# MR. MORTON'S REPORT

## Secretary of Agriculture Has a Few Ideas.

### HE ALSO GIVES SOME RATHER INTERESTING FIGURES.

**Two Hundred and Thirty Tons of Seeds Were Distributed Through the Mails, at a Cost of Over $70,000—Farms of the West and South vs. Those of the East and Northeast—Our Foreign Markets.**

Washington, Nov. 22.—In his fourth annual report, the secretary of agriculture shows that with $180,000 which may be saved from the appropriations for the current fiscal year, there will have been covered back into the treasury since March 7, 1893, over $2,000,000.

That this great economy was effected without any loss of efficiency, he attributes in a large degree to the improvement in the personnel of the forces under the civil service rules. One more step Secretary Morton deems necessary to complete the system of civil service in his department. This is the appointment of a director in charge of bureaus and scientific investigations, who shall be designated to serve as acting secretary in case of the absence simultaneously of the secretary and assistant secretary.

He declares that chiefs of the scientific bureaus and divisions and their assistants do the actual thinking and reasoning for the development of agricultural science, and adds that the persons are not adequately compensated. He stated that during the past few years no less than 32 skilled experts in the department service have left it to take positions in institutions of learning at salaries averaging fully 50 per cent higher than they were getting from the government.

The inspection of animals intended for food is treated at length. Mr. Morton urges that the government inspection should be extended to all animals intended for human food, whether for consumption in the United States or abroad, but he maintains that the cost of this inspection should be paid by the packers. The total consumption of meat in Great Britain for the year was 3,100,000 tons, 75 per cent of which was produced at home, the remaining 25 per cent being produced abroad. Of the live meat arriving in Great Britain during the first half of the year of 1896, the United States supplied 75 per cent of the cattle and 45 per cent of the sheep. The testimony of the department representatives abroad is that cattle from the United States arrive in English ports in excellent condition. The Glasgow market is especially commended to American shippers, as in that city cattle from the United States compete with the very highest quality of British animals.

American packers are not participating in the profits of the growth in consumption of swine flesh and hog products in Great Britain as much as they ought to, because they do not cure meats to suit the British demand; on the other hand, Danish and Canadian packers are increasing their shipments every year. American bacon averages about 2 cents per pound below continental and Irish bacon, and about 3 cents below English.

The shipment of American horses to England is steadily increasing. In 1893, Great Britain took 13,573 American horses, nearly 23,000 in 1894 and 34,000 in 1895, but during the first nine months of 1896 more American horses were shipped into England than in any previous twelve months.

The seeds distributed gratuitously by the government during the present fiscal year weighed 220 tons and occupied thirty mail cars in transit. The cost of carrying them through the mails was over $70,000. Enough seed was sent out gratuitously to plant 115 square miles of garden. For the current year, at present prices, the amount required by congress to be expended in the purchase of seed will make each congressman's quota double what it was last year. The secretary regrets this unnecessary and wateful expenditure of public money and hopes congress may in good time put a stop thereto.

Secretary Morton refutes the idea prevailing that the farms of the east and south are more heavily burdened with mortgages than those of the east and northeast. States along the north Atlantic, he says, are quite heavily encumbered with farm mortgages, and New Jersey carries a debt of this kind greater in proportion to its farm valuations than any state in the Union.

Referring to the competition which the American farmer is compelled to endure, Mr. Morton calls attention to nearly 2,000,000 farms of 80 acres each given away by the government under the homestead act of 1866 during the past 30 years, and to the amount donated under the timber culture law, equivalent to over 550,000 more farms of the same size. It was impossible, he says, for farmers in the old states to profitably sell their products in competition with those of the newer states, grown upon lands which cost their owners nothing. Referring to the impression that Great Britain's rates of interest are charged for money loaned upon farms less than that loaned on other kinds of real estate, Secretary Morton states that the rate of interest charged upon mortgages or residential property other than farms averages 8[illegible] per cent less than the rate of interest charged upon farm loans. In 17 states the average rate charged on the latter is less than that demanded for loans upon other residential property. In two states the rates are the same upon urban and rural real estate. In Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Kansas, Iowa, Texas and Alabama, the rates of interest are less for money secured by mortgages than for money secured by other realty. In five states, including Kansas, the difference in favor of the farmer is one-fourth to one-half of 1 per cent, and in Texas it is over 1 per cent. If a western farmer pays a higher interest than the eastern, so does the western merchant, common carrier and manufacturer.

During the fiscal year just ended, the export products of American farms aggregated $570,000,000—an increase of $17,000,000 over the preceding year. In spite of this, there was a falling off in the percentage of agricultural products exported to the total exports, but this was due to the unprecedented sale abroad of American manufactured goods.

The principal market for American products is found in the united kingdom of Great Britain and her colonies. These English-speaking people bought 58 per cent of exports from the United States during the fiscal year 1896. Together with Germany, France, Holland and Belgium, they purchased 81.9 per cent of our entire output, leaving 18.1 per cent for the rest of the world.

