DRIFT IS TO FIATISM.

SILVER WING OF DEMOCRACY RAPIDLY DISINTEGRATING.

The Leaders Are Looking Around for a New Issue Which Can Be Made Popular with the People—Many Believe in Greenbackism.

Paper Money Party.

Special Washington correspondence:

With the gradual dying out of the free silver issue throughout the country, considerable interest is awakened as to what the leaders of the Democracy will choose as the basis of future principles upon which to go before the country and the voters of the United States. Not a little curiosity is manifested here as to the exact status of the new political party which is said to be in a state of organization, and which is denominated the National Paper Money party, and which promises primarily to devote itself exclusively to the currency question as the first and greatest issue before the country. The tariff question is to be relegated to the rear, and all the other issues which have been the mainstay of the old Democratic party are to be side-tracked as side issues of only minor importance.

It is well understood by close observers, and in fact by all intelligent readers of the newspapers, that the wing of the Democratic party which last year adopted free silver as its cardinal principle has been gradually disintegrating owing to the unpopularity of the silver cause, and that while some of its supporters still cling to the free coinage idea a large proportion of them are casting about for another issue which will be more likely to take with the people as a campaign issue in the fight of 1900. A preliminary meeting of the new Paper Money party was recently held in Chicago and arrangements were made to enter the Congressional campaign of next year. It is claimed that the new movement has made some headway in the Western States, and that clubs have been organized in San Francisco, Kansas City and other Western cities. Pure fiatism, no metallic basis of currency, and no redemption is announced as the motto of the new movement. This resolves itself into old-time greenbackism pure and simple, and will doubtless find many supporters from the ranks of the silverites, who have always believed in greenbackism and have tolerated silver simply as a means to the end. The new party promises to devote itself to the single plank of greenbackism, demanding Government paper, issued and controlled entirely by Congress, legal tender for all debts and not redeemable. Congress will be called upon to stop issuing all gold, silver and bank paper money, and to issue only national paper money for the use of the people. The money now in circulation in the country will be recognized for its face value, but no more of the kind will be issued. Ex-Governor Altgeld is said to be in favor of the movement, but expresses the doubt that the people of the country are not ready to accept the fiat scheme in toto; in other words, they are not educated up to it. Frequent declarations were heard during the campaign of last year that free silver was but a necessary stepping stone to the true money of the country, viz., paper currency. It was frequently asserted during the last campaign that Governor Altgeld was more of a greenbacker than a free silverite, and the following words of the Governor would seem to corroborate the claim: "Agitation in the paper money direction is good; and it may take only a spark to cause the tide to turn; but I think it will take a long time to educate the people to adopt the correct system." It is the purpose of the new party to commence the work of education immediately, and the hope is that the dismembered Democracy will be united under the standard of true fiatism and inflation.

What the new movements will result in will be interesting to watch. That disintegration is steadily going on in the Democratic and silver parties is beyond question, but what new phoenix will arise from the ashes no one can at this period tell. The followers of Bryan, under whatever name, still assert that there has been no real revival of prosperity in the country or improvement in business. Business men know that this is not so, but there are a great many people who have no such personal experience to guide them. A million or more laborers, whose wages have been increased, or who have found employment after long idleness, know that this is not so, but there may be millions more who have not had any such experience. The volume of business actually transacted, as shown by the bank clearances and business statements, shows to the business man that a general and great improvement is at hand.

