THEY WANT ELLEN.

NOTORIOUS CONFIDENCE WOMAN AT WORK AGAIN.

Her Victims This Time Residents of Brooklyn—Her Haul Said to Be $15,000.

New York, July 18.—After eluding the notice of the metropolitan force for more than six years, Ellen Peck, the confidence woman, now nearly 70 years of age, is wanted again. Her victims this time are several residents of Brooklyn, whom she is charged with swindling out of sums aggregating $15,000. More specifically she is wanted for defrauding the late Dr. Christopher Lott out of $10,000, an amount which represented nearly all of his savings, and the loss of which is believed by his friends to have contributed largely to his death, which occurred on May 10. For this Ellen Peck, under the name of Mary Hansen, has been indicted for felony by the grand jury of Kings county. Her alleged daughter and son-in-law, William Simpson, have, in the same connection, been indicted for complicity, arrested and released on bonds. Mrs. Peck has not been found.

Mrs. Hansen became acquainted with Dr. Lott in 1894, while he was professionally attending the Simpsons, with whom she resided. She soon ingrafted herself into the good will and confidence of the doctor and his wife. She represented herself to be the widow of Admiral Johann Carl Hansen, of the Danish navy. According to Mrs. Hansen, his fortune, amounting to many millions, had been placed in the keeping of the United States government, certain conditions making it unpleasant for the owner of this vast fortune to retain the money in Denmark. Mrs. Hansen made it appear to the doctor that certain difficulties had arisen which prevented the withdrawal of the money from the United States treasury, and by talking glibly of visits to Washington and interviews with Secretary Carlisle, and Deputy Assistant Treasurer Jordan, quite enlisted the doctor's sympathy, so that when one day she asked for a temporary loan of $350, it was readily granted.

She also secured a loan of $500 from Mrs. Mary Shea, a trained nurse, who had been recommended to the family by Dr. Lott. Mrs. Hansen continued to borrow various sums from Dr. Lott, giving her personal note in return.

Dr. Lott finally became suspicious, and he thought the security given was insufficient, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Simpson, who claimed to be a relative of the famous pawnbroker, had indorsed several notes. When Mrs. Hansen had secured nearly $10,000, Dr. Lott made an urgent demand for a settlement, but before he could take any legal action in the matter, he became ill and died.

The matter was brought to the attention of the district attorney, and the indictments followed, but the whole case has been kept quiet until today, when a public statement was issued.

DALY'S SALE.

Ten Thousand Dollars For Several Horses.

(Special to The Herald.)

Anaconda, Mont., July 18.—Marcus Daly has sold to W. D. Randall for $10,000 the race horses Salvation, Ostler Joe, Stalgnon and New Moon. Randall had these horses leased and ran them during the winter at California tracks. Randall is to have Salvation fired and will have him ready for the opening of the California season. He has also secured A. Morse to ride for his stable. Morse was one of the leading jockeys at New Orleans last season.

THE DIAMOND.

Louisville, Ky., July 18.—The Browns played very bad ball today and were in the lead until the eighth, when the Colonels found Donahue's delivery for five hits and as many runs, all of which were earned. Hallman had an argument with Umpire Hurst in the fifth inning and was out out of the game by that official. Attendance, 4,100. Score: Louisville, 10; St. Louis, 7.

Cincinnati, O., July 18.—It took ten innings to decide the game between the Senators and Reds today. Attendance, 8,000. Score: Cincinnati, 4; Washington, 3.

Chicago, July 18.—The colts took the last game of the series by better hitting, Hoffer's wildness and Baltimore's only error, a wide throw by Clark. Griffith pitched a steady game, but was off in fielding, muffing a thrown ball and making a low throw that netted three bases. Connor's batting was a feature. Attendance 11,800. Score: Chicago, 8; Baltimore, 3.

Cleveland, O., July 18.—Dark clouds and thunder which threatened rain throughout the afternoon kept the attendance at the second Sunday game down to 3,000. Powell's great pitching won easily for Cleveland, while the brilliant fielding of both sides was another feature. Score: Cleveland, 8; Brooklyn, 2.

Reid's Dinner to the Prince.

New York, July 18.—A dispatch to the World from London says: The dinner which Whitelaw Reid will give to the Prince of Wales seems shrouded in mystery. It has not yet been announced in the court circular, though the Daily Mail reports that the Prince will dine with the jubilee envoy of the United States next Saturday. As a matter of fact the dinner is set for next Thursday evening, two days before Mr. Reid expected to sail for New York on having engaged passage on Saturday's steamship.

General Jose Velasquez.

New York, July 18.—A dispatch to the Herald from Valparaiso, Chili, says General Jose Velasquez, the most brilliant officer in the old Chilian army, and who did distinguished service throughout the Pacific war, died in this city yesterday of lung disease.

General Velasquez had served this country in the army for more than 40 years. During the last few years of his life he was subjected to great persecution by his enemies in power owing to his allegiance to Balmaceda. Finally in 1885 he was forced to retire. Since that time he lived quietly in Valparaiso.

Dupey De Lome Denies.