Secretary Morton asks if a nation which, like the United States, possesses the greatest power and facilities for producing and manufacturing things which the world demands is not destined to monopolize the markets of the globe? With the most favorable conditions for varied and successful agriculture and the lightest burden of national taxation, what country, he asks, can compete with this in developing the best resources of human toil with a minimum of human effort? With our wonderful labor-saving contrivances applied to nearly every avenue of production, the wages paid in the United States, in the production of wheat and cotton, for instance, are 50 to 100 per cent higher than in countries with which we compete, so the wages paid in manufactures from metal are from 25 to 100 per cent higher than the wages paid workers in the same industries by other nations.

### ELLIOTT CONFESSES.

**Admits the Murder of Guy Hutsonpiller.**

Omaha, Nov. 22.—Charles H. Elliott, or George Elliott, who was arrested at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on a train from Omaha, and who is now in the county jail charged with the murder of his friend and room-mate, Guy Hutsonpiller, made a confession today in the presence of witnesses, admitting that he killed Hutsonpiller, but claiming that he committed the crime in the heat of passion, and that he did not realize until afterward the enormity of his deed. The police still believe the murder premeditated, and claim the confession is made in the hope of securing a lesser punishment. According to the statement of the prisoner, he had a dispute with Hutsonpiller over a small balance and, both losing their temper, a quarrel resulted in which, he says, his friend threatened to whip him. He then picked up a coupling pin which was in the room and struck Hutsonpiller on the head with it. He then went out and purchased some chloroform, with which he saturated a towel and placed it over the injured man's face. He says that Hutsonpiller was alive and he left him so, and when he had attended to settling his bills he left town. He declares that he had no knowledge of his friend's death until after he was arrested. After he first hit Hutsonpiller, he says, his mind became confused and except for the chloroform incident he can remember nothing until he started for the depot. He admits having taken $21.35 from his room-mate's pockets, but insists that his story of receiving $100 in a letter the day before the killing is true.

# THE LOTUS CIRCLE.

### IT NOW HAS A NON-SECTARIAN SUNDAY SCHOOL.

**The Study of Character Begun at Yesterday's Session—This School Is an Adjunct to the Theosophical Society.**

The Lotus circle, a non-sectarian Sunday school, meets every Sunday at 10:30 under the guidance of Mrs. W. P. Lynn. The exercises consist of singing, questions and answers and lessons calculated to bring all face to face with the real purpose of life and how best to attain it.

Yesterday the study of building character was begun and the first cornerstone was considered, studied and its position assigned with due consideration of the much that depends on truthfulness.

After reviewing the many phases of it, agreeing with Shakespeare when he said, "To thine own self be true, and it must follow as night the day thou canst not then be false to any man."

The many ways in which a lie may be told were illustrated and explained; also how they result in more harm to the teller than anyone else.

The Lotus circle is an adjunct to the Theosophical society and meets in A. O. U. W. hall, in the Gladstone building, on West Temple street. All children are invited.

### The Bell Buoy.

(Copyright, 1896, by Rudyard Kipling.)

They christened my brother of old—
And a saintly name he bears—
They gave him his place to hold
At the head of the belfry stairs,
Where the minister-towers stand
And the breeding kestrels cry.
Would I change with my brother a
league inland?
(Shoal! 'Ware Shoal!) Not I!

In the flush of the hot June prime,
Over sleek flood-tides afire,
I hear him hurry the chime
To the bidding of checked Desire,
Till the sweater ringers tire
And the wild bob-majors die.
Could I wait for my turn in the pimping
choir?
(Shoal! 'Ware Shoal!) Not I!

When the smoking scud is blown,
And the greasy wind-rack lowers,
Apart and at peace and alone,
He counts the changeless hours.
He wars with darkling Towers
(I war with a darkling sea.)
Would he stoop to my work in the
gusty mirk?
(Shoal! 'Ware Shoal!) Not he!

There was never a priest to pray,
There was never a hand to toil
When they made me guard o' the bay,
And moored me over the Shoal.
I rock and I reel and I roll—
My four great hammers ply—
Could I speak or be still at the
Church's will?
(Shoal! 'Ware Shoal!) Not I!

The landward marks have failed—
The fog-bank glides unguessed—
The seaward lights are veiled—
The spent deep feigns her rest:
But my ear is laid to her breast,
I lift to the swell—I cry!
Could I wait in sloth on the Church's
oath?
(Shoal! 'Ware Shoal!) Not I!

At the careless end of night
I thrill to the nearing screw—
I turn in the nearing light
And call to the drowsy crew.
And the mud holds foul and blue
As the blind tow backs away
Do they give me their thanks if she
clear the banks?
(Shoal! 'Ware Shoal!) Not they!

