BIG WORK IS PLANNED

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS WILL MAKE 1899 ONE OF ITS BUSIEST YEARS

PAVING WILL BE DEMANDED

Several Miles Will Have to Be Done—Annual Report of the Board Shows That a Marked Cut Was Made During the Year Just Closed — Lighting Problem Discussed.

Secretary Brunson, of the board of public works, yesterday completed the annual report of the board showing the work done and detailing the improvements that are in contemplation for 1899. The report says, in part:

During the coming season, in the opinion of the board, there will be more street improvements than for several years past, the board having at the present time under consideration the paving of Seventh street, from the railroad bridge to Atlantic street; Wacouta street, from the union depot to Seventh; Summit avenue, from St. Peter to Rice; Tenth street, from St. Peter to Rice; Washington street, from Third to Seventh; Rice street, from Tenth to the railroad bridge; North street, from Bradley to Bedford; Bedford street, from North to Collins; Bradley street, from Seventh to North; Brewster avenue, from University to Como; Chestnut street, from Seventh to the river; Sherburne avenue, from Rice to the eastern terminus; Ninth street, from Bradley to Kittson; John street, from Grove to Williams; Jackson street, from Grove to Fifteenth; Como avenue, from Rice to Dale; Sixth street from College to Smith; Cedar street, from Second to Como.

The amount of money used for street grading during the year 1898, was very small, only $2,321.68 being expended for grading purposes, but even at this, we exceeded the amount of grading done in 1897 by nearly $2,300.

During 1897 $20,591.92 was expended for the construction of sewers, and in 1898, a total amount of $33,238.68, or nearly $13,000, more than in 1897, and at the present time, the board has under consideration the construction of sewers at an estimated expense of $64,000.

During the year 1897, but $1,681.85 was assessed against abutting property, for boulevarding, curbing and planting trees. In the year 1898 this amount was increased to $5,414 and at the present time, the board has under consideration and in process of completion, the following improvements:

Boulevarding, curbing and planting trees on the following streets:

Summit avenue, from Wabasha to Sixth; Peronia avenue, from Prior to Fairview; Lake Como boulevard; Dewey avenue, from St. Anthony to University; Portland avenue, from Dale to Victoria; Marshall avenue, from Wheeler to Cleveland; Dayton avenue, from Dewey to Amos; Summit avenue, from Dale to Lexington.

The assessments, estimated at $43,400, for the construction of wood and cement sidewalks, are in process of completion and will be in the hands of the city treasurer in a few days for collection.

The matter of the care of wooden sidewalks in the city has been a serious problem with the board, and after thorough investigation we are of the opinion that the wooden sidewalks in the city should not be rebuilt, but within a certain territory in the city, should be replaced with cement walks, and beyond that territory, where the wooden walks are beyond repair, they should be torn up and replaced by gravel walks, the cost of which is estimated at about 10 cents per front foot. The life of a wooden walk is estimated at eight years, and the cost is 29 cents per foot. With new machinery for the manufacture of cement tiles, the same being under city inspection, the cost of a six-foot cement walk should not cost more than 50 cents per foot, the life of which would be at least thirty years, and, in the opinion of the board, would be much cheaper in the long run than wooden walks. The width of cement walks should be governed by the locality—from three to six feet wide—the same to be left to the judgment of the board of public works. It is an undisputed fact that 75 per cent of all claims for damage brought against the city are the result of defective wooden sidewalks. In the past ten years these claims amounted to more than $100,000. The cost of repairs on wooden sidewalks during 1898 was about $17,000. With the substitution of cement walks this vast amount of money would be saved to the taxpayers of our city.

Another problem which the board has to contend with has been the lighting of the city, the board being favorable to the abolishing, to a great extent, of gas and gasoline, and lighting the city in an up-to-date manner with arc lights. We had on Dec. 31, 1898, 256 arc lights, 2,651 gas lights, 3,044 gasoline lights.