Washington, July 19.—Senor Dupy de Lome, the Spanish minister, and Senora de Lome entertained at dinner tonight Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, the newly appointed minister to Spain, and Mrs. Woodford. Among the guests invited to meet them were Assistant Secretaries Day and Adee of the state department and the Portuguese minister.

Insult to Labor.

New York, July 18.—The Central Labor union, after a long wrangle at their meeting today, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the appointment of T. V. Powderly as commissioner of immigration is the greatest official insult ever offered by the federal government to organized labor."

Sherman Is Quite Ill.

Washington, July 18.—Secretary John Sherman, who is suffering from a slight stomach derangement, is reported better tonight. He expects to go to the state department in a day or two.

EVERY RIVER IS FILLED WITH GOLD

(Continued from Page 1.)

miners" than any state in the Union. It would not be strange at all if this city should, within the next six months, assuming a corroboration of the present marvelously favorable reports, be more largely represented in the boats slowly stemming the currents of the Yukon than will the entire Pacific coast. Some notion of how the craze is spreading may be had from the fact that within 48 hours an advertisement calling for those who desired to join an expedition to Alaska and who had from $500 to $2,000 to invest, was answered by more than 1,200 applicants. In this particular case, there was some misunderstanding, inasmuch as the company publishing the call is, in the main, a trading company, while the applicants were eager to go as prospectors or to ally themselves with whatever might be prospected concerns. However, 32 men have entered into its service, and will start for the Clondyke region within three weeks. They will go as employees of the company essentially, but in the event of their striking a paying claim or becoming interested in one, the company will aid them by advancing money sufficient to develop promising strikes.

The interest displayed is evidence that the fever has reached the men, and an indication that one of the largest colonies which will winter about the gold bearing region will be composed of New Yorkers.

Possible Complications.

New York, July 19.—A special to the World from Washington says: The possibility of serious international complications between the United States and Great Britain as the result of the recent gold discoveries in Alaska has become apparent to the state department. Senator Davis of the senate foreign relations committee has been requested to secure the immediate ratification of a treaty for determining the boundary line between Canada and Alaska in order to lessen the probable difficulty.

Chairman Davis has announced his intention of calling this treaty up for action at the next executive session of the senate. There is said to be no objection and prompt ratification is expected.

MINERAL LAND LAWS.

A Request That They Be Immediately Extended.

New York, July 18.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: The increasing number of goldseekers in the Yukon basin, not only in the Clondyke region in British Columbia, but in Alaska, has impressed the government in Washington with the necessity of reinforcing the agencies of government in the latter. From Circle City in the Yukon during the last few months have come the most urgent appeals and demands to have the mineral land laws of the United States extended over the surrounding region, and it is probable that in his first annual message to congress Secretary Bliss of the interior department will approve the recommendation of Commissioner Herriman of the general land office that this be done, and also that a fully equipped local land office be established at Circle City. Of course neither of the things can be done until authority is given by congress. Among members of that body a strong indisposition is manifest toward the extension of the power and agencies of civil government over Alaska ever since the acquisition of the territory 30 years ago, because of the meager population and the apparent lack of necessity for such legislation. In the course of a recent conversation with a correspondent on this subject, Representative Lacey of Iowa, who was chairman of the committee on public lands in the last congress, said:

"I suppose that one reason no legislation has been had to remove some of the anomolous conditions which exist in Alaska is because the committee on territories had its time fully occupied with other matters, and the committee on public lands has not thought it expedient to take action in regard to land legislation there until after some further general legislation respecting the government of the territory has been enacted.

"Our committee, however, did recommend the passing of a bill for the establishment of a land office at Juneau, and the house passed it, but the senate did not act on it.

"Juneau is a town of several thousand inhabitants, some 2,000, I believe, and I am informed that it is a thriving place, containing a number of substantial brick buildings for business purposes and so on, and that all the improvements stand on the public lands of the United States, the owners being simply squatters. I am also informed that there is no legal authority to levy and collect taxes, or for officials to receive and disburse such taxes if collected. Whenever money is needed for any public purpose the hat is passed. I have always been averse to legislation providing full-fledged territorial government for Alaska with a delegate to congress and so on, but conditions there appear to have been changing rapidly during the last three or four years and it is possible that the time has come when the subject ought to be dealt with by congress."

It is not improbable that Major Lacey will visit Alaska after the adjournment of congress and try by personal investigation and observation what legislation in regard to the public lands in that territory would be expedient and wise in order to meet existing conditions.

Has a Level Head.

London, July 18.—The Daily Mail's Paris correspondent says: Prince Henry of Orleans declines to fight a duel with Lieutenant Pini of the Italian officers recently released from captivity in Abyssinia, who was designated by the drawing of lots among his comrades to challenge the prince. Prince Henry, however, is willing to accept a challenge from an Italian officer of a rank corresponding to his own.

It Was Very Violent.

Rome, July 18.—A violent earthquake occurred in the island of Stromboli, one of the Lipari group off the north coast of Sicily, on Saturday.

A New Loan.

Calcutta, July 18.—The issue of a new 3½ per cent loan of 300 lakhs of rupees has been announced.