The beach-pools cake and skim—
The bursting spray-heads freeze—
I gather on crown and rim
The grey grained ice of the seas.
Where, sheathed from bitt to trees,
The plunging colliers lie.
Would I barter my place for the
church's grace?
(Shoal! 'Ware Shoal!) Not I!

Through the blurr of the whirling snow,
Or the black of the inky sleet,
The lanterns gather and grow,
And I look for the homeward fleet.
Rattle of block and sheet—
Ready about—Stand by!—
Shall I ask them a fee that they fetch
the quay?
(Shoal! 'Ware Shoal!) Not I!

I swoon and I surge and I swing
In the rip of the racing tide—
By the gates of Doom I sing—
On the horns of death I ride.
A ship-length overside
Between the course and the sand,
Fretted and bound I bide
Peril whereof I cry.
Would I change with my brother a
league inland?
(Shoal! 'Ware Shoal!) Not I!

### Fancies of the Fair.

Large boxes and small bonbonnieres are developed in Wedgewood, Limoge, Dresden, Sevres and Royal Worcester chinas. The bonbons within match the color scheme in the decoration. Candied violets, for instance, are put into a box decorated with violets and creamed strawberries into one hand-painted with this fruit.

Narrow-necked vases of Bohemian or of Venetian glass, for single chrysanthemums, are being sold at reasonable prices. The gilded decorations are very delicate and graceful.

In one of our large stores I observed some particularly pretty oatmeal bowls in blue and white and gold. These make a fine gift to a young housekeeper. I also noticed that the designs in lamp globes are growing in number and variety and that for $2 one can buy a beautiful globe of good size.

One of the handsomest knives is of silver, with a pearl handle, inlaid with an oval of silver for the owner's monogram.

The newest shoe-buttoners are of massive sterling silver, selling from $1 upwards. Grape and nail scissors of silver in odd designs retail from $1 to $5 a pair.

Tea-kettles for 5 o'clock tea are in brass or copper, on iron stands, and can be had from $1.25 to $10. The cheaper varieties are, however, quite pretty and, with half a dozen dainty cups and saucers, make handsome gifts.

# THE OCTORORA COMPANY

## Extension of Time Granted in Making Payments.

### MINERS' UNION TALKING OF BUILDING A HOSPITAL.

**Park Record Notes—Remarkable Showing Being Made in the Vallejo—Below the Lower Tunnel in the Ontario—The Daly Troubled With Water—The Mormon Chief Group—Opened Up a Fine Body of Free Milling Ore.**

Park City, Nov. 22.—The stockholders of the Octorora Gold Mining company held a meeting last night to hear the report of the committee that went to Salt Lake to secure an extension of time on the mortgage which is held against the company by J. A. Cunningham. The indebtedness amounts to $8,000. Mr. Cunningham extended the time till Dec. 10 for part payment. One shareholder thinks the amount can be raised, since two-thirds of the payment has already been subscribed. A meeting will be held next Saturday night to see what success has been realized. It will be remembered that the Octorora is located some distance from Delth, Nev.

The company has been re-incorporated and whether the mortgage is lifted or not will bear a new name—the Rescue Mining company—and will consist of 50,000 shares instead of 240,000, which was the capitalization of the Octorora.

One of the stockholders learned from Mr. Cunningham that an expert had been sent to examine the ore of the Octorora and brought back samples of the tailings. These were panned and the pannings went 100 ounces in gold or $2,000 to the ton. This splendid showing is explained by the fact that the method of extracting the gold was very poor, most of the metal going into the tailings.

At the regular meeting of the Miners' union last night the question of building a hospital in Park City was seriously discussed. There was but little opposition, the proposition being received with almost unanimous favor. A committee consisting of Oscar E. Lawrence, David Little and John Murtha, was appointed to secure estimates.

### The Mormon Chief Group.

News comes from Mercur to the effect that the Mormon Chief group of mines, which is located in Seven Mile Pass, which has been thoroughly prospected during the past season, has encountered a vein of free milling gold from which a fair sample of 100 pounds was taken and brought to this city and assayed. The results show that the ore will average $8 to the ton.

Sufficient work has been done to warrant the erection of a mill and negotiations are now in progress looking to the installation of a ten-stamp mill, which, when completed, may add another dividend payer to the many now in the district.

The ore body which has been cut is said to be a large one and the owners of the property are elated over the outlook for the future.

### PARK RECORD NOTES.

**Remarkable Showing Being Made in the Vallejo.**

The Vallejo is the only property from which startling surprises may be looked for these days, and to date it furnishes a never ending topic for speculation. The news from it this week is to the effect that it has a seven-foot breast of ore that will yield over $100 per ton. An average sample taken across the breast by a plain, every day miner not connected with the property, yielded the following results: Silver, 8 ounces; copper, 16 per cent.; gold, 3.6 ounces; value of gold, $63.85. Considering the width of the ore body, the average is something wonderful and shows the property to be in a most promising condition. The future of the mine depends on the results attained by the big tunnel. If it cuts the vein on the level at which it is being driven, the future of the property is assured and it will become one of the mines of Park City and add much to the prosperity of the camp. The developments at the property are being closely watched by a large number of people who expect and hope to see it prove to be a veritable bonanza. Capitalists are also watching it closely and several leading mining men visited it during the past week.