With this thought in mind, the board, in its report on lighting for the year 1899, increased the number of arc lights from 256 to 375, which has been subsequently increased by the board to 395 arc lights, and has reduced the number of gas to 2,600 and gasoline to 2,500.

Still another improvement the present board has been working on, has been the placing of proper street signs on our street corners. It is a noticeable fact to all strangers to our city that there are practically no street names on any of our business corners, and to remedy this great need we are now advertising for bids, and hope within the next sixty days to have a suitable street sign on all the business and resident corners in our city.

IN THE SHIP BASINS.

Austin Bidwell's Graphic Picture of English Prison Life.

The third mass meeting of the Bidwell brothers, of Hartford, Conn., will be held at the People's church this (Sunday) evening.

On this occasion Austin Bidwell will give an account of some of his adventures and experiences in Chatham prison.

The Bidwells have addressed large audiences in the East and are having the same success here.

Austin Bidwell says the main features of prison life in England are hunger, toil and the exaction of absolute obedience to the rules, and iron rules they are. When sentenced men are graded, according to health and capacity for hard work, all who are sound in body and limb are classed as No. 1 labor men and are sent to hard labor stations—that is, either to the establishment at Chatham or Portland.

At both these prisons are huge ship basins in course of construction, and the prisoners are employed in excavating them. During my twenty years at Chatham I helped excavate and build two. These basins are monster constructions, and are built to outlast the pyramids of Egypt. Gravel and sand for the concrete are dragged up from the bed of the nearest river. Great cliffs and hills of blue lias stone, which is burnt and ground for the cement, line the opposite shore of the river, and is utilized to the extent of thousands of tons, while, in excavating the ship basins deposits of clay suitable for brick-making are found, and the tens of millions of bricks are made and burnt on the spot, and all this is done with prison labor, under the guidance of instructors that have passed a rigid civil service examination and proved their skill in their several trades or professions. Next to these instructors come the warders, who themselves under strict military discipline, enforce the prison rules over the prisoners. For these the toil is severe and exacting, and so every man in the establishment is a picked man, certified to be fit and able for work. The result is that the authorities have evolved a system by which they secure an amazing amount of results, when one considers the inefficiency usual in all enforced labor.

While they disavow enforcement of actual task work, yet it is virtually this: As the work goes on year in and year out, it has gradually become systematized until the amount of results that can be obtained, whether in the cement groups, in the gravel barge parties and in the brick fields, etc., become a known quantity, and every officer in charge of a gang of prisoners is expected in his daily reports, which are all verified, not to fall behind in the amount of work done. Therefore, let an officer be as good as he may, he is forced to drive the men at their task so as to accomplish the full result or quit the service. If the output falls short for more than a day or two the warder, to save himself, reports certain of his men for "idleness," which is a serious crime and is severely punished.

Some of the men willfully injure themselves to escape the severe labor. The usual form this takes is by thrusting one arm or leg under the mud trucks as they are passing on the many lines of rail. Others jump off from the landings or from stagings to fracture their limbs. All such are carefully nursed in the hospital until as well as they can be, then they are most severely punished, and if permanently crippled are put at light labor.

I myself proved to be an artist with a shovel, and stuck to it steadily for twenty years, then came home an athlete, with as much dynamite in me as I had on the day I was sentenced to imprisonment for life for holding up the Bank of England, in 1873.

Is Charged With Forgery.

A. E. Dunham, the young man accused of passing a number of worthless checks for small amounts in this city, was arraigned in the municipal court yesterday. The specific charge against him is passing a forged check for $5 upon William Lohiker, carpet dealer, on Seventh, near Wacouta street. The prisoner was arrested in Minneapolis by Detective Wells. He was granted until tomorrow to secure an attorney.

GROCERS - - -

CAN NOW SECURE

Grape-Nuts

More Regularly of Their Jobbers.