FAMOUS PIONEER COACH.

Sale of an Old Ark That Run to Salt Lake.

Kearney Dispatch to the New York Sun: The most famous pioneer stagecoach in the history of the west has been purchased by J. Sterling Morton, who will use it in transporting his visitors from the station at Nebraska City to his suburban home, Arbor Lodge. The coach has been in this city for more than a quarter of a century. It is known as the Overland to all the old-timers in the west. It has figured for many years in public celebrations here. It was owned by Mayor Hulbert, who sold it to the sage of Arbor Lodge. Mr. Hulbert gives this history of the old vehicle:

"It is a Concord ten-passenger coach, and was first run on the Overland trail, which was about the same route as that followed by the Union Pacific today. It was first put into service in 1862, and ran from St. Joseph, Mo., to Kearney, but it has many times been through to Salt Lake and San Francisco. After the Union Pacific was completed in 1869 the coach was sold to the Pioneer Stage company and used from Red Cloud via Riverton, Republican City, Franklin, Alma and Orleans to Kearney. Later it was sold to Mayor Hulbert.

"The old coach was always very fortunate in its trips, though it went through many close places in the mountains and plains surrounded by outlaws and Indians. Old Bob Emery probably carried it through the most famous battle. It was just after the great massacre on the Little Blue, in July, 1865. He was taking out the regular Overland passenger load, and had just passed into what was known as the Devil's Gap, which was a dry creek bed with high banks, and the ground plentifully covered with mountain pine and sagebrush, just the place the Indians and the fiercer outlaws of the section selected for their work. Suddenly rifles began to crack from the cover, and wild yells told that the coach has been attacked by a band of savages. Old Bob turned his six horses sharply out on the prairie and began a race for life.

"Forty Indians came running after the lumbering vehicle, firing as they ran. They were not mounted, but were as fleet as deer. The coach contained four women and six men, besides the two guards. From their position on top of the coach the guards fired repeatedly on the Indians and drove them to cover just as the leader fell with dozens of bullets in him. The dead horse was cut quickly from the traces and the stage continued its wild rush with four horses. The Indians finally disappeared. Though one of the male passengers was killed and a woman passenger died of fright, it was thought old Bob did well to keep the rest from being scalped. Among the many passengers who occupied this particular coach were Brigham Young, Josh Billings, Artemus Ward, General Grant and "Kit Carson."

Mr. Morton will have the coach repaired and will treat his eastern friends when they call to a novel experience in staging.

SNAKE STORIES ARE RIPE.

A Good One From Washington to Start the Season.

Washington Star: The snake editor of the Star was perambulating through Center market the other morning, when he was suddenly overcome by the sight of a most familiar tale of whiskers.

"By gravy," exclaimed the gentleman connected with the whiskers, extending his horny hand of toil and accompanying it by a gleam of pleasure in his face, "howdy do? I'm durn glad to see you. Where you been this long time?"

"Right here in town," replied the ophidian editor. "Glad to see you, I'm sure. What's the good word in Loudoun county?"

"Times mighty hard up there, but no harder than they are everywhere else, I reckon. We're kinder settin' on the fences waitin' for the cry of prosperity to come along our way."

"You ought to be doing as well as usual in snakes, aren't you? I never saw the time when Loudoun wasn't right in the front when it came to real downright truthful snake stories."

The gentleman connected with the whiskers caught the ophidian editor by the arm eagerly.

"Come over here with me," he said, "and set on this ice box for a minute or two. Did you see," he went on when the ice box sofa was fully occupied, "in the Leesburg papers anything about my lossin' a fine dog ten days ago?"

"No, I don't fancy it has got into the Leesburg papers yet."

"Mebbe it hasn't, but I heard it was goin' to be put in. Anyway, it happened and I'll tell you, so you can make a note of it down here. You know how mother snakes has a way of carrying their young around with 'em like a possum, and when they stretch out in the sunshine they let their whole brood come out of their mouths and play in the grass or the warm dust. Well, an old mother snake was doing this with her brood on my farm one of them warm days about ten days ago, and my big mastiff pup comes bouncin' along and scared her off before she had time to open her mouth and let the brood of young ones jump down it, as they always do when there's danger of any kind. There was 24 little fellers, from about 5 to 12 inches long, and when the dog chased off the mother snake they kind of scattered, too, only they didn't have sense enough to know what to do next.

"As for the dog, he laid down by the roadside, dead tired from chasin' around like a 16-months'-old pup will do and sickin' his head down on his forelegs stretched out in front of him, laid there with his mouth open, pantin' fit to kill. I was settin' on the fence watchin' him, and in about two minutes I seen the grass begin to shake in front of his head, and before he could get over his surprise at what was happenin' I'll be doggoned if everyone of them little snakes didn't took him for their mother and gone kitin' down his throat.

"And you ought to seen him a minute later. He knowed something was wrong, and I guess the snakes inside of him did, too, for the way he wallered and clawed and howled was a caution to behold, and it got so bad that he begun to have fits, and then we had to shoot him. Fine dog he was too, and I'd been offered $50 for him by the sheriff of the county."

"And the mother snake?" inquired the editor.