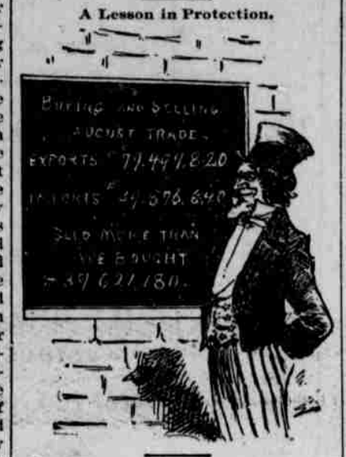
Considerable satisfactory comment is occasioned by the appointment by the President of Mr. John A. Kasson, as Reciprocity Commissioner. The reciprocity features of the McKinley law were managed by the State Department, which occasioned much delay, owing to the tedious routine of that department, and the need is now felt for a better and quicker transaction of the work required under these features of the Dingley law. Although an experiment under the McKinley law, reciprocity has proven a most satisfactory undertaking and one of the most serious blunders of the Democracy in 1894 was in the repeal of all reciprocity features of the tariff and the rescinding of all special agreements entered into under the McKinley law. The avowed policy of the Democratic administration was free trade, and those agreements looking to that very end with all nations who desired to enter into them, so that from even a Democratic standpoint they should have been retained. It is understood that a number of foreign countries are anxious to at once enter into reciprocal agreements with this country, and it is thought that these features of the new law will be among its most popular provisions. The general impression prevails that our foreign trade will improve largely under the arrangements to be made, especially with the South American countries, with which we are especially qualified to deal reciprocally. It is thought by men familiar with affairs that reciprocity during the present administration will gain such a foothold as to become a permanent institution, regardless of changes of politics in administrations.

ALBERT B. CARSON.

The Result in New York.

The citizens of New York have reason to deplore the reinstatement of Tammany, and the Republicans, as such, to see in the result the natural consequence of a wholly inexcusable bolt, but it affords no occasion for discouragement. Large as was Van Wyck's plurality, it fell about 35,000 short of a majority. It is a matter of very great significance that the Republicans still retain control of the State Legislature. Tammany could pile up the plurality mountain high in their own bailiwick, but could not distribute their votes throughout the Assembly and Senatorial districts so as to gain possession of the Legislature. As the Republicans already had the Governorship that insures a very important degree of wholesome State supervision over New York City. Nearly all the real reforms of a permanent nature in the government of that city are traceable to Albany. No false cry of "home rule" has ever prevented the State at large from doing its duty to its great metropolis. This is no small comfort. Then, too, the Senators elected this fall will participate in the election of a United States Senator in place of Senator Murphy, and it is very nearly certain now that when that time also comes the Republicans will be in control of the Legislature.

A Lesson in Protection.



Causes and Results in Ohio.

In Ohio many causes undoubtedly contributed to cut down the Republican plurality of about 50,000 last year, but chief among them was the general political apathy which always follows a Presidential year. Ohio always is reliably Republican in national elections, but in "off" years her political pendulum swings to the other extreme. The year following President Garfield's election was signalized by his assassination and a Republican victory was registered in the Buckeye State that fall. This, we believe, was the only exception from the general rule of Democratic victories in "off" years until the election Tuesday.

An analysis of the Ohio returns shows that a full Republican vote was not polled this year, whereas practically the whole Democratic strength was brought out. The inference plainly is that local disaffection within the Republican ranks was responsible for the falling off. There were no Republican conversions and no Democratic accessions; the vote did not change, but the disaffected Republican voters stayed at home.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Iowa All Right.

Iowa justified the expectations of the country by rolling up a good round majority, not a mere plurality, for Governor-elect Shaw. It may be said, and truly, that, like the carrying of Greater New York by the Democracy, it was another case of the Dutch taking Holland; but there was this difference: The Republicans were not at all indebted to Democratic division for their victory. It is true there were two Democrats in the field, but the bolt from the Democracy was too insignificant to be a factor.

The campaign in Iowa was strictly domestic on the part of the Republicans. No outside help in booming the good cause was sought. The Democrats, on the other hand, got Mr. Bryan to come over to help them, and make some speeches. With this material as a campaign document they fought a bitter fight. Their defeat shows that Iowa stands now where it stood in 1896.

Iowa has sometimes gone Democratic in off years; not as often as Ohio, but still it has done it several times. It has never, however, jeopardized its Republican representation in the United States Senate, nor has it ever turned its back on the Republican party except when some definite side issue, like prohibition, got up a diversion. It belongs in the safely Republican column.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Just Think of It!

