, and Kidd, of Gilmer, if the Democratic House unseats Via and Brohard, the Republicans whose seats are contested.

The election of three senators mentioned was certified by the Secretary of State and there is no contest involved.

TIT FOR TAT.

If they are unseated it is conceded that it will be as retaliation. Once the unseating process begins there is no telling where it will end as the Democrats can do as they please in the House and the Republicans in the Senate. There are, however, more members of the House than of the Senate. The prospect of an early election of a senator is not bright.

New candidates are springing up and a deadlock seems probable, owing to the Republican division among the numerous candidates.

The latest rumor is that there is to be a combination between Commissioner Scott and Governor Atkinson, whereby the latter is to throw his strength to the former in return for support for appointment on the Federal bench.

ELKINS FOR SCOTT.

Another rumor is that Senator Elkins and others at Washington are interesting themselves in behalf of Internal Revenue Commissioner N. B. Scott.

All the other Republican senatorial candidates are still in the field. House refused to-day to notify the Senate that it was ready for business and adjourned.

It is thought that this programme will be continued for another week or more until all the contests are settled.

ENGINES OF WAR.

Some Unique Contrivances and Suggestions for Extermination of Spanish.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Special.—Mention has been made during the past eight or ten months of a few of the contrivances offered to the War Department by inventors who desired to facilitate military operations against Spain. But there were several hundred others which were not heard of beyond the office of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification. This board is composed of Major-General Nelson A. Miles, (president), Colonel Royal T. Frank, First Artillery; Colonel Peter C. Hains, Engineer Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel Frank H. Phipps, Ordnance Department; Joseph H. Outhwaite, civilian member, and First Lieutenant I. N. Lewis, Sixth Artillery, recorder.

The emanations of fertile brains brought to the attention of the board must have suggested the thought that war is the stepmother of invention, since no pressing necessity laid maternal claims to the multitude of devices submitted. Had the suggestions made been found practicable and adopted American arms would not have been content to race overland in armored cars, but would have soared with the birds or been equally at home with the deep sea fishes, as several clever geniuses had plans for sending submarine cars and boats scurrying along the bottom of the ocean. Had the latter been found feasible there is a possibility that a real naval battle might have been fought, as the Spanish navy certainly did have a way of getting to the bottom of things liquid.

But this is not all. Humanitarians and friends alike got in their suggestions as to how to make the shells effective. Substances with which to fill bombs ranged from asphyxiating gas, chloroform, snuff and cayenne pepper to electrical apparatus to electrocute the enemy. That must indeed have been a grotesque imagination which mentally pictured American soldiers charging a Spanish position and capturing it because the enemy with their faces buried in handkerchiefs were sneezing themselves to death; endeavoring to extract pepper and snuff from their eyes, or taking naps of more or less permanence after the explosion of a chloroform bomb. How utterly insignificant would be ten machine guns in the presence of one good, healthy snuff or pepper bomb!

One inventor can claim credit for being alone in having a powerful sun glass to be used in burning cities. Of course fiddles would be provided on all balloons on which to play as Nero is alleged to have done. "There'll be a hot time in the old town."

The favorite idea with those who wished to aid Uncle Sam was that he stood greatly in need of means to navigate the air. Sixteen persons offered as many solutions of the problem. Seven were referred to the chief signal officer and nine not recommended by the board.

A great many suggestions were made as to shells and among them seven persons would have used cayenne or red pepper or snuff to fill them. One thought chloroform just the thing, while another favored hydrogen gas, and two others, carbonic acid gas. Sulphite carbon only had one advocate. Ten had devices for filling shells, with "oil and other inflammable substances" and gasoline was specifically named by five more. One genius wanted to throw "lightning balls" into the ranks of the enemy, and two more wished to fill shells with devices to electrocute them. The worst of the lot, however, were three who would have used nitro-glycerine in bombs, one who favored frozen dynamite and another prussic acid. Two others offered glass pointed and explosive glass shells.

The perpetual motion crank, of course, bobbed up serenely, and offers were made to sell a canal, two submarine vessels, and a "disappearing war-ship." A "photographic return shell did not receive a recommendation.

Among the papers filed was one containing some comments on the transmission of power on the rays of the search-light.

Among the numerous other devices and suggestions were aerial blasting apparatus, an electric revolver; an armor plate, ball-bearing fort; portable breast works; coast defence by petroleum; naptha, &c.; projectiles for destroying barb-wire fences, catapults for throwing high explosives, and plans for the electrocution of an enemy.