The factory has quadrupled its capacity.

A FAMOUS FOOD.

People Becoming Better Judges of Food.

The demand for Grape-Nuts has been such that the large wholesale houses have been unable to obtain more than 100 to 150 cases in every thousand required during the past two months, although the factory at Battle Creek, Mich., has been run full 24 hours a day for several months past. They report the completion of new machinery which increases the output fourfold and will, from now on undertake to keep jobbers stocked.

Grape-Nuts have made a great hit as the food appeals to palate, stomach and reason.

THIRTY NEW ROOMS

THEY ARE NEEDED TO ACCOMMODATE THE PUBLIC SCHOOL ATTENDANCE HERE

LARGER LEVY NECESSARY

Authorities Can Find No Other Way of Salvation, They Say, Save the Permission of a Higher Assessment — Midwinter Graduation Has as Yet Given Only Slight Relief.

There is an urgent and immediate need for almost thirty new rooms in the public schools of the city. Every year since 1895 the demand for additional floor space in the public schools has been more and more apparent, until the construction of four or five new school buildings is the only resort which will give relief.

In addition to this $75,000 could be profitably and economically spent in repairing the forty buildings already in use. Since the valuation of the city was cut from $100,000,000 to $80,000,000, several years ago, the funds at the disposal of the school board have decreased materially, and since then economy has been practiced in every direction. The first thing cut off was the repair fund. Each year since 1896 a smaller amount has been set aside for this purpose. At the same time the number of school children has been increasing.

If the proposed increase in the levy of taxes for school purposes goes through it will doubtless relieve the contingency, and give an adequate amount for both teachers' salaries, supplies and new buildings. Supt. Smith thinks that a mill and a half will do this. However, he does not favor this as a minimum limit, as the matter, being entirely in the hands of the city council, it would be desirable to have the limit a little larger.

As to new buildings, four modern, well-appointed buildings located in the Seventh, Fifth, First and Eighth wards would take care of all the surplus pupils who are attending half-day sessions. The half-day session plan, while it is the best that can be devised to meet the existing conditions, works hardship both on the teachers and scholars, as the latter can only receive a half day's schooling, while the teacher has a doubly laborious task in teaching two separate classes every day.

* * *

The second semester in the school year begins tomorrow. Prof. Bryant said yesterday that he expected something like a hundred from the graded schools would be admitted as freshmen.

* * *

The new rule of the school board of admitting scholars to the high school twice a year will not result in a very large enrollment at this time of the year, until the graded schools have adjusted their study on the two semester basis. Up to the time the rule went into effect the classes in all the graded schools were organized on a one-year basis, and there will be about as many graduate from the grammar schools in comparison as graduate from the high school at mid-winter period.

* * *

In April the kindergarteners will be promoted to the primary grades, which will make it necessary to inaugurate half-day sessions in nearly all the schools having the kindergarten branch.

MRS. FRANCES E. CAHOON,
Worthy Matron St. Paul Chapter Order of the Eastern Star.

JUDGE ORR'S KINDNESS

Extended to James Shearin While Denied to Many Others.

James Shearin appears to have an unlimited "pull." He walked out of the central police station last summer, while under arrest for robbing a safe in West Superior, where he is now said to be wanted for jumping his bail. He was arrested here several nights ago for suspicious actions near a house at Thirteenth and Canada streets, and when arraigned in court Judge Orr kindly let him go on his own recognizance. When the case was called for trial yesterday Shearin wasn't there.

The police didn't like Judge Orr's course in extending to Shearin a privilege which is strenuously denied, they say, to many a worthier man. The police say that Shearin has frequently been before Judge Orr on other charges, so that the judge is fully aware of his character, and the fact that such a prisoner should be allowed his liberty without security is denounced.

In this connection it is claimed by the police that only when Judge Orr is on the criminal bench do such things as the release of Shearin occur. In fact, it is alleged that criminals arrested when another judge is on the criminal bench will exert every effort to have their cases continued until Judge Orr takes his turn in this branch of the court.