"Darn her to pieces," replied the bereaved owner of the dog. "I did hear she went off down to the Potomac and drowned herself for grief, but somehow I don't more'n half believe it."

PERPETUAL EARTHQUAKE.

A Cheerful Spot In California Shunned By Indians and Mexicans.

New York Sun: "There is a place in California where earthquakes may be said to be kept on tap," said a Fresno county fruitgrower. "The spot is at the headwaters of the Kaweah, at the border of Fresno, Tulare and Inyo counties. You can't hire an Indian or a Mexican to go near that locality. They say it is the home of the evil spirits. The country is rugged and rocky—mountains with deep valleys and precipitous cliffs. Snakes, scorpions, tarantulas, centipedes and all sorts of hideous reptiles and insects seem to have made that neighborhood their paradise, for they are there in very palpable abundance.

"But in addition to these attractions, the region may be said to be in a state of perpetual earthquake. The ground trembles and quakes continually, and the rocks themselves seem to be grinding against one another constantly, as if subject to some great internal force. These phenomena are said to be more emphatic at night than in the daytime. Frequent booming discharges, apparently deep in the earth, are heard, and men who have heard both say they are exactly like the mutterings of distant artillery. I have never heard anyone advance any theory to satisfactorily explain this uneasy and perpetually disturbed condition of nature up among the far Kaweah rocks and hills, but it is there. If you ever happen to be in that vicinity, ask the first Indian you meet to guide you to the spot, and see how quickly he will shy away and disappear."

Wise a Wiz Man.

Baltimore, July 18.—Lieutenant D. H. Wise, U. S. A., was today compelled to abandon his attempt on the New York and Washington cycle record owing to the fearful condition of the roads near Baltimore, recent rains having made them almost impassable. He will try again in a few weeks.

"Have you any trouble in meeting your creditors, old chap?"

"No difficulay whatever. Meet 'em everywhere, old boy."

VICTORIA'S ANCESTRY.

English Queen's Descent Traced From William the Conqueror.

Chicago Tribune: So much has been written and said, even in [illegible] about the German origin of Queen Victoria, that [illegible] been created to the effect that she has no English blood in her veins, nor any right to claim the Tudor, the Plantagenet, the Norman and the Stuart kings of England as her ancestors. Under the circumstances it may be of interest just at the present moment, when her subjects are in the act of celebrating the sixtieth anniversary of her accession to the throne, to call attention to the fact that, notwithstanding the popular belief to the contrary, she is lineally descended from King William the Conqueror, not always through the direct male line, it is true, but sometimes through the female line.

Thus the male line of William the Conqueror became extinct in the second generation, and his son, Henry I, was succeeded first by Stephen, son of the conqueror's daughter, Adela, married to the French Count of Blois, and on his death the crown descended to Henry II, son of Matilda, who was the only daughter of King Henry I. Matilda had married as her first husband Emperor Henry V of Germany, to whom, however, she bore no children. Her second husband was Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou, who became father of King Henry II, and thus brought what is known as the Plantagenet strain of blood into the reigning house of England. From that time on the crown descended in a direct line from father to son, from father to grandson, or from older brother to younger brother, but always in the direct male line, until the deposition and death of King Richard II in the year 1400, when Henry IV, his cousin, succeeded to the throne.

LANCASTRIAN KINGS OF ENGLAND.

Henry IV was the son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster and fourth son of King Edward III, and it is on that account Henry IV, Henry V and Henry VI were known as the Lancastrian kings of England. King Henry VI's only son was murdered after being taken prisoner at the battle of Tewkesbury, and thereupon the throne devolved upon his kinsman, King Edward IV. The latter was a great grandson of Edmund, Duke of York, one of the younger sons of King Edward III. On Edward's death he was succeeded by his young son, Edward V, who, along with his younger brother, was murdered in the Tower of London by his father's brother, Richard the Hunchback, who thereupon took possession of the throne. King Richard, falling in battle without leaving any issue, was succeeded by King Henry VII, who rounded his claim to the throne by wedding the eldest daughter and heiress of King Edward IV.

King Henry VII, however, had rights of his own to the throne independly of his wife, who descended from John of Gaunt, the fourth son of King Edward III. True, King Henry VII's great grandfather, son of John of Gaunt, had had the misfortune to be born out of wedlock several years prior to the marriage of his father and mother. But this little stain upon his escutcheon was set right by a patent of legitimacy recalled by act of parliament and confirmed by the pope. King Henry's mother, Margaret, was the granddaughter of the eldest son thus legitimized, and she married Edmund Tudor, who thus became the father of King Henry VII, and brought what was known as the Tudor strain of blood into the reigning house of England.

MALE TUDOR LINE EXTINCT.

King Henry VII, was followed by his son, King Henry VIII, and the latter in turn was succeeded first of all by his son, King Edward VI, then by "Bloody" Mary, and thereafter by Queen Elizabeth, who died unmarried. The male Tudor line having thus become extinct, the crown descended to the heirs of King Henry VII's daughter, Margaret, who had married King James IV of Scotland. Queen Margaret of Scotland became the grandmother of Mary, Queen of Scots, and was, consequently, great-grandmother of the latter's son, King James VI of Scotland, who, on the death of Queen Elizabeth, succeeded to the throne of England under the title of James I, the crowns of England and Scotland being for the first time united.