SOUTHERN EGGS.

Something About Their Defects and Possibilities of Improvement.

The southern section of our egg producing country—say that lying south of the Ohio river and extending east to the Atlantic—possesses natural advantages for profitable egg raising peculiar to itself.

The season being so much earlier young chickens reach the laying age sooner than in more northerly latitudes, fowls recover earlier from the moulting process, and the machinery of egg production gets in working order under average weather conditions at a time when the total supply of fresh eggs in the country is naturally the smallest. But the egg industry of the south has never been developed to its proper conditions. The breeds of poultry found on most of the farms are small and receive no adequate care, so that the stock coming into collectors' hands average small and dirty. There has been some improvement of late years in this respect, and from a few shippers we now receive a quality of stock far superior to that of former years, but these are still exceptional. Moreover the practice of holding eggs by farmers from August and September in the effort to secure profits from the later advance in values is practiced in the south under less favorable conditions than in the north and west, and the quality of these country holdings which are mixed into the current collections during the late fall and early winter, is unusually poor.

November and December, and sometimes January (when the the winter is severe) are the months when southern egg men have their best opportunity. During this period new eggs are generally very scarce and our southern friends might develop their business so that their goods would occupy the leading place in nothern markets. This can only be done by introducing breeds of fowl which produce large eggs, by cultivating greater care of the flocks and providing laying quarters, which would insure cleanliness of the product, and by discouraging the holding of late summer and early fall eggs in farmer's hands.

South collectors can do much to institute these improvements. They have only to realize the difference in qualities themselves, provide themselves with candlers who can tell fresh eggs from old ones, and set their paying prices on a scale as to size, freshness and cleanliness. As soon as farmers found the returns for large, clean and fresh eggs markedly higher than for small or dirty or held lots they would if instructed by circular, etc., be induced to change and improve their methods.

That the thing can be accomplished by collectors is illustrated by a story told us by a large receiver this week. He was a year or two ago, receiving eggs from a southern shipper who sent to market a liberal quantity of very indifferent stock. The receiver wrote the shipper that he would pay the expenses of a trip to New York if he would come up and learn something about our market requirements. The shipper came. He examined eggs from other packers, saw the buyers coming to get eggs and heard their criticism and complaints, learned the relation of quality to value and went back home. Since then his goods have improved so much in quality and packing that they now command as high a price as any fresh western eggs arriving. This is an exceptional case but there is room for equal improvement in all southern sections.—New York Produce Review and American Creamery.

CHUCRH NOTICES.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—SERvices of worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. COOPER will preach. Bible school at 9:30 A. M. Young People's Union at 4 P. M. A cordial welcome given to all.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., conducted by the pastor, Rev. W. R. L. SMITH. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

GRACE-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH (Grace and Foushee streets), Rev. WILLIAM E. HATCHER, D. D., pastor.—Sunday school at 9:15 A. M. Preaching by the pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M. Young men's prayer meeting Friday at 8 P. M.

GROVE-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH (Grove avenue near Beech street), Rev. J. C. HIDEN, D. D., pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:15 A. M. Pastor's Bible lecture from 10 to 10:30 A. M. in main audience room.

EAST END BAPTIST CHURCH (CORner Twenty-eighth and R streets), J. T. TUCKER, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Preaching by pastor at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:45.

HASKER-MEMORIAL M. E. CHURCH (Q street between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth), Rev. L. C. SHEARER, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Preaching by the pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Epworth League at 7 P. M. Wednesday night services at 8 o'clock.

HIGHLAND PARK METHODIST church, Rev. EDGAR A. POTTS, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by pastor. Regular Wednesday evening services.

LAUREL-STREET M. E. CHURCH, South (corner Laurel and Albemarle streets), Rev. R. FINLEY GAYLE, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Preaching by the pastor at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Junior Epworth League at 3:30 P. M. Senior Epworth League Friday at 7:15 P. M. Regular mid-week service on Wednesday nights at 8 o'clock. A cordial welcome to all.

CLAY-STREET M. E. CHURCH, South (corner Clay and Adams streets), Rev. EUGENE H. RAWLINGS, pastor.—Sabbath school at 9:15 A. M. Preaching at 11 A. M.; subject, "God's Holiness our Comfort and our Admonition." 8 P. M., subject, "The Poor Man's Greatest Need." second in a series of sermons to the unsaved. Official meeting Monday at 8 P. M. Class meeting Tuesday at 7:45 P. M. Mid-week prayer service Wednesday at 8 P. M. Epworth League devotional meeting Friday at 8 P. M.