"It is certainly a pretty state of affairs," said a police official yesterday, "when a man as well known as Shearin can be set at liberty in such a manner. Judge Orr knows the man as well as the police, and yet he considerately turned him loose. If some poor poverty-stricken devil with a destitute family should be hauled into court for stealing a loaf of bread the chances are that he would be forthwith sent out to the workhouse, with a profound lecture upon the evil of stealing and the necessity of an example being made of some one. The argument is advanced in the Shearin case that the accused lives here, is a "St. Paul boy." The thirteen-year-old boys arrested for throwing snow balls and the decrepid old man, who beg a penny on the streets, are not accorded any consideration on account of where they live."

FORGED COLONEL'S NAME.

Such Is the Charge Against George Willard, a Soldier.

George Willard, the soldier arrested Friday night by Officer Dave Hennessy for trying to pass a forged check upon a second-hand dealer at Third and Jackson streets, proves to have operated extensively with forged paper. When the story of Willard's arrest became known through the columns of The Globe other victims quickly reported at police headquarters, until it developed that the young soldier had laid down five worthless checks, each for $15. In each case he made a purchase and received between $9 and $10 change. The forged signature was that of Col. Page, of Fort Snelling.

Those whom Willard fleeced were Levy & Hauser, clothiers, Seventh and Rosabel streets; A. S. Mark, Seventh and Sibley streets; A. Bierman, Seventh and Pine streets; Joseph Levy, 135 East Seventh street, and L. Machinsky.

Some question concerning the prosecution of Willard arose when he was arraigned in the police court, as it developed that Col. Page would not be here when the case would be set for trial. Willard secured an attorney and was granted a continuance until tomorrow.

VICTORY FOR SETTLERS.

Decision in the Northern Pacific Land Grant Case.

In the United States circuit court a decision was handed down yesterday by Judge Lochren in the case of the United States of America against the Northern Pacific railroad, and E. H. McHenry and F. J. Bigelow as receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad company. The bill of complaint as filed by the attorney general asks for a cancellation of a patent issued by the United States to the Northern Pacific to lot 5 of section 29, in St. Louis county, on the ground that it was issued without authority of law and by mistake and inadvertence. The Northern Pacific filed a disclaimer and were therefore out of the case. After reviewing the evidence at considerable length the court finds that the complainant was not entitled to the relief asked for and the bill of complaint was dismissed.

The opinion on its face would not excite ordinarily more than a casual interest, but it is a test case which affects all the land on the right of way of the Northern Pacific from Duluth to Ashland or more than a million acres of land and thousands of settlers. By this decision the title to the land is quieted in the settlers and they are made secure in their homes.

NEWS OF THE W. C. T. U.

County Union Met Yesterday at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms.

The county W. C. T. U. held its regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon in the Y. M. C. A. rooms. There was a very small attendance.

Mrs. H. W. Phillips, vice president, presided. Mrs. D. C. Reed, of the Willard union, was reappointed superintendent of franchise. Mrs. Russell read a report of the work of the Central W. C. T. U. for the past month. Successful gospel meetings have been carried on by this branch of the union, and many needy young girls have been looked after and assisted by the superintendent of purity.

Mrs. Reed read the monthly report of the Willard union. A dime tea was given at the residence of Mrs. Hare, on East Congress street, and netted $1.50 for the state debt. All the schools on the West side were visited, and it was found that all the teachers were paying special attention to instruction in scientific temperance.

The matter of having a general conference of all the unions to meet regularly throughout the year was taken up and discussed, but no definite action was taken.

It was decided to hold the meetings of the county W. C. T. U. every three months, instead of once a month. The next meeting will take place the last Saturday in April.

The Central W. C. T. U. will meet tomorrow afternoon at the Commons.