Twenty-five cents per bushel was the price predicted for wheat by the Popocrats last year in case of the election of Mr. McKinley, but with Bryan elected it was to bring a dollar a bushel. And under Bryan every dollar was to be worth two dollars, so that wheat was to bring $2 a bushel. Of course, McKinley having been elected, wheat should now only be 25 cents a bushel, but owing to the foreign "scarcity," it is $1, so that if Bryan had been elected it would be worth, at the same ratio of increase, just four times $2 per bushel, or $8 per bushel. It is too bad the farmers didn't know about this before they voted for McKinley.

They Want Reciprocity.

A British merchant, doing business in Queensland, is quoted in a recent issue of the London Times as complaining of the inroads that foreigners are making in these distant colonial markets. As instances of what is constantly occurring he said:

"We have had three American 'bagmen' in this week, the first traveling to sell paper. The Yanks have now got a very large share of the world's trade and mean having more.

"No. 2 wants to place bicycles for '98, from 'Frisco. Tip-top machines with all sorts of cunning little dodges in the direction of lightness, simplicity, and yet strength. Your manufacturers' export trade will dwindle away to nothing unless they rouse themselves to meet the times.

No. 3 brought in wire nails. At present Germany holds the world's trade in these. However, he announced that he is prepared to sell at cost."

The Times warns British manufacturers that this determined competition by both German and American manufacturers is increasing rapidly in all parts of the world which they have heretofore controlled, and that the results "will be disastrous to them and their employes unless some radical change in methods is speedily adopted."

Political Pith.

Once more the calamity criers lower their tones as wheat takes another upward jump.

The young children of Mexico have cried in vain for a sight of young Bryan. For some reason he didn't get there.

The factory smoke was so thick in some sections of Ohio that when Mr. Bryan tried to make speeches there it affected his voice seriously.

Silver is being discriminated against all the time. Last year the mints of the United States coined only the trifling sum of $153,000,000 in silver.

They are few and far between. We mean those whose eyesight is defective and who still think the country is plowing about in the mud of Democratic hard times.

Now and then an old mossback pokes his head out of his hole and looks about him in vain for signs of prosperity. There are some people who don't know a good thing when they see it.

The treasury officials are finding difficulty in handling the gold reserve, which has now passed the $150,000,000 mark. This condition presents a slight contrast to the bond-selling Cleveland administration.

The attitude of the administration in regard to the Spanish-Cuban question is sufficiently vigorous to show people that its action is to be clear and determined, and for the best interests of the Cubans as well as the people of the United States.

The Lion and the Sheep.

A British lion seeing an American sheep feeding on the brow of a high precipice where he could not reach it besought the sheep to come down lower for fear it should miss its footing at that dizzy height; "and moreover," said the lion, "the grass is far sweeter and more abundant here below." But the sheep replied: "Excuse me; it is not for my dinner that you invite me, but for your own."

Must Find a New Issue.

What will the cheap-money men do, now that silver coinage at 16 to 1 is becoming more and more unpopular? Will they abandon the issue entirely and drift into greenbackism, pure and simple, or will they adopt single-taxism and such other fallacies? It is a logical step from 40-cent silver to unlimited paper money, and it is only a question in the minds of the silverites as to whether this will be sufficiently popular with the masses.

Watterson Withdraws.

The victory of the free silverites at the polls in the State of Kentucky has resulted in Henry Watterson's withdrawal from party leadership. Democracy's veteran wheel horse disclaims responsibility for the future actions of his party, and so announces in a stinging editorial in the Courier-Journal.

REOPENED AND READY FOR BUSINESS.

PROPRIETOR—Walk right in, gentlemen; you are heartily welcome.

WHAT A HOG DID.

One of the Most Remarkable Cases in Missouri Judicial History. The Principals Died Tragically But the Suit Goes On.