BELOW THE TUNNEL LEVEL.

The Record expected this week to steal a march on the press of the state and announce that the Ontario company had gone below the drain tunnel and found over 20 inches of ore showing 150 ounces in silver and 25 per cent. lead, but the Salt Lake Herald, which has exceptional facilities for acquiring news concerning that company, forestalled us. The find was the result of developments instituted some weeks ago by James Kervin, foreman at No. 2, and was uncovered in a winze sunk on the ledge. The vein, at the point where the ore was encountered, carries all the ear-marks of being permanent, and Mr. Kervin is satisfied that he has demonstrated that the great Ontario is greater still, and that the man is not alive today who will see it worked out. The winze is now down over 90 feet and the ore increases in width with depth. Good reports come from all parts of the property and production is evidently being restricted to the expenses of operating the mine and the dividend that is now being paid monthly.

TROUBLED WITH WATER.

Sinking in the Daly No. 2 shaft had to be again abandoned this week on account of water, and the men laid off in the upper levels when sinking was resumed will probably be put back next week. The bottom of the shaft is still some 400 feet from the drain tunnel and the indications are that the management will have to wait until the drain tunnel is far enough advanced to allow crosscutting to a point directly beneath the shaft, after which connection will be made as it was at Ontario No. 3, by raising. The volume of water encountered in the shaft this week is beyond the capacity of the pumps to handle with the facility necessary in sinking. Aside from this feature the mine is in its usual good condition.

CAMP CROSSCUTS.

Monday was pay-day at the Ontario and Daly mines, Ontario and Marsac mills and at the tunnel. As a result there is considerable silver and currency floating about the camp. It used to be mostly gold.

Parkites are prone to regard the story of the rich gold find in Lamb's canyon recently as a very fishy story. They do not believe that any rock that will pay for mining will ever be uncovered in that canyon.

As will be seen by referring to the ore shipments, the bad condition of the roads is a terrible handicap on ore hauling. The Daly-West teams have been taken off and no ore is coming from that property.

The Silver King boarding house is completed. It has hot and cold water, electric light and every modern improvement, and is pronounced by everybody to be the most complete institution of the kind in the world. It is a monument to the progressive management of the company and must be seen and inspected to be fully appreciated.

J. J. Whittaker, who built the Peck concentrator and the Silver King boarding house, has received word from T. R. Jones that the mill will be completed in the future and for him to remain in Park City to place the machinery—at least, so the writer was informed this morning by reliable authority.

Kimball Bros. are busy hauling the zinc tailings from the Anchor concentrator to the Union Pacific depot, whence they are being shipped to the Germania smelter in Salt Lake, which is owned and operated by T. R. Jones, who bought the tailings some months ago, ostensibly to run through the Peck mill. Some 800 tons have been shipped to date and the dump is rapidly disappearing. The tailings, it is said, are being worked up in the smelter and made into zinc shavings, for which there is an active market at Mercur.

ORE SHIPMENTS.

Following are the ore shipments from the McIntosh sampler for the present week:

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver King | 669,480 |
| Daly-West | 73,320 |
| Total | 742,800 |

### BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

**Said to Be Ample Room For Expansion Throughout the Country.**

If the per capita consumption of sugar in the United States at this time were equal to that of 1892 the aggregate consumption would be over 4,627,000,000 pounds, and would be worth, at an average price of 4 cents, more than $175,000,000. At the reduced rate of consumption resulting from hard times the total for this year will, it is estimated, be about 4,200,000,000 pounds, worth $168,000,000. It is entirely practicable to produce in this country all the sugar required for home consumption, and by so doing keep at home a vast amount of money now annually sent abroad, and to build up a great branch of the farming industry.

The American Agriculturist shows in notes gathered from various sources that great progress has already been made in the west in the manufacture of beet sugar. One of the Spreckels factories at Watsonville, Cal., will pay out for beets and labor this year not less than $750,000. During the past eight years it has disbursed over $3,000,000 on the same account, or on an average of $1,000 per day since it started work, "and has protected that whole section from distress during the hard times." It is stated that this year the mill will handle not less than 120,000 tons of beets and it will be nearly Christmas before the crop is harvested. It is further noted that $150,000 cash was paid out in one day by the factory, $120,000 of it being for beets alone. "Over 900 cattle are being fed at the creamery, mostly with beet pulp," and 7,126 tons of sugar were turned out as the product of about four months' work.

