THE HERALD.

[illegible], . . . COLORADO.

France has decided that all the troops in the colonies shall henceforth be armed with weapons similar to those of the home army.

The number of marine disasters during the year just closed is smaller probably than ever before. An official of the New York Maritime Exchange thinks this is due to the fact that sailing vessels are disappearing, steam craft being better able to take care of themselves when in peril.

Perhaps the oddest suit of furniture in the world is owned by a certain hotelkeeper. For many years he has made it his business to collect match boxes, of which he has now a collection of 4,000. He ordered a skilled cabinetmaker to equip a room with furniture made of these boxes. The outfit consists of a writing table with smoking apparatus, a fire screen, a cabinet, a chair, and other smaller articles.

According to the census, the population of the farming country shows a falling off in New England and New York, and only a slight increase in Ohio and Indiana, but its growth is healthy in the states farther west. It is evident that the old states must look to their cities and larger towns for increase in population. In the newer agricultural regions the growth of population seems to be spread over both city and country.

A recent notable dinner of the Harvard club of Japan calls attention both to the spread of western learning in the east, and to the wide influence of a great university. The dinner was given to celebrate the return of Minister Komura from St. Petersburg, en route to his new post in China, the presence of Minister Kurino from Paris, and the appointment of Baron Kaneko as minister of justice. All these eminent Japanese statesmen were educated at Harvard.

The recent celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding at Washington of the national capital recalls the description of its location given in an early newspaper letter, which is now preserved in the library of congress. "This metropolis," the writer says, "situated upon the great post-road, exactly equidistant from the northern and the southern extremities of the Union, and nearly so from the Atlantic to Fort Pitt, is by far the most eligible situation for the residence of congress." Since he could not foresee the improvements in transportation and means of communication, perhaps it is fortunate that he did not know of the coming extension of our domains southward and westward.

College football, during the season recently closed had no worthier representatives than the students of the Carlisle Indian School, in the essentials of manliness and sportsmanlike conduct generally. The games in which they engaged were as many and as fiercely contested as those of any other college team, and the spectators, in some instances, were neither so considerate nor so sympathetic as they might have been. Yet their games were exhibitions of clean, straight football—such as all true lovers of the sport like to see. The umpire's decisions were never once questioned and their defeats were accepted with the spirit of men who had done their best, and who had,therefore, neither excuses nor explanations to offer. They have won a place for themselves in the regard of many who would rejoice in their success in other fields where the rewards are less fleeting than those of football.

Ghost stories, for some mysterious reason, have been revived of late in Washington. It is told again how the face of an old woman was depicted clearly on one of the white house pillars the day the president received word that his mother was dead. Capitol employes entertain their friends with the story of the shadow of a general looking like Washington between pillars in statuary hall at the capitol. A former senate page, now grown to man's size and employed at the white house, says that when lightning strikes the copper statue of Freedom on the capitol dome it rings loudly and clearly like the famous bell at Philadelphia in the days of the declaration of independence. At night, when the capitol's great marble halls and rotundas are deserted, strange sounds are frequently heard and old employes are confident that they are made by the souls of dead patriots and statesmen come back to haunt the halls where they won fame. It is said that on certain nights ghosts are so numerous in statuary hall that a man bidding and trembling behind a pillar can hardly tell whether it is the spirits of the statues that are moving about.

Prices of bogus money, as discovered by Chief Wilkie's men, are quoted as follows: For coin to a face value of $25, price $10; coin to face value of $50, price $20; bills, 35 per cent to 65 per cent face value. Mr. Wilkie says that no larger amount than $50 in coin is offered to one customer. The greengoods men who do not intend to deliver the goods offer $1,000 in bills for $400; $2,000 for $500 and $10,000 for $1,600. Then they change the satchels and the victim after feasting his eyes on bills in the first grip gets sawdust in the second.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE COLORADO LEGISLATURE

Representative Hammond has introduced a bill to establish a state board of horticulture.

Representative Millets has introduced a bill to create a commission to select text books for schools and to secure uniformity.

The Bucklin bill to abolish poll taxes repeals a dead law. It does not affect the state military poll tax and only does away with city and county poll taxes.

Up to January 20th there have been 186 bills introduced in the Senate and 180 in the House, but there is yet considerable time to introduce bills within the thirty days limit.

A bill introduced by Senator Ammons provides that in school districts where there are no high schools the school boards may pay out of the special funds the tuition of pupils who attend high schools in other districts.