PHILOSOPHERS and people generally agree that there is something aggravating about a hog. He is the friend of no man but a lawyer. Many times has he grunted his lumbering way from primary court through intermediate legal processes, attended by a mob of lawyers and a mass of briefs, up to big wig and gown, only to find when all is settled that he, like the Court of Chancery, has devoured everything on the weary journey and left an empty platter and darkened home for the people who first led him into court. Every legal administrative unit has had its hog case. Missouri, says the St. Louis Republic, can boast of the best of all. This is the lawsuit of Winn vs. Reed, which is still grinding along in the Kansas City Court of Appeals, with little prospect of settlement until the court of last resort passes upon it.

A few years ago J. Newton Winn and Watson Reed were heads of two of the best families in Clinton County. Their large and highly improved farms adjoined, and the members of the two families intermingled constantly in the capacity of neighbor, host and guest. Both were men in the prime of life, good types of the country gentleman and modern farmer. Each was a perfect specimen of physical manhood, and in every sense a representative man. The suit that sundered the two families, almost ruined two estates and brought both Newton Winn and Watson Reed to untimely graves was begun in 1892. It originated over a hog. Winn lost a valuable blooded hog, and after a prolonged search it was found in one of the pastures on the Reed farm. Winn claimed his property, but Reed refused to give it up, asserting his ownership to the hog by virtue of having purchased it from a stock trader. Winn replevined the hog before Justice of the Peace Thomas S. Pearcy, before whom the first trial of the cause was had. Winn won his suit, but Reed took an appeal to the Circuit Court of Clinton County. In the CircuitCourt it quickly developed that the fight was destined to be fought with great bitterness. The wealth and station of the two families soon involved in one way or another all their immediate relatives. People throughout the county took sides. Reed took a change of venue, and the case was sent to Platte County. There it ran the usual course, and finally came to trial for the first time in the fall of 1893. Over 100 witnesses testified at the trial, which lasted a week. It resulted in another verdict for Winn. Reed swore that he would not rest satisfied with the verdict, and his attorneys took an appeal to the Kansas City Court of Appeals. Several months later the case was argued before the full bench of that court. On an affidavit of a juryman alleging irregularity the finding of the Circuit Court was reversed and the case remanded for a new trial.

Eighteen months elapsed before the now celebrated case again came to trial in the old court house at Platte City. This was in August, 1895. The lapse of time had not softened the bitterness of the two principals. Mutual friends tried to patch up a compromise without success. Neither Reed nor Winn would abate one jot from his position. Acrimony and intense personal hostility had succeeded the hasty anger out of which the suit sprang. When court assembled the entire community felt that the hog suit was of more importance than all other litigation on the docket. Nearly 200 witnesses had been summoned. Winn and Reed arrived, each attended closely by a bodyguard of personal friends and relatives. Great care was taken to prevent a personal encounter between the men. Judge W. S. Herndon was on the bench. The counsel were the same as at the previous trial. At every session of the court the large room was crowded to suffocation by the army of witnesses and friends of the principals. The speeches commenced one afternoon shortly after the court had reconvened after the noon recess. One of the counsel for Winn opened the argument and spoke about an hour. He was followed by John Cross, who represented Reed. Cross made a bitter speech. Particularly did he apply the lash to Berry Winn, a son of Newton Winn. Cross had just delivered a particularly scathing sentence reflecting on Berry Winn, when Newton Winn rose from his seat and, with a muffled exclamation, struck Cross a violent blow in the face. The blow sent Cross reeling against a juror. Before Winn could strike again Reed sprang to his feet, his face was as white as a sheet and his eyes glowing like coals. In both hands he grasped a Colt's revolver of the largest caliber. This he leveled at Winn and fired. The heavy bullet struck Winn in the abdomen, tore a hole entirely through his body and ripped up the carpet on the platform of the judge's bench. Winn reeled, but did not fall. He was unarmed, but seized a chair and made an effort to reach his enemy. Reed seemed to become a madman. He fired two more shots before he was overpowered. Within half an hour after the shooting Judge Herndon ordered the attorneys to proceed with the trial. With the plaintiff dying and the defendant in jail for murder, the hog case went to the jury and a verdict for the defendant was returned. Winn never lived to know that he had lost the case after having won it twice. On the following morning he died.