The Somerset W. C. T. U. will meet Monday afternoon, Feb. 5, in the Y. M. C. A. rooms.

The Willard W. C. T. U. will meet Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Walrath, on East Congress street. It will be a business meeting, and all members are requested to be present.

DR. COYLE COMING.

He May Be the Next Pastor of the House of Hope.

The pulpit committee of the House of Hope church are busily engaged looking around for a pastor. An investigation is being made of several prominent names which are being considered, among them is the name of Dr. Coyle, of Oakland, who is at present being most seriously considered by the committee.

Dr. Coyle is pastor of the largest Presbyterian church at Oakland, and is said to be one of the strongest clergymen on the Pacific coast.

He has been invited, and has accepted an invitation to speak at the House of Hope in the near future.

Chimney Was to Blame.

A defective chimney caused a fire at the home of P. Rasmussen, 550 Temperance street, shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The damage was $75.

Unity Church Annual.

The congregation of Unity church (Unitarian) met in annual session at the church parlors last evening. Owing to the limited number present no action was taken on such church matters as usually come before annual meetings, and the evening was given over to the enjoyment of social intercourse and refreshments served by the ladies. About fifty participated.

NEWS OF THE LODGE ROOMS.

Star of the Union No. 11, D. of H., A. O. U. W., had an enjoyable meeting Jan. 24. Four candidates were initiated and one application for membership was read. Sister Andrist, proving to be our "hustler" for 1898, was presented with a pretty gold pin. Visitors were present from the following lodges: Prosperity, West Side, Teutonia, Como, Liberty and Diamond. Luncheon was served in the dining room. Dancing, including a "cake walk," was a feature of the evening. Sister Korfhage, of Teutonia lodge, and Dan Kinsey carried the cake away. A dance will take place at the next meeting, Feb. 14.

Sir Knight Carter, of Washington, D. C., surgeon general of the Uniform Rank, K. of P., is making a short visit to the city in the interests of the order, and would like to meet all sir knights at St. Paul tent next Monday night.

Columbia, D. of H., has rented the entire second floor of Central block, Sixth and West Seventh streets, for a grand social, to be given next Tuesday evening. All members of the order and their friends are invited. Cards, dancing, music, etc., will be the order.

The initiatory degree was conferred by Twin City lodge, I. O. O. F., last Thursday night, and the same degree and also the first degree will be worked next Thursday.

The grand encampment, I. O. O. F., of Minnesota, will convene in this city on Feb. 23 next.

Twin City lodge, I. O. O. F., will celebrate its eighth anniversary on the 23d of February next.

Maple Leaf Camp No. 331, Royal Neighbors, gave a progressive cinch party Thursday evening. The prizes were awarded as follows: First prizes, Mrs. H. Drewery and Guy Shane; second prizes, Miss Esther Johnson and C. H. Prindle; foot prizes, Miss Koechner and S. Martenson.

A representative number of delegates from the local lodges of A. O. U. W. and D. of H. met, as per agreement, at Vasa hall Thursday evening, Jan. 26, and perfected the organization known as the A. O. U. W. advisory council. Officers for the ensuing term were elected as follows: President, James Drummond; first vice president, R. M. Cannon; second vice president, Mrs. M. Barthol; secretary, Seth L. Isham; treasurer, James T. Johnson. President Drummond appointed a standing committee on entertainment, as follows: L. C. Olmstedt, Mrs. Bunker, James H. McNally, Mrs. Heron and Mr. H. B. Burnside. The committee were instructed to formulate plans for a mammoth entertainment to be given under the auspices of the advisory council in the near future, final arrangements to be made at a meeting of the council which will be held at Columbia, D. of H., lodge rooms, corner of Sixth and Seventh streets, Feb. 1. Other important committees will be announced later.