King James, who was the first of the Stuart line on the throne of England, was followed by his son Charles, who lost his head on the scaffold, and on the death of Oliver Cromwell, who governed England, Scotland and Ireland as a republic, the son of Charles I became king, being followed at his death by his brother James. James, on being deposed, was followed first by his daughter Mary, who was married to William of Orange, and secondly by his daughter Anne, who died without leaving any surviving heir. King James had a son, who, however, at the time of the deposition of his father, was debarred from succession to the throne in consequence of his profession of the Catholic religion, and his two sons in turn, who were known as the "young pretender" and as Cardinal of York, were excluded from the succession on analogous grounds, both of them dying without legitimate issue.

ACT OF SETTLEMENT.

According to lineage and legitimate descent, the crown should have devolved upon the descendants of Henrietta Stuart, Duchess of Orleans, daughter of King Charles I. But, owing to their being members of the Catholic church, they were excluded from succession to the throne by what is known as the act of settlement. The descendants of this daughter of the headless King Charles I are today represented by Maria Theresa of Modena, Archduchess of Austria, her presumptive to the throne of Bavaria.

Owing to this exclusion, the crown of Great Britain fell to a more remote offshoot of the Stuart dynasty—namely, the protestant descendants of Elizabeth, sister of King Charles I, who married the King of Bohemia. This King of Bohemia had a daughter by this union with Elizabeth Stuart, who bore the name of Sophia, and who married Ernest, Elector of Hanover, becoming the mother of George, who succeeded to the crown of England under the title of King George I, and likewise to his father's throne of Hanover. King George was succeeded by his son, George II, and the latter by his grandson, King George II. The two elder sons of the latter, George IV and William IV, having died without leaving any legitimate issue, the crown of England, of Scotland and of Ireland, devolved upon the only daughter of George II's fourth son, the Duke of Kent, that daughter being Queen Victoria. Owing to the existence in Hanover of the Salic law, which forbids the succession of women to the throne, Victoria was unable to succeed to the German possessions of her uncles and grandfather, which accordingly fell to her father's youngest brother, the Duke of Cumberland. Hanover, it is scarcely necessary to remind the readers of the Tribune, was conquered and absorbed by Prussia in 1866.

From this it will be seen that Queen Victoria, if not through the male, at any rate through the female line, is a lineal descendant of William the Conqueror, and that she has in her veins strains of the blood of the Tudors, the Plantagenets, the Yorks, the Lancasters, and the Stuarts.

PITHY PARAGRAPHS.

Antwerp is going to have a great celebration on the 300th anniversary of Sir Anthony Van Dyck's birth, March 22, 1899.

The jubilee visit of the colonial premiers has led to the discovery that the Prince of Wales pronounces premier as in French, premi-ay.

Samory, the most powerful chief in the French Soudan, is reported by French authorities to be dead and to have been succeeded by his son.

American iron and steel selling in England. American tin plate in Wales and now American butter in Australia! Truly coals may yet be carried to Newcastle and sold at a profit.

When a man loses an ear, by paying from $20 to $25 he can procure another made of specially prepared rubber that can be crumpled without injury and is carefully painted to resemble the natural organ.

President Kruger gave England an example in generosity by setting free the rest of the Jameson raid prisoners in honor of Queen Victoria's jubilee. No Irish political prisoners, however, were liberated by the queen.

Kansas boasts that it had a halloween the other day in which hailstones were as large as ostrich eggs, and it is said that one enterprising farmer filled his cellar with the stones, covered them with sawdust and will sell them to families that need ice.

A new line of work recently taken up by a Brooklyn woman, who lectures upon the bicycle, how to ride, how not to ride, what to wear and what not to wear, and is chief of teaching bicycle mechanics. She has made a the rounds of all makes, and for a consideration she will impart her knowledge to her sisters.

A movement has been started in Kansas to erect a tornado cave attached to every schoolhouse as a refuge for the children in times of those dreadful cyclonic storms which are there so frequent, requiring special provisions of refuge and protection from them. Once in the cave, no matter how violent a storm, the children are safe. In some of the serious tornado drills have been instituted.

Ostrich eggs sometimes explode like bombshells. A very large egg, in which Dr. Carey, the American consul, was boring a hole for the purpose of extracting the contents, had become very much addled and the gases generating inside caused it to blow up in his hand, the flying fragments of shell injuring him severely. The ostrich egg shell is about a quarter of an inch thick and as hard as iron.

A London paper claims that teak is the most durable wood known for structural and mechanical purposes. It is hard, but light, easily worked and, though porous, strong and unyielding. It soon seasoned, shrinks little and because of its oily nature does not injure iron. In southeastern Asia it is much used for ship building. The wood is frequently girdled a year before it is felled, and thus exposed to sun and wind it seasons more rapidly than when cut green.