At the April term of court, 1896, Reed was brought to trial on a charge of murder in the first degree. Over three hundred witnesses testified and the trial lasted ten days. He set up two pleas—defense of his attorney and self-defense. After considering forty-one hours, the jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree and fixed the punishment at ninety-nine years in the penitentiary. Reed was out on bond until January, 1897, when the Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the lower court. The next morning Wat Reed presented himself to the warden of the penitentiary at Jefferson City and his career as a convict began that day. But his servitude was to be shorter than he dreamed. From the day he surrendered his health began to fail, and in just four weeks he was carried from the prison in a coffin. The case of Winn vs. Reed still grinds along in the courts. The verdict in favor of Reed found an hour after the murder of Winn was set aside by Judge Herndon. The court gave as its reason misconduct on the part of John Cross, Reed's attorney. This necessitated a new trial. Reed's attorneys appealed from this order of the court, and this appeal is now pending in the Kansas City Court of Appeals. As both plaintiff and defendant are dead, the cause is being carried on by administrators. The original issue has long been lost sight of. Both sides would be glad to let the case drop did not such action entail the payment of the costs, which now amount to many thousands of dollars.

SMALLEST BABY IN THE WORLD.

Chicago Youngster Six Weeks Old Who Weighs Only Two Pounds.

Mary Pollock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Pollock, residing at 167 Clybourn avenue, celebrated the sixth week of her advent into the world on Friday by drinking a pint of milk and crying for more. Miss Mary is the tinniest healthy infant that lives in this country. A few hours after her birth she was weighed and the scales balanced at one pound and three ounces.

WORLD'S SMALLEST BABY.

The attending physician told her parents that there was absolutely no chance of saving the child. But in spite of this Miss Mary lived on and has grown from day to day. On Friday she weighed two pounds and cried as though her lungs were two pounds strong. She is being as carefully nursed as human skill can devise. Every one of her features is particularly well developed. A more beautiful specimen of physical babyhood would be hard to find. But she does look so little. Her fingers are of the size of a goose quill and her arms are so small as to resemble nothing ever seen in the way of human flesh. But her eyes are wondrous large and they are very blue, and if she keeps on improving in strength it is safe to say that she will dangerously use them some day. Local medical history has no record of a child weighing no more than did Miss Pollock when born living for a longer period than two days. The case is phenomenal.—Chicago Times-Herald.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD'S ROMANCE.

Married a Daughter of the Land He Loved and of Which He Wrote.

The marriage of Sir Edwin Arnold, the English poet, editor and author, to a Japanese young lady, in London, while it may have occasioned considerable surprise among the staid old Englanders as a whole, did not cause much surprise among his more intimate friends, who predicted that the visits of Sir Edwin to the land of the Mikado would result in his bringing home a Japanese bride. The poet and his wife will make their residence in London. This is Sir Edwin Arnold's third matrimonial venture, and at least one more of them was of a romantic nature.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD.

The name of Sir Edwin Arnold is closely linked with that of Japan. He is completely infatuated with the land and has visited it many times. The country seemed to lend an inspiration to his genius, and some of his most graceful songs are those in which he lingers caressingly over the women of the island empire. In 1890 he secured a house on the outskirts of Tokio, built in the ideal Japanese style, and there he lived for many months. It was here that his most famous production, "The Light or Asia," was born. He received many visitors from the Japanese people, and they were devout worshippers at his shrine. He learned the Japanese language in six months. It was said at this time that he was to be married in Japan, but rumor has it that the marriage was delayed, through his eldest daughter, who was with him, and who never took kindly to Japanese religions and customs.

Sir Edwin is not over popular in England. This is due mainly to the fact that he has expressed his love for Japan and, after that, the United States. It was this so-called desertion of his own country that very probably caused his loss of the poet laureateship.

How Mineral Waters Cure.