Coming away from the Pacific we find the same busy industry in the little town of Lehi, Utah, where the local factory paid out $37,000 for beets in a single week last month. Up to Oct. 14 the factory had received 12,000 tons of beets, had worked up 11,000 tons, "and had made 17,000 sacks of refined sugar." The local paper states that 3,200 acres have been planted in beets this year; that to raise, harvest and deliver them costs $30 an acre; that the average crop this season is 15 tons per acre, "which, at $4 a ton, brings $60 an acre, and therefore means $30 clear profit per acre to the farmer." On the whole acreage planted "this means that $96,000 clear profit in cash will be distributed among the farmers this year." "There is no place in the world," this same paper adds, "where the farmers are doing better."

We are further informed that the factories at Grand Island and Norfolk, Neb., "are shipping large quantities of sugar," and "the new factory in the Pecos valley of New Mexico will probably begin making sugar this week."

This industry has been started in Wisconsin and promises well. The Charleston News and Courier learns that the company which has been organized to develop the Calhoun Falls property on the Savannah river contemplates the introduction of the beet sugar industry among other important enterprises.

### SHE BOSSES THE RANCH.

**A California Woman Who Raises Walnuts and Fine Pampas Grass.**

New York Sun: Mrs. Harriet W. R. Strong is a ranch woman of California, where the species flourishes. She is not, however, a hornyhanded daughter of toil. On the contrary, she is described as dainty, fragile, shrewd, daring, cordial, gentle-faced. Her step is quick; her voice low and musical. She is an accomplished linguist, a musician, a painter, the president of a fashionable club, and her pampas plumes are the finest in the country.

Nobody would think of calling Mrs. Strong a narrow or one-sided person. Versatility and walnuts are her strongest points. The former has expanded without hindrance. The walnuts haven't done quite so well as they might have if Mrs. Strong hadn't set out the pampas grass among the trees, but she means to make that all right very soon. The pampas plants will have to move, but they will be merely transplanted. It is a fact, without any low attempt at punning, that Mrs. Strong plumes herself on her success in this branch of her ranching.

Mrs. Strong's husband died in 1883, and his widow very quickly found that her agents were improving their exceptional opportunities for running the business into the ground. This is a very easy thing to do with a ranch. She decided, therefore, to run it herself, and, as is generally the case when a woman takes hold of a business, she got herself well laughed at for her notions. When she spent $700 on pampas plants the men of the neighborhood were so amused that they sat in the sun for hours together and had a beautiful time telling each other what a fool a woman was when it came to business.

They don't do that now. Mrs. Strong harvests 300,000 plumes from her 28 acres and sells them for from $15 to $20 a thousand. This is in addition to the walnuts, which are in the same land, but have been somewhat stunted by the pampas. The plumes are gathered in September, and the work has to be done promptly. Sixty-five laborers harvest the 28 acres. The plume grows up in a long sheath, as an ear of corn does, and it must be cut before this sheath opens, lest the sun spoil the fronds. The plumes are first stripped and taken to the drying place. If they are put out in the evening they are white and ready to be taken up by morning. Then they go to the curing house, where they are kept six weeks.

In addition to the pampas grass, which is an excellent food for cattle, Mrs. Strong raises walnuts, oranges, olives and figs. She is president of the American Walnut Growers' association. She is interested in irrigation and mining schemes, and has recently patented a reservoir system for impounding the debris of hydraulic mining. She thinks it will settle matters satisfactorily both to miners and farmers. She has patented a process for damming up and storing water for irrigation, by using the reversed arch. Furthermore, she has a hobby. She dreams of founding an institution where women may learn the principles of the science of business. She is now president of a business league, which she hopes to see grow until it fulfills her hopes. Altogether, Mrs. Strong appears to be as marvelous a product of the Pacific slope as it has turned out for a long time.

### Merely an Idle Curiosity.

Puck: In the Museum—First Freak—"My engagement ends next Saturday night."

Second Freak—"Does it?"

First Freak—"Yes; next week I'll be what you might call an idle curiosity."

### Pat and the Prescription.

Up-to-Date: Dr. Kurnit (writing a prescription)—"Take this every morning."

Pat—"Divil a bit I will. Do yez t'ink I'm a dumbed billy goat, that yez kin ads me on a bit o' paper?"


### Remember

F. Auerbach & Bro's great sale of silks and dress goods at half price this week.

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# A MISSION OF MERCY

## Miss Clara Barton Tells of Good Work Done.

### LABORS OF HER ASSOCIATES WAS VERY EFFECTIVE.

**The Lady Returns Her Thanks For Past Favors, and Points Out Much That Should Be Accomplished In the Near Future—A Sad Condition of Affairs.**