Capital City camp, Modern Woodmen, at the last meeting installed the following officers for the ensuing year: Consul, T. Madson; W. advisor, E. Louis De Lesry; clerk, C. J. Sund; banker, J. E. Olen; escort, J. Friden; watchman, James Anderson; sentry, Hans Nelson; physicians, E. M. Lundholm, M. D., and Mason Allan, M. D.; manager for three years, H. C. Peterson. The installing officer was T. D. Quamtance, D. H. C., assisted by Past Consul L. G. Anderson. After the installing ceremony supper was served.

The first Court of Honor in this city will be instituted Feb. 9 by W. T. Hall, state deputy. The court will start with a good membership. In brief, the Supreme Court of Honor, is the only fraternal benefit order organized under the supervision of the insurance department. It was organized in Springfield, Ill., in July, 1895, has now a membership of 45,000 in good standing. The object of the order is to admit both ladies and gentlemen between the ages of 18 and 50 years, either beneficiary or social members. The special feature is the total disability claim, which provides for cash payment to the injured. For further information, kindly call on C. J. Sund, care of Yerxa Bros. & Co., or George Pringle, 585 Wabasha street.

St. Paul Tent No. 24, Knights of the Maccabees, entertained about 125 of their friends at progressive cinch last Monday evening. A good time was had until about 12 o'clock. Refreshments were served and dancing followed. Ladies' first prize was won by Mrs. E. L. Merrill; second prize by Mrs. C. B. Elliott; gents' first prize, D. J. Allie, and second prize by Dr. J. O. Cavanagh.

Nobility Lodge No. 13, D. of H., held a very interesting meeting last Wednesday evening. Four applications for membership were received. The following entertainment committee was appointed: Mrs. Fick, Miss Mable Hunter and Mrs. Flora Peeters. A progressive euchre party will be held at the home of Sister Hyland, 761 Cedar street, next Wednesday evening, Feb. 1.

Prosperity camp, the New Royal Neighbor camp, on the bluff, auxiliary to Forrest Camp No. 3,899, M. W. of A., met Jan. 21. A very interesting meeting followed. Four candidates were initiated, and several applications for membership received and acted on. This camp is well named Prosperity, as another class of twenty candidates will be initiated in the near future. The members of the degree team are all enthusiastic workers, and at their last meeting drilled like old soldiers. The camp is very proud of their officers, the presiding officer, Mrs. George Bowen, having served two terms as oracle in Maple Leaf camp, also the vice oracle, Mrs. W. Rolfing. The camp will meet Wednesday, Feb. 1.

Judge Schoonmaker, S. C. R.; W. B. Stoner, H. C. H., and George F. Woolsey, high secretary, United Foresters, left last night for Chicago, where they will attend the annual session of the high court of Illinois. An executive council meeting will be held in Chicago Monday and important business is to come before the committee.

Peter McCallum, P. C. R., of Hamline, has now secured thirty-eight signers for his charter for a new court of United Foresters, and on Feb. 3 Court Hamline will be instituted by the supreme and high court officers, assisted by a number of Foresters from St. Paul and Minneapolis. The ceremony will be held at the new hall at Hamline and an interesting time may be expected.

Wabasha council, Royal Arcanum, elected H. C. Baker regent, E. G. Fallinger, vice regent, and Louis Feeser Jr., secretary, to fill vacancies, last Tuesday evening. The new officers were installed by Past Grand Regent Elijah Baker.

The board of directors of the widow and orphans' fund of the Druids met Saturday and transacted a large amount of business. St. Paul Grove on last Monday received two applications for membership and had work in the first degree. Monday, St. Paul Grove will give a card and dance party. Vasa Grove, at its meeting Monday conferred the first degree on seven candidates and six applications for membership were received. The grove will work in the exemplified second, next Monday. North Star Grove, at its meeting Wednesday, conferred the first degree on two candidates; two applications for membership were received and referred. Noble Grand Arch Otto Rohland paid the grove a visit. A social entertainment closed a very successful evening.