When a patient reaches a mineral water health resort he is examined by the resident physician and ordered to drink certain quantities of the water at certain times during the day; this is increased from day to day until the maximum quantity is reached. He is ordered to drink one or two glassfuls between breakfast and dinner, the same quantity in the afternoon, and a couple of glassfuls before going to bed. The patient is urged to take it whether he wants it or not. He may say that he is not thirsty, but that makes no difference; he must take it as a medicine. The quantity is increased until we have known thirty glassfuls per day to be taken.

A part of the benefit derived is because of the rest and change of scene; a part, perhaps, is from the small quantity of the salts and other bases contained in these waters (we are not speaking of cathartic or chalybeate waters), but the benefit from this source is very slight. The secret of the cure is in the quantity of the water taken. If the water be pure, free from organic matter, and taken in sufficient quantity, the results will be substantially the same, regardless of the "traces" of lithia and small quantities of sodium chloride and other salts. You can perform these cures at home with the ordinary drinking-water, if of good quality, if you will require the patient to take it in the same quantity as at the springs. It is very easy to add lithia if desired, but you must not lose sight of the fact that the quantity of water (not lithia) taken is the important thing. It acts by flooding the kidneys; by washing out the bladder with a copious, bland and dilute urine; by unclogging the liver and clearing the brain. The patient feels better from day to day; he is better. Irritable bladder is relieved, the kidneys act freely—are "washed out"—and many effete substances are carried out with the blood; this clears the way for the liver to act freely and normally, for there is an intimate relation between the liver and kidneys.—Medical World.

Tough Luck.

"We all have burdens to bear."

"But some of us have a double load; I have to walk the floor with twins every night."—Judge.

The man who says, "Love me, love my dog."
The man who can't remember his wife's birthday.
The man who thinks he can keep house better than his wife does.
The man who thinks a parlor carpet ought to last fifteen years.
The man who thinks a woman's bonnet ought to cost about 75 cents.
The man who forgets his manners as soon as he crosses his own threshold.
The man who labors under the delusion that his wife's money belongs to him.
The man who thinks that nobody but an angel is good enough to be his wife.
The man who thinks there is "no place like home"—for grumbling and growling.
The man who thinks a woman is "fixed for the season" if she has one new gown.
The man who always leaves his wife at home when he takes his summer vacation.
The man who thinks a sick wife would feel better if she would "just get up and stir around."
The man who thinks his wife exists for the comfort and convenience of his mother and his sisters.
The man who has $75 worth of fishing tackle and can't afford a new set of curtains for the dining-room.
The man who talks about "supporting" a wife when she is working fourteen hours a day, including Sundays.
The man who thinks a woman ought to be her own milliner, dressmaker, seamstress, cook, housemaid and nurse.
The man who doesn't know what on earth a woman wants with money when she has a bill at the dry goods store.
The man who thinks a five-year-old worsted street gown is the proper sort of toilet for a dinner party or a reception.
The man who provides himself with a family and trusts Providence to provide the family with a home and something to eat.
The man who thinks a woman ought to give up a thousand-dollar salary and work in his kitchen for her board and a few clothes, and be glad of the chance.
The woman who expects to have "a good, easy time."
The woman who wants to refurnish her house every spring.
The woman who buys for the mere pleasure of buying.
The woman who would rather nurse a pug dog than a baby.
The woman who thinks that men are angels and demigods.
The woman who expects a declaration of love three times a day.
The woman who thinks it is cheaper to buy bread than to make it.
The woman who thinks that the cook and the nurse can keep house.
The woman who would die rather than wear a bonnet two seasons old.
The woman who marries in order to have somebody to pay her bills.
The woman who wants things just because "other women" have them.
The woman who stays at home only when she cannot find a place to visit.
The woman who reads cheap novels and dreams of being a duchess or a countess.
The woman who thinks she is an ornament to her sex if she wins a progressive euchre prize.
The woman whose cleanliness and order extend no further than the front hall and the drawing-room.
The woman who thinks she can get $5,000 worth of style out of a one-thousand-dollar salary.
The woman who buys bric-a-brac for the parlor and borrows kitchen utensils from her neighbors.
The woman who does not know how many cents, halves, quarters, dimes and nickels there are in a dollar.
The woman who thinks embroidered center pieces and "doylies" are more necessary than sheets, pillowcases and blankets.
The woman who cares more for the style of her winter cloak than she cares for the health and comfort of her children.
The woman who proudly declares that she cannot even bem a pocket handkerchief, never made a bed in her life, and adds with a simper that she has "been in society ever since she was 15."