Washington, Nov. 22.—Graphic and complete reports of the American relief expedition to Asia Minor last winter, spring and summer, under the auspices of the Red Cross society, have been made by Miss Clara Barton, president, and the officers and agents associated with her in the mission of mercy. The reports have been completed and will soon be published. That of Miss Barton is quite extensive, covering in a general way the work of the several expeditions sent out from Constantinople, the details of which their leaders supply. Miss Barton's reference to the attitude of the Turkish government toward the relief work she directed are interesting and valuable and will have considerable influence on public opinion. The work undertaken by the American Red Cross society had its inception in the reports of the terrible sufferings endured by the Armenians and from requests of Rev. Judson Smith of Boston, secretary of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, with Mr. Spencer Trask, connected with the national Armenian committee, organized in New York. The party sailed on Jan. 22, on the steamship New York, under grave uncertainty as to the Red Cross representatives being permitted to enter Turkey. The Turkish minister's pronunciamento was found to be favorable upon arrival at Southampton, with the proviso, however, that such persons as United States Minister Terrell designated would be received. The general field agent was despatched to Constantinople to confer with Minister Terrell, while Miss Barton and the rest of the party remained in London, the conference being satisfactory. Miss Barton proceeded to Constantinople, reaching there Feb. 15, meeting a cordial reception from the United States officials and from the missionary board of Constantinople, to which she refers with much feeling and respect.

Her first interview with Tewfik Pasha, minister of foreign affairs, in the presence of Minister Terrell, in which Miss Barton explains her mission and that of her associates, is especially interesting and exhibits the Turkish statesman in an attitude quite attractive. Miss Barton speaks of the labors of her associates on these expeditions with sincere approval, paying them a high compliment for their faithfulness and devotion in the face of almost inconceivable difficulties, which confidences and good will is manifestly not without return on their part.

Miss Barton returns thanks to the press of the United States, to all contributors to the relief funds, to the national government, especially to the secretaries of state and of the navy, all the officials of the United States legation in Constantinople, and to the ambassadors of England, Germany and Russia for substantial aid in carrying out the purposes of the mission. In conclusion Miss Barton says notwithstanding all that has been done through all agencies, infinitely more remains to be done. Between the archipelago and the Caspian sea, the Black and the Mediterranean, she says, there are today living a million and a half of people of the Armenian race, existing under ordinances of at least semi-civilization, and professing the religion of Jesus Christ, and according to the stated estimate of intelligent and impartial observers of various countries, and concurred in by our own agents, whose observations have been unrestricted, from 100,000 to 200,000 of these persons, men, women and children, are destitute of shelter, raiment, fire, food, medicines, the comforts that tend to make human life preservable, or any means of obtaining them, save through the charitable beneficence of the world.

### RUNNING A LOCOMOTIVE.

**The Mechanical Wonders Developed By Sixty Miles an Hour.**

At 60 miles an hour the resistance of a train is four times as great as it is at 30 miles—that is, the fuel must be four times as great in the one case as in the other. But at 60 miles an hour this fuel must be exerted for a given distance in half the time that it is at 30 miles, so that the amount of power exerted and steam generated in a given period of time must be eight times as great at the faster speed. This means that the capacity of the boiler, cylinders and the other parts must be greater with a corresponding addition to the weight of the machine. Obviously, therefore, if the weight per wheel, on account of the limit of weight that the rails will carry, is limited, we soon reach a point when the driving-wheels and other parts cannot be further enlarged, and then we reach the maximum speed.

The nice adjustment necessary to the various parts of these immense engines may be indicated by some figures as to the work performed in these parts when the locomotive is working at high speed. Take a passenger engine on any of the big railroads. At 60 miles an hour a driving-wheel five and one-half feet in diameter revolves five times every second. Now, the reciprocating parts of each cylinder, including one piston, piston rod, cross head and connecting rod, weighing about 650 pounds, must move back and forth a distance equal to the stroke, usually two feet, every time the wheel revolves, or in a fifth of a second. It starts from a state of rest at the end of each stroke of the piston, and must acquire a velocity of 32 feet per second, in one-twentieth of a second, and must be brought to a state of rest in the same period of time.

A piston 18 inches in diameter has an area of 254½ square inches. Steam of 150 pounds pressure per square inch would, therefore, exert a force on the piston equal to 38,175 pounds. This force is applied alternately on each side of the piston ten times a second.

### HAZING HALF A CENTURY AGO.

**How Students at West Point Military Academy Used to Practice It.**

Colonel Joseph Stewart entered the military academy at West Point, July 1, 1845, and his recollections concerning the customs at that institution over half a century ago are fresh and vivid.

"There was the case of Benham," says Colonel Stewart. "Benham comes to my mind because he was hazed more severely than any man in the academy during the four years I passed there. You have read about the hazing of Cadet Edwin G. Davis of Idaho by Cadet Captain Patrick A. Murphy, the champion boxer of the academy, recently. I wish to say that in former times there was no such brutal hazing as Davis experienced. In fact, for a captain of the first class to engage in a slugging match 58 years ago would have been considered disgraceful, and I am too much of an old-timer to understand how such brutality has come to pass.

"Hazing? Yes, of course, there was hazing at West Point 58 years ago, but the first class had nothing to do with brutally hazing lower classmen. Benham, of whom I spoke, afterwards went to the engineer corps. He was a fine fellow and spirited, too, but perhaps a little too credulous. He fell in with one of the self-elected and bogus 'board of officers' soon after he arrived at West Point.