The officers of the grand lodge United Workmen, of Minneapolis, have been in session for two days, going over the financial matters of the order for the past year and making their annual examination of the accounts of Grand Receiver J. J. McCardy. Mr. McCardy has held this position since Jan. 24, 1877. The entire income of the grand lodge for the year of 1898 was $246,212.55. The committee included Charles G. Hinds, grand master workman; J. M. Diment, grand foreman; Olaf Olson, grand recorder; J. J. McCardy, grand receiver; A. T. Stebbins, chairman of the finance committee, and E. E. Hughson, of the finance committee.

Noble Franklin Lodge No. 2, A. O. U. W., entertained the visiting committee of the various lodges of the city at their regular meeting Thursday evening at A. O. U. W. temple, Ninth and Wabasha streets. Speeches and a social smoke occupied the evening. The visiting committee will visit Union Star No. 151 at their hall, State and Robie streets, Friday evening, Feb. 3.

Several candidates were initiated by Court St. Louis No. 806, of the Catholic Order of Foresters, at the lodge meeting last Wednesday evening. Although one of the youngest lodges, Court St. Louis already has a membership of over 160, and is growing rapidly. The lodge meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays of every month at Central hall.

A meeting of the Scotchmen and their descendents will be held Friday evening at 8 o'clock in the Windsor for the purpose of organizing a clan or branch of the Order of Scottish Clans, a fraternal insurance and social society having branches in all the large cities in the states and Canada excepting St. Paul.

Drunkenness No Excuse.

James McDermott was sent to the workhouse for sixty days yesterday on the charge of larceny. He stole a baby carriage from in front of a store on Seventh street, near Wacouta. McDermott plead drunkenness as the cause of his act, claiming not to have known what he was doing, but Judge Orr refused to consider this an excuse.

Fight the Grip

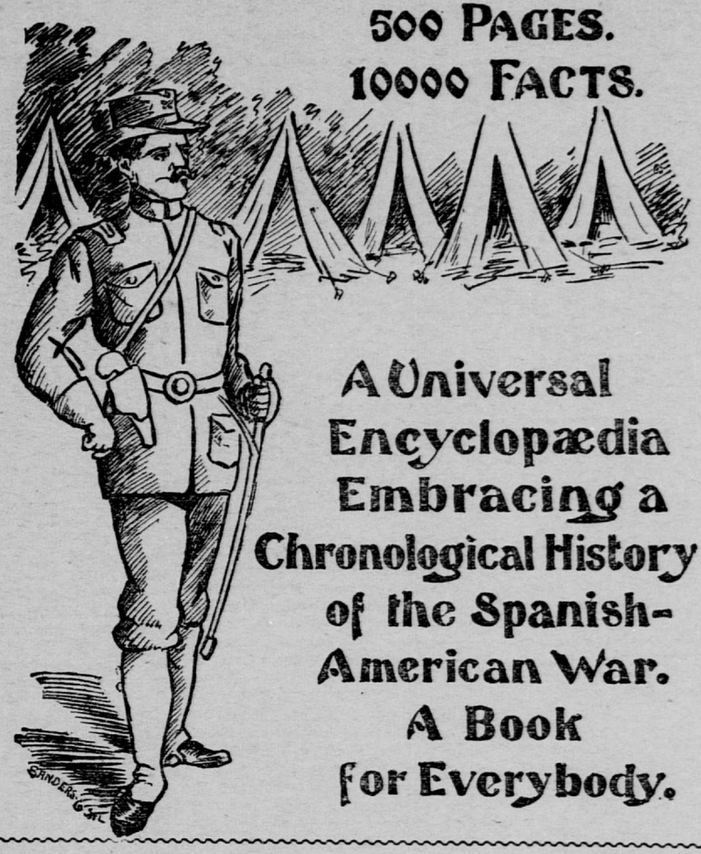
By keeping yourself strong, and your blood rich and pure. That is the way to avoid attacks of this mischievous distemper. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine you need. Its wonderful blood purifying power is demonstrated by an unequalled record of cures. It tones the stomach, creates an appetite, and builds up the physical strength, fortifying the system against the grip and all malarial troubles.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Price $1.