Twin babies, born May 30, and together weighing but two pounds eleven ounces at birth, died at the West Penn hospital, Pittsburg. Artificial means had to be resorted to to keep the twins alive. The babies were kept at home for 14 days. Then the mother and children were taken to the hospital. The babies were named "Pink" and "Blue" by the doctors. The babies were unable to generate enough heat to keep them alive owing to their small bodies, so they were placed on a hollow rubber blanket filled with hot water and covered with blankets. They were fed every half hour from a medicine dropper holding 20 drops, and are now so far along as to give ground for belief that they will live. They have each gained one ounce since birth.

MAKING A PAPER.

Glimpse at the Machinery of a Great Daily.

Chambers' Journal: Very few of those who are accustomed every morning to find their favorite paper on the breakfast table ever think of the enormous output of skilled labor which that paper represents. If they give the subject any thought, their minds produce little which is definite or accurate. They have a floating consciousness that in the previous small hours some person or persons wrote articles—the "leading articles"—and that the editor chose the subjects even if he did not do the writing himself. What correspondents, reporters, sub-editors and editors really do is a sealed mystery to the general public. Only those who know who form, or have formed, portions of the great journalistic machine, which is at its fullest activity when the public is in bed.

The machine never stops. It is like that sacred lamp which had burned a thousand years before the intrusive Yankee blew it out. It is a machine which nothing can stop save bankruptcy alone.

By day, reporters are scouring the earth and sea, and the places under the earth, for news, and the advertisement office opens its doors to orders and checks. In the afternoon printers and sub-editors begin to come in. In the evening the editor and his assistants are knee deep in letters, copy and proof sheets. Telegrams arrive every instant; packets pour in by post and by hand. At midnight the head printer [illegible] to say that he cannot take any more copy. At 1 o'clock he asserts, with tears, that he has enough set up to fill two papers. After 2 a. m. nothing is put into type but what "must go in." At 2:30 the editorial staff put their feet up on the almost bare tables. At 3 the machines—real printing machines these—are trying to get into running order, and the weary night staff are thinking of cabs. At the same hour the publishing staff are getting out of bed. Then comes the next stage. The paper is printed. By 4:30 the publishing office glows with life and light. Vans roll up to the doors, swallow up vast loads and bear them hence to catch the newspaper trains, and so to the breakfast tables of the public.

A great newspaper has an organization of extraordinary complexity and delicacy, and of this we will endeavor to give the reader some slight idea. Its scope includes everything—literally everything—and its space is limited, so that there is a constant struggle going on. But for the most careful news and for accidents. By "accidents" we would certainly get omitted, and other unimportant things would occupy an undue amount of space. The various departments are, therefore, allotted a certain amount of space—which varies at different times in the year and as circumstances change—and a certain amount is left open for general news and for accidents. By "accidents" we mean such things as the death of the prime minister, or an earthquake. The organization of a great paper must be rigid and yet elastic—rigid in checking exuberance, and sufficiently elastic to allow three columns to [illegible] the printer after 2 a. m., if such a thing should suddenly become necessary. The most important fact to be realized about a great daily is that every night almost four times as much stuff goes into the waste-paper basket—good stuff, too, sometimes—as can possibly be crammed into the paper. There is never any difficulty about "filling up," even on Christmas day.

Foreign news forms one of the most important—if not the most important—of departments. Its size varies immensely and it is one of the most difficult to estimate. Perhaps for a week or two there will be no trouble, and then will come a thunderbolt—like President Cleveland's message, for instance—and foreign news will run all over the paper. It has one advantage, in that everything must give way to it; but this only shifts the difficulty of finding space on to the shoulders of some other department. Foreign telegrams arrive very late, too, and without any warning, so that the pressure will come just at the time when the editor has arranged everything comfortably, and the head printer has begun to "make up" the paper. Then all the bother begins again. Proofs have to be cut down, matter which is in print has to be put aside altogether, and perhaps a wretched leader writer must be dragged out of his cab—in which he was going home—to write an article. The same kind of commotion can occasionally be caused by home news, but not nearly so often. Sometimes it happens that a very big man dies without giving decent warning by means of illness. His obituary will, of course, be already prepared—perhaps written years before and revised periodically—but its insertion will bring up the difficulty of space and occasion an article. However, most men seem to die in good time for the papers or else considerately wait until after they have "gone to press." Ordinarily home news causes little trouble. It is very elastic, comes in as a rule in good time, and the evening papers have given a most desirable warning of what is to be expected.

The leading articles, which look so imposing and which express the policy of a paper on important subjects, are not troublesome from the point of view of organization. The editor decides comparatively early in the evening what subjects shall be written about, and he, of course, also directs the lines which the articles shall follow. Unless he be a very wise or very foolish man he does not attempt to write any of them himself.