A bill is to be introduced making an appropriation for the decoration of the House chamber above the line of the galleries. It will also provide for the decoration of the main halls and corridors of the building.

Among the bills that have passed first reading in the house, is H. B. No. 170, by Mr. Meredith, to improve the Normal institutes by providing a fee of $1 for a teacher's examination, and that the money be placed in the Normal school fund.

Appropriations will be held in abeyance until the matter of revenue is settled. This is the disposition, at least, of the Senate finance committee. In other words no appropriations will be made until it is seen where the money is to come from to pay them.

Senator Moore's bill in relation to hours of employment for railroad employes was agreed to in the Senate. It provides that when a railroad man has been on a shift of sixteen hours' duration he cannot be ordered to work again until after a rest of at least ten hours.

State Senator S. V. Newell of the Twenty-sixth district has announced his intention to return to the Republican party. This he will do as soon as the present session of the Legislature ends. He says he feels it his duty to his constituents to act as a fusionist for that time.

The Senate committee on constitutional amendments reported favorably four constitutional amendments, one for the introduction of the Australian land tax and uniform taxation; another for the consolidation of Denver and Arapahoe county; another for the three-fourths jury law in civil cases, and still another for the eight-hour day.

Ex-Governor Baxter of Wyoming, now a member of the Colorado State Board of Capitol Managers, is in California. Otto Mears is in Washington, Charles J. Hughes, Jr., is ill. This leaves only two members of the board in Denver—Governor Orman and Mr. Thatcher. No board meeting can be held, as there is no quorum.

The Senate committee on privileges and elections reported in favor of the passage of S. B. 20 (Philp), an act granting to voters of election precincts of the city of Denver the right to determine by ballot at an election whether or not licenses to sell or give away intoxicating liquors in such precincts may be granted, issued or renewed.

Senator Hill's bill to place country liquor sellers on the same footing as city and town saloon keepers passed second reading in the Senate. Under the present law the country dealer may sell liquor in quantities of one gallon or more without any license at all. Senator Hill's bill makes it necessary to secure a license from the county commissioners.

In the Senate committee of the whole Senator Hill's bill, S. B. No. 66, was killed by striking out the enacting clause. The measure was to limit the fees and pay of receivers to a maximum of not more than $250 a month. Senator Parks fought the measure because he said the fees as now regulated were proper and that for the handling of some tremendous enterprise by a receiver $250 a month was not enough.

Mr. Stubbs has gone to the relief of John W. Springer, who has been arrested, charged with bringing into the state a horse with a docked tail, by presenting a bill repealing the act which permits the docking of horses' tails. The present law is very explicit and wide-reaching in its provisions, as it prohibts the importation of horses with docked tails, and under its provisions they may not be brought into the state even for exhibition purposes.

Explaining his motion to make revenue bills special orders, taking precedence of all appropriations except for pay of state officers, Mr. Hammond said: "The revenue bills are important as the state finances must be improved. This is of first importance. Another reason is we ought to know how much we need for state institutions and the amount of revenue we shall have to meet that need before we make appropriations for other purposes. These institutions should not suffer because of excessive appropriations."

Senator Evans secured the adoption by the Senate of a line of procedure by which financial measures will take precedence over all constitutional amendments. The reason assigned for this action is that the state is more in need of revenue laws than of anything else. Appropriations proposed in bills now before the Legislature aggregate nearly twice the anticipated income of the state, unless there is some revenue reform. The effect of the stand taken by the Senate will be to delay action for perhaps a month on the constitutional amendments now before the Senate.

The Rush bill to prevent further party squabbles, such as the Maloney-Thomas trouble in Arapahoe county, was taken up in the Senate and amended by the insertion of this clause: "Within ten days after the adjournment of the state convention of any political party at which a state central committee is selected, the secretary and chairman of said committee shall, under oath, file with the secretary of state a full and complete roll of the membership of the state central committee." The bill allows state committees to decide as to the regularity of local organizations. It passed second reading and is now on its final passage.

The 186 Senate bills now before that body are well sprinkled with appropriations, the total proposed appropriations in the Senate to date being $1,598,550. In the House many of the 180 bills if passed will necessitate expenditure on the part of the state, the appropriations proposed so far in the house amounting to $654,950. This makes a total of $2,253,500. But in some instances there are duplications as to state institutions in particular. After a careful sifting of the bills in both houses it is found that such duplications in proposed appropriations foot up to $427,000. This leaves proposed and unduplicated appropriations before the two houses to the amount of $1,826,000.