Hood's Pills cure sick headache. 25 cents.

THE GLOBE YEAR BOOK FOR AND ALMANAC 1899.



GIVES PROF. LILLINGSTON'S FORECASTS OF THE WEATHER FOR EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

A reliable book of current information on all topics of the day, together with valuable and trustworthy data and comparisons, bearing on the Agricultural, Commercial and all channels of trade for those about to open business negotiations in any of the . . . . . .

New Possessions of the United States

CUBA, PHILIPPINES, PORTO RICO, HAWAII.

Greatest Almanac Ever Issued by Any Newspaper.

These are only a few of the topics fully set forth in the great book:

It gives in alphabetical arrangement the names of the home postoffices and the Washington addresses of all officers of the government and all Senators and Representatives.

It gives the foreign embassies and legations to the United States, representing every civilized country.

It gives United States embassies and legations to all nations.

It gives all United States consular officers, giving name, office and rank.

It gives all foreign Consuls to the United States.

It gives all Presidential elections, candidates, majorities, etc., from the foundation of the government to the present day.

It gives the military establishment of the United States.

It gives members of the regular army, line and staff.

It gives the National Guard, and State troops of each state.

It gives committees of the House of Representatives.

It gives the judicial establishment of the United States.

It gives the Supreme Court of the United States as at present constituted.

It gives the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

It gives the judicial establishment of the United States in every State.

It gives the Speakers of the House of Representatives from the beginning of the government.

It gives the popular vote of the President in 1896.

It gives a map showing how the country voted in the Presidential election of 1896, with complete returns of the various States.

It gives experiment stations and scientific facts for the farmer.

It gives a map showing the zone in which the sugar beet attains its greatest perfection, and its growth since 1830.

It gives the world's sugar crop annually since 1893.

It gives the consumption of sugar in 1898.

It gives the consumption of sugar in the United States.

It gives facts concerning the household and farm of infinite variety and comprehensiveness.

It has a map of Alaska and the Klondike gold fields, with a history of the Alaskan purchase and facts pertaining to that country.

It gives a history of coal mining in Alabama.

The world's production of gold and silver for one hundred years.

It gives the average gold prices of commodities and silver for forty-nine years.

It gives a diagram showing the average size of the United States during the several decades since 1790.

It shows the growth of the United States since 1789 by States.

It shows the comparative wealth, manufactures and agriculture of the United States, as compared with other countries.

It gives the work of the recent extraordinary session of Congress.

It gives the tariff schedule in full of 1897.

It gives a summary of financial and commercial statistics of 1896.

It gives the Congressional appropriations of 1898.

It gives the value of gold and silver imported and exported from 1838 to 1896.

It gives a map of the Sandwich Islands.

A PERMANENT RECORD FOR 1898.

It contains over 500 octavo pages.

It contains illustrations, charts, diagrams, etc.

It contains tables, weights, measurements and practical calculations for every-day practical use.

It contains a calendar for each month, calculated for every latitude in the United States.

It contains a record of the current events, giving every leading event for every day in the past year.

It gives the day and date of every noted death in the preceding year.

It gives the imports and exports of gold and silver in all countries.

It gives the pension roll of the United States, with numbers and amounts for each State in the Union.

It gives the banking system of all countries.

It gives a map showing the number of schools and pupils in every State and Territory in the United States.

It gives the shipments of cast iron pipe from the Southern States during the past year, 1898.

It gives a report of all the railroads in the United States, their equipment, value of property, killed and injured, etc.

It gives the extent of the telegraph lines of the world.

It gives a map of the North Pole and its explored and unexplored regions.

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