FAME WITH A FIDDLE.

Triumph of a Young American Girl in Europe's Musical World.

Though only 17 years old, Miss Leonora Jackson has scored a great musical success in Europe and has accomplished something no girl hailing from this country has ever equaled. This is the winning of the "Mendelssohn stipendium," a prize coveted by violinists all over the world. Miss Jackson's father is a banker of Mud Springs, Cal. She is a protege of Mrs. Grover Cleveland, by whom she was sent to Berlin to study her favorite instrument under Joachim. Representatives from a score of countries annually strive for the stipendium. This year artists from all the great European cities and from various sections of this country were among the contestants. When Miss Jackson was declared the winner Dr. Joachim went into transports of delight, embracing his favorite pupil in the presence of a host of people. Since then she has performed at the Royal Opera House of the German capital in a special performance before the Empress and the court. Subsequently she appeared at many important concerts in Berlin and in some of the provincial towns of Germany.

MISS LEONORA JACKSON.

When she played in May with an orchestra accompaniment at the Anhaltish musical festival in Kothen, under the court conductor, August Klughaedt, she was then and there engaged for two orchestra concerts at Dessau next winter. A little later on she will fulfill her successive engagements in various orchestral concerts at Vienna, Leipsic, Munich and Hamburg. Wherever Miss Jackson has appeared she has sustained her fast growing reputation as a talented orchestral soloist.

In London Miss Jackson has lately played for Dr. Richter with marked success, and also at Mr. Henschel's. That eminent artist called the young American "a genius—one not found in thousands."

OLDEST BRIDE AND GROOM.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Hunt, Recently Married at Watertown, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Hunt, of Watertown, N. Y., are the oldest bride and groom in America, Mr. Hunt being 87 and Mrs. Hunt being 91. They were married recently at the home of the bride, who was Mrs. John A. Sherman. Mrs. Hunt's first husband died in 1882.

MR. AND MRS. HUNT.

She inherited from him a large fortune. She and Mr. Hunt were friends fifty years ago, but he went to Western New York to make his fortune, while she remained in her native town. Mr. Hunt formerly lived at Brockport, N. Y. His son, Daniel T. Hunt, was formerly business manager of the Rochester Post-Express, later was postmaster of that city and is now engaged in business in Chicago.

TRIUMPHS OF ELECTRICITY

It is estimated that to about 2,500,000 persons in this country electricity contributes a means of livelihood.

The long-distance telephonic transmission now commercially carried on between St. Louis and Boston, a distance of 1,400 miles, is the longest telephonic service in the world.

The magnitude of the street railway mail service is shown by the fact that this year a full $250,000 has been appropriated for electric and cable mail service.

The capital value of the power developed by the Niagara Falls is equal to $1,000,000, and a large part of this perpetual capital is being made available by electric power.

The Postmaster General of Paris has, according to recent advices, prepared a bill for the gradual adoption of motor cars and omnibuses by the postoffice for the use of carriers in the delivery of the mail.

The locomotives of the Wilmington and Northern Railroad that are fitted with electric headlights have also been equipped with electric lamps, operated from the dynamo circuits, for the illumination of the cab gauges.

Berlin is to have a combination electric street railway, part of the system being an elevated road operated on the trolley system and the other portion an underground system, the cars running in tunnels. Electric power will also be used here.

About two years ago the Cincinnati Street Railway Company laid some steel ties experimentally, but nothing has been heard of steel ties for a long time. Recent examination of these ties show such good results that the company will now lay a considerable number of them.