From what we have already described it will be sufficiently clear that an editor who really edits a paper has no time to write. He is responsible for everything, and has in the last resort to arrange everything. He or his assistants read every line of every proofsheet; they have to be constantly on the lookout for insidious errors, for "doubles"—the same news given twice or given previously—for matter which should not be published, and for numberless other equally important things. A really competent editor is one of the rarest things in the world and one of the ablest. The work of a cabinet minister cannot compare with his work. A really good editor can direct the policy of his paper on some essential matter at one moment, and at the next detect a "turned comma." Nothing is too great and nothing is too small for his instant comprehension. His nerves must be of iron or worry will kill him; he must feel his responsibility, yet carry it lightly; he must not harass his staff. Above all, his liver must be in good order. Indeed, we think that, given this and ability, the other qualities will be added unto him.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

In a moment of patriotism that was, perhaps, the mere exuberant because of its brevity, the Illinois legislature passed, two years ago, a law which provided for an immense amount of displaying of the national flag. It was to be hoisted every day, rain or shine, over every public and private school in the state, from the time the scholars arrived until they departed, while all charitable and penal institutions and all municipal and state buildings were to have their banners raised at 8 o'clock in the morning and kept flying until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Failure to obey this law was made a misdemeanor, punishable by considerable fines, to be assessed for each violation, upon the authorities in charge of the various schools, prisons, asylums, hospitals, and the like. As might have been expected, hardly an effort was made to obey the statute, and in only one instance—and then vainly—was there an attempt to enforce its recognition. The trouble was that too much had been sought, and the attainment of nothing was the result. Realization of this at last came to the legislators, and now they have passed a law, to go into effect today, which, being based on some study of circumstances and possibilities, is likely to bring about the desired results. Under it school superintendents are empowered, not ordered, to raise the flags, and they are allowed to take them in when the weather is stormy. As for the court houses and other public buildings, the flags are to be unfurled and kept flying only on legal holidays and such other days as the officials in charge may select. They, too, are to make due allowance for wind and rain, and are not to expose their flags to the speedy destruction which a gale can inflict on fluttering bunting.

Bermuda was not very prosperous last year, for it appears from the report of its governor to the colonial secretary that the island's revenue was £34,256 and the expenditure £34,717. This latter sum does not include the imperial expenditure on naval and military establishments, the latter alone being over £106,000. The total public debt of the colony is £45,000, at an average rate of interest of 4¼ per cent. Bermuda, like more important places, has its agricultural problem. Its area is only 10,000 acres, of which 2,500 are under cultivation in small holdings, and land and labor are both dear. Two companies were formed to aid agricultural interests, but both suffered such losses that they were forced to abandon their operations. The report contains a statement from "one of the leading planters in the colony," in which the writer says that he farms as much land as anyone there, and that his holding is only about 25 acres in all, five acres being considered a fair-sized farm. "I consider," says this planter, "that an industrious and intelligent man should clear about £40 per annum from an acre of average land with a fair crop and prices. I personally in good years have made about £100 from an acre, principally from lilies." The imports last year amounted to £304,955, of which £184,291 were from the United States and nearly the whole of the remainder from Great Britain and her colonies. The imports from the United States are chiefly food stuffs and those from Great Britain manufactured goods. The exports amounted to £101,063, of which more than half were onions, potatoes and lily bulbs coming next. Nine-tenths of the exports go to the United States. The total civil population at the end of last year was 15,952, of whom 6,117 are returned as whites, the remainder being "colored."

Every woman has in her head the plan of an ideal house with a corner where she can go to cry over old letters.

IT MAY BE A LAW IN A WEEK

(Continued from Page 1.)

that the report is in danger in the senate when it comes to a final vote. And, moreover, the most prominent Democratic senators freely express the opinion that the fight in the senate, which may be spirited, will be brief. They believe a vote will be reached in three days in the senate. The parliamentary procedure on conference report may have an important bearing on the course of the debate in the senate. A question has arisen as to the parliamentary practice. It is the established procedure to consider conference reports as an entirety, so that no vote can be taken on any separate feature of the report. The report must be accepted or rejected as a whole. This practice becomes important in view of the desire among those opposing the bill to secure a separate vote on lumber, cotton ties, cotton bagging, sugar and other items which have aroused exceptional interest.

AS AN ENTIRETY.

One of the conferees, who is an authority on parliamentary procedure, said tonight:

"There can be no doubt that the conference report must be considered as an entirety.

"In a ruling of Speaker Blaine, Speaker Carlisle and others have placed it beyond controversy, and the same rule has been observed in the senate. The only question before the house is: Shall the report be accepted or rejected as a whole? For that reason the item relating to sugar, cotton ties, cotton bagging or any other item of the report is in order. The vote will be taken on agreeing to the entire report, and it is only by defeating the report as a whole that it would be possible to reach any special item. Should the entire report be rejected, an order to recommit the bill will be made. The strength of the bill is in its entirety."

Some of the opponents of the bill in the senate hold that a motion to recommit with instruction as to separate items would be in order before the vote is taken on accepting the report as an entirety. But the best parliamentarians in both branches say that the practice is well settled and that the vote must be taken first on the adoption or rejection of the report. If rejected, then any other motion would be in order.

CHANCES OF VERDIGRIS.