"Sitting in that borrowed finery these mock official boards would lay down all sorts of absurd regulations for the new-comers, and having a great deal of fun. The novice in turn took delight in hazing the uninitiated, and got even in that way. I was hazed. So was James Longstreet, afterwards lieutenant-general of the confederate army, who was in my class, and who and a very few others are the survivors of a class of 56. That class, perhaps it will interest you to know, was represented in the civil war by 19 general officers, ten being in the confederate service and nine in the United States army.

"The bogus official board which caused Benham to be hazed brought him before them in due military form and caused him to undergo a physical examination. They frowned, looked wise, criticised and condemned, and wound up by informing Benham that his legs were crooked and that he must wear splints, extending pretty nearly the whole length of his legs. The splints were accordingly fastened on at night. Benham could not bend his knees, as a matter of course, restrained by the splints, and so the next morning when he tried to go down stairs he fell and broke one of his legs and was laid up for some time. But that was an accident. No one supposed that he would attempt to go down stairs stiff legged, and the men were genuinely sorry that such an accident had befallen."

### THE SEASON'S PETTICOATS.

**Harper's Bazar Discourses Delightfully About Them.**

Harper's Bazar: Petticoats are a most essential feature in every costume, and it is quite as necessary that they should fit and hang well as that the gown itself should be well cut. Again and again a costume is seen which in itself is very smart, yet looks somehow exceedingly dowdy and quite lacking in style. Just what the trouble is it would be at first difficult to say. Apparently it is well cut and well hung and the materials used are of the best, and yet it will not have the same appearance of being in style as will some costume that has cost a third of the money. The real reason for this is that the petticoats worn beneath it are not well cut. Women who are really in other ways neat never seem to realize how much thought and care should be bestowed upon this particular article of dress.

The new styles in petticoats are bewilderingly pretty; better still, they are eminently sensible in material and cut. Silk is the favorite material, and, as there never was a time when silk could be bought so cheap, it is quite possible, even for the woman who has to consult economy, to have several. Fashion requires that the linings of the cloth suits this year shall be of contrasting silk, and one of the newest fads is to have a petticoat to wear under the gown made of the same color as the gown itself, but just a shade or two lighter. All these are fuller than they were, but the fullness is gathered into a smaller space at the back, quite like the skirt of the gowns, and the fit over the stomach and the hips is carefully attended to.

A deep Spanish flounce is still the fashion, but the skirt itself extends under the flounce now. One or more ruffles to trim the flounce, and just as many inside ruches, or little flounces, as can be put on are added. Lace insertion is very much used—black lace on the flounces of petticoats to wear with street gowns, white lace on those to be worn with light gowns in the house. In all the petticoats there is some attempt at wiring, either with a feather-bone run through just above and just below the flounce, or the dress extenders, which are really capital, put into the back breadths, so that the petticoat hangs out full and wide. The objection often raised that silk petticoats are too cold for winter wear is quite done away with by lining them with thin flannel as far as the knee. This does not add to the weight, and yet gives sufficient warmth.

### ABOUT DIVINE HEALERS.

**A New York Philosopher Gives His Views on Certain Remarkable Latter-day Phenomena.**

Charles Dryden in the New York Journal: "I see that one of these divine healers is bearing down on us rapid, being moored temporarily now in New Jersey," remarked Bill Barnacle, able seaman, as he cast the paper aside. "And he cures everything from frost bite to total paralysis—I don't think."

"Have you ever met a healer yourself?" asked the lubber.

"Once I knowed one in the far west," replied the mariner, "and he was a proper pirate in spirit and likewise conduct, too. This healer man was rigged all right, as to hair and whiskers, and his aspect being sublime and sanctified inspired confidence in the halt, the lame, and the etc. But he didn't fool me."

"No?" the lubber said, interrogatively.

"I've cruised in many waters," continued Bill, "seen all kinds of fish, and read some books wot weighed as much as seven pounds, but I never heard of no savior wot carried one of these here swift handwriters wot goes ahead to boom a circus."

"You mean a press agent."

"That's it, sure. Blow me down, if you ain't chock ablock full of handy words, and they flow easy, too. It was a proper out-and-out press agent this one had. He smashed cigarettes; also reported the arrival of the divine man in the papers and then stood by to sell photographs of the healer to victims wot got cured. I can imagine our Lord a lifting up of Lazarus from the dead and blessing him," Bill went on, in a reverential tone, "but the revived beggar was never struck for no 50-cent picture."

Here Mr. Barnacle paused long enough to reel off a few picturesque adjectives, mostly about latter-day healers, that one never sees in print.

"It made me ache to see the crowd plunge for'ard and get buncoed by the healer and his steerer," Bill resumed, when he grew calmer.