BROAD-STREET METHODIST church (corner of Broad and Tenth streets), Rev. W. G. STARR, D. D., pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. R. T. WILSON, presiding elder. At 8 P. M., by Rev. W. W. MOORE, D. D., LL. D., president of Union Theological Seminary. A cordial welcome to all.

CENTENARY METHODIST EPISCOpal church, South (Grace street between Fourth and Fifth), Rev. W. V. TUDOR, D. D., pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the pastor. Subject at night, "The Spirit in Christianity."

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH (CORNER of Twentieth and Broad streets), Rev. J. T. MASTIN, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:15 A. M. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the pastor. Epworth League at 4 P. M. Wednesday night prayer meeting at 8 o'clock. A cordial welcome to all.

PARK-PLACE M. E. CHURCH (CORner Pine and west Franklin streets), Rev. THOS. N. POTTS, Ph. D., D. D., pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., conducted by pastor. A cordial welcome to all that attend.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST church. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the pastor, Rev. GEORGE E. BOOKER, Jr. Epworth League at 7:15 P. M. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

EPWORTH M. E. CHURCH (CORNER Washington and Winder Sts.), Rev. JOS. G. LENNON, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:15 A. M. Preaching at 11 A. M. and at night by the pastor. Wednesday night class at 8 P. M. Young men's prayer meeting Saturday night at 8 P. M. A cordial welcome to all.

ST. JAMES M. E. CHURCH (TWENty-ninth and Marshall streets).—Rev. W. B. BEAUCHAMP, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:15 A. M. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by the pastor. In the morning Mr. BEAUCHAMP will continue his series of doctrinal sermons, and at night his subject will be "Solicitation to Danger—Loving Pleasure rather than God."

UNION STATION MISSION (Q street between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth), Rev. WILLIAM P. CONSTABLE, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Preaching by the pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Epworth League at 7 P. M. Wednesday night services at 8 o'clock.

BARTON HEIGHTS M. E. CHURCH, Rev. J. SIDNEY PETERS, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Epworth League meeting at 7 P. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. All are invited to attend.

EPIPHANY EPISCOPAL CHURCH (Barton Heights), Rev. WILSON P. CHRISMAN, rector.—Services Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Wednesday, 8 P. M. Friday litany service at 12 M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY (a memorial to Bishop Moore) Protestant Episcopal church (north Laurel street, opposite Monroe Park), Rev. J. J. GRAVATT, rector.—Services Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Holy Communion first Sundays at 11 A. M.; third Sundays at 7:30 A. M.; church days at 4:30 P. M. Litany services Fridays at 12 M. Church open daily for prayer and meditation. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Men's Bible class for men Sundays at 9:30 A. M.

GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH (CORner of Main and Foushee streets), Rev. LANDON R. MASON, rector.—Regular services every Lord's Day. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 A. M., and evening prayer and lecture at 8 o'clock. Holy Communion on the first Sunday at the 11 o'clock service, and on the third and fifth Sundays at 7:30 A. M. Strangers are shown seats and are made to feel cordially welcome by members of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

ST. JAMES P. E. CHURCH (CORNER Fifth and Marshall streets), Rev. WM. MEADE CLARK, rector.—Services Sunday at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Wednesday at 8 P. M. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. All cordially invited.

THE MONUMENTAL (EPISCOPAL) church (Broad street, below Twelfth), Rev. WILLIAM ALEX. HARR, rector.—Services Sunday at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Holy Communion on the first Sunday in the month at 11 o'clock A. M. and on the third Sunday at 7:30 o'clock A. M.

ST. ANDREW'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH (corner Laurel and Beverly streets), Rev. THOMAS SEMMES, rector.—Services every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sittings all free, and a hearty welcome is extended to all visitors.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH (Broad and Twenty-fourth streets), Rev. R. A. GOODWIN, rector.—Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Service and sermon at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. A cordial welcome to all.

ST. LUKE'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH (corner Beverly and Washington streets), Mr. EDWIN B. SNEAD, city missionary, in charge.—Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Sunday services at 11 A. M. and 8:15 P. M. Thursday at 8:15 P. M.

ST. MARK'S P. E. CHUR