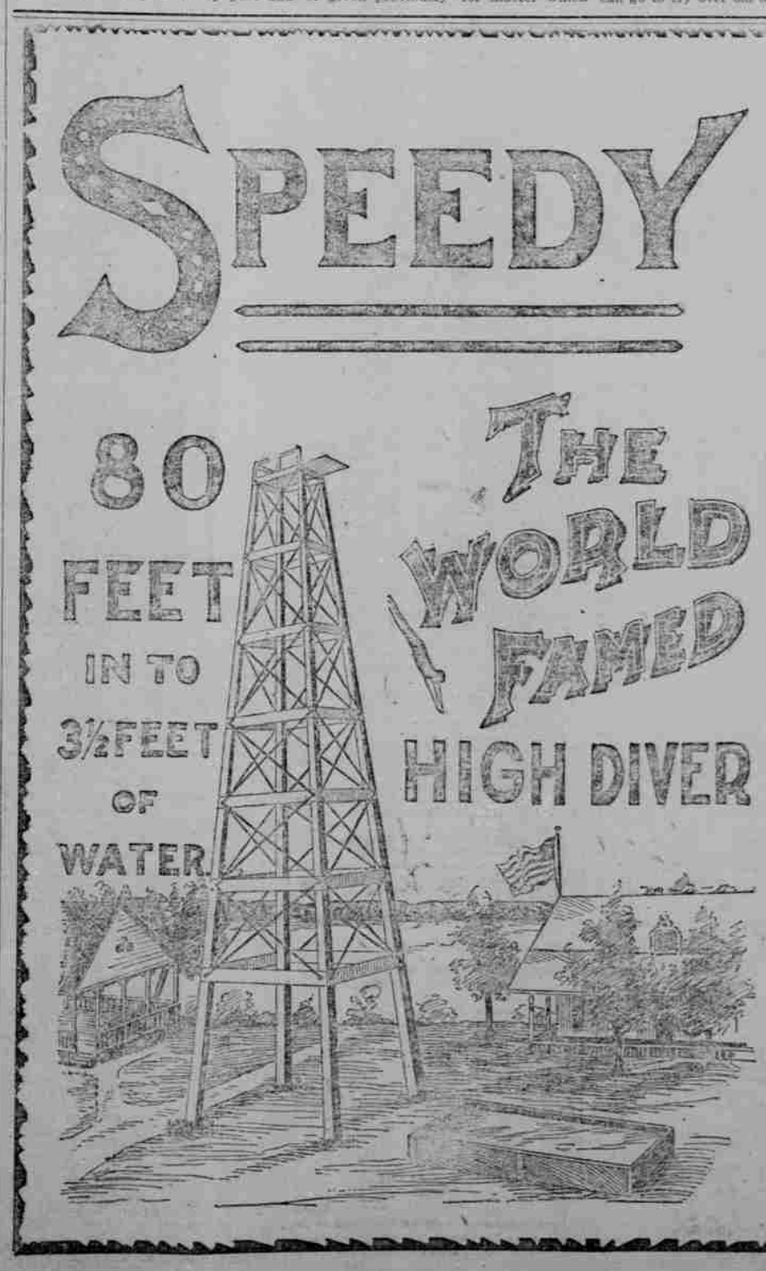
It is learned today that there were some chances of verdigris in the sugar schedule not noted in the Associated Press report last night when the report was formed on the reciprocal treaties by the senate was retained in the modified reciprocity clause. The Associated Press report last night covered most of the changes upon the important items of the bill. Among the other things agreed to were the senate rates on steel tubing and roller billets used in the manufacture of bicycle frames. The rate on cotton bagging is 2½ cents. The house rate was 1½.

Senator Allison and Representative Dingley were engaged up to midnight in the preparation of the report which is to accompany the bill when it is presented to the respective houses. After the meeting Mr. Dingley authorized the statement that the measure would be submitted to the conference committee including the Democratic membership tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock for final action. He confidently believed that the whole committee will complete its work by mid-day and that the report will be submitted to the house at noon. If there is a delay in completing the consideration of the bill in conference the house will be asked to take a recess for an hour or two, until the report is ready. Only a limited number of copies of the bill as finally agreed to in conference by the Republicans will be printed at present.

BONES PROTRUDING.

Strange Phenomenon Witnessed on a Virgina Battlefield.

Richmond Dispatch to Globe-Democrat: Bones of soldiers buried nearly 35 years ago near the battlefield of Malvern Hill and Fort Harrison are by some subterranean phenomenon being forced from the shallow earth in which they were buried. Robert P. Bennett, of Malvern Hill, came here today to tell about them, and the strange occurrence. He says in one field bones are sticking up through the ground like growing plants. At the same place a short time ago none were to be seen. This field was the scene of some hot fighting, and both Union and Confederate soldiers were buried there. The strange role nature is playing, that of a resurrectionist, has excited intense interest in the country. Bennett says there are enough bones in sight to make 400 skeletons. The keeper of Washington's old headquarters here, a few days ago, went to the battlefield and secured a bag of human bones to be exhibited as war relics.



BEAUTIFUL SALTAIR.

Prof. Speedy dives 100 feet into a tank 4 feet wide, 11 feet long and 3 feet deep.

Prof. Philion ascends a spiral tower mounted on a 38-inch ball. A wonderful act.

— GRAND —

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