"They first opened up in a cheap hotel, with the handshaker in a room and the agent on guard at the door to sell photographs of his boss when the people came out, similar to the tattooed maiden idea in the museum. No books was kept, but all hands kicked if the show didn't take in $300 a day. All the healer done was to swab the brow of the patient with his sweaty hands, bless the handkerchief, and holler 'Next!' while the agent shook down a shower of overripe coins.

"In about three days the hotel man sets up a howl. He didn't stand in on the proceeds, and his carpets was being wore to ribbons for nothing, he fires the divine outfit bodily. Howsomever, this hairy buccaneer knew his business. He charters a derelict pawnshop four doors away from the hotel and gets under way again with his blessing job. It took squads of police to hold the sapheads in line, and the apostle with the cigarette got humpbacked with the weight of silver in his lockers. Divine healing done while you wait at the sign of three gold balls would have been a proper trademark, for the busted pawnbroker's signals still hung above the door. It struck me that most of the people wot got cured had nothing the matter with them except in the top hamper. These here twisted intellects made smooth sailing for the Messiah. They all bought photographs wot they stowed away in their bosoms.

"I'm no registered Christian, I ain't," Bill declared, with a string of oaths that served as an affidavit, "but I've read the good book through, and wot's more, I believe it. There was only one healer, and if any man can point out in the Scriptures where it says, 'Come unto me all ye wot is weary and heavy laden and I will give you rest and a photograph for 50 cents,' w'y, I'll go to New Jersey and get cured of wot ails me."


*The U. S. Gov't Reports*
*show Royal Baking Powder*
*superior to all others.*


### Money-Saving Opportunities.

For you this week at F. Auerbach & Bro's great sale of silks and dress goods.

**Fifty Years Ago.**

President Polk in the White House chair,
While in Lowell was Doctor Ayer;
Both were busy for human weal
One to govern and one to heal.
And, as a president's power of will
Sometimes depends on a liver-pill,
Mr. Polk took Ayer's Pills I trow
For his liver, 50 years ago.

**Ayer's Cathartic Pills**

were designed to supply a model purgative to people who had so long injured themselves with griping medicines. Being carefully prepared and their ingredients adjusted to the exact necessities of the bowels and liver, their popularity was instantaneous. That this popularity has been maintained is well marked in the medal awarded these pills at the World's Fair 1893.

**50 Years of Cures.**


# HIS FIRST SERMON HERE

## Dr. Henry at the Methodist Church.

### CONGREGATION GREATLY PLEASED WITH THE NEW PASTOR.

**He Spoke on Love as the Central Thought In Christianity and the Cement Which Binds Society Together.**

Dr. Albert H. Henry, the new pastor at the First Methodist (Church of the Strangers) preached an eloquent sermon last evening, taking for his text John 4-16, "God is Love."

This is the first sermon in this city by Dr. Henry, who addressed a large congregation. He has a splendid delivery and made a very favorable impression.

The members of the church are all very much pleased with their new pastor.

The reverend gentleman said that in this wonderfully comprehensive and tender epistle of John, from which the text was taken, the central word is love.

"Love is also the central thought in Christianity; it is the cement which binds society together. As people learn the meaning of love civilization advances, because as God is love so love must be the controlling motive in the lives of His children.

The speaker argued that the conclusion "God is Love" is not the result of observation or reasoning, because a first thought is that God is hostile to man and must be appeased, while a second teaches that he is indifferent.

"The object of revelation is to combat both these conceptions. The life of Christ was a revelation of the love of God while his death was an emphasized revealment of the words of the text.

"God is ever holding out his hands across the chasm sin has created between us and eternity saying, 'Come.'

"The knowledge of love begets love. The drunken outcast in the mission will exclaim, 'It cannot be true that God loves me,' but as the truth is brought home he perceives it and in turn loves God.

"Love is power and while it involves self-sacrifice, it means heroism.

"We should look up and get a glimpse of God and open our hearts; then look around us and get a glimpse of men and we shall ourselves learn to love."

At the close of his discourse Rev. Henry was warmly congratulated by many who listened to his eloquent address.

### WATER IS HEALTHFUL.

**Various Valuable Uses to Which It Can Be Put.**

Physicians generally acknowledge that as a rule people take too little instead of too much water or fluid into the system. The great benefit derived from visiting mineral springs is said not to be so much the quality of the water as the quantity regularly taken, the exercise and pure air.

There are many diseases which are directly due to the too-great concentration of the fluids of the body, and they can be helped by imbibing larger quantities of water for the time at least. To have sufficient water present is the foundation of water-cures. Drinking hot or cold water a half hour before meals not only washes out the stomach, but furnishes the medium for the gastric secretions which are necessary to digestion. On the other hand, excess lies in the path of this as well as other things and it should be remembered what is a rule for one is not a rule for another.

There is not much danger of taking too much clear water and if one finds that drinking a pint of hot or cold, before or after a meal helps one he should not fear to ad