The totals of proposed appropriations in the Senate, so far as introduced, are:

For roads	$ 74,500
For bridges	21,000
General and special	1,502,550
Total	$1,598,550

The totals of proposed appropriations so far introduced in the lower house are:

For roads	$ 77,150
For wells	20,000
For bridges and viaducts	105,500
For reservoirs	22,000
General and special appropriations	430,300
Total	$654,950

A bill introduced by Senator A. T. Stewart establishes so far as Colorado is concerned a new class of criminals to be known as habitual criminals. These are to be considered degenerates under the bill. The measure is Senate bill 18 and provides that whoever has been twice convicted of a crime and sentenced and committed to prison in this or any other state or once in this and once at least in any other state for terms of three years or more shall be deemed an habitual criminal when again convicted and shall be punished by imprisonment for twenty-five years. The bill makes the proviso that if a convict has been pardoned that particular case shall not be counted against him. The bill empowers the governor to parole an habitual criminal. If an habitual criminal violates his parole he must serve his entire original term. The measure is urged by many of the reform elements in the state and by the state board of charities and correction.

One of the anti-trust bills before the Legislature is S. B. 76 by Senator C. T. Philp. It provides that all arrangements, trusts or combinations between persons or corporations made with a view to restrict full and free competition in the manufacture, importation, transportation or sale of any articles of commerce or consumption shall be unlawful. Any agreement to enter into any such arrangement is also declared unlawful. Further sections of the bill propose that "any corporation chartered under the laws of this state, which shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall thereby forfeit its charter and its franchise, and its corporate existence shall thereupon cease. Every foreign corporation which shall violate any of the provisions of this act, is hereby denied the right to do business in this state. It is made the duty of the attorney general of the state to enforce this provision. It shall be the duty of the district attorneys of Colorado to prosecute any violators of this act within the judicial districts for which they shall be elected. Fines may be imposed for such conspiracies and damages collected by those injured by them.

Mr. McLean has in his hands a bill to provide for a uniform system of text books throughout the state on much the same lines as that introduced by him two years ago. In the Twelfth Assembly it was stated and proved, that no uniform system of text books could be provided for in the state unless a constitutional amendment were passed. To provide for this contingency a constitutional amendment will be proposed at the same time that the other bill is introduced. The school book bill provides for a state commission of four members, chosen with reference to their knowledge of the Colorado school system and also with reference to their business and literary qualifications. The state superintendent of public instruction is to be a member ex-officio and president of the commission. The term of office of the commissioners is to be five years. The branches of study included are chart, reading, spelling, English grammar, arithmetic, geography, history, civil government, physiology, bookkeeping, penmanship, natural philosophy, elementary algebra and all in the English language. The commission must perform its first duty by a session of not more than thirty days, during which time it will draw $5 a day for each member, and is entitled to a clerk at $3 a day. Vacancies in the commission may be filled by the governor, who also has the original appointments. The act does not apply to school districts that have a population of 100,000, or those that furnish text books free to scholars. The contractors who are successful must state the prices, both by contract and by mail, for all the books. The bill differs from all others introduced on the same subject, as it makes a maximum price for all books, over which the commissioners may not make any contracts to pay. The schedule is: Spelling books, 12 cents; first readers, 12; second reader, 20; third reader, 25; fourth reader, 35; fifth reader, 45; mental arithmetic, 23; intermediate arithmetic, 28; complete arithmetic, 40; elementary geography, 35; complete geography, 75; elementary English grammar, 23; complete grammar, 40; physiology and hygiene, 55; primary history, 40; advanced United States history, 65; elements of natural philosophy, 55; physical geography, 90; elementary algebra, 60; bookkeeping, 45; writing books, 5 cents. The bill designs to appropriate $4,000 for the expenses of the board. One advantage Mr. McLean had in drawing up his bill is that he has sold school books for a good many years and is acquainted with the prices paid and demanded.

WEST POINT STUDENTS ABANDON HAZING

West Point, N. Y. Jan. 20.—The congressional investigation of the West Point military academy has borne fruit rather unexpectedly. Last night when the congressmen were hurrying their inquiries to a termination, the cadets of all four classes held a meeting in Grant hall, and unanimously decided to abolish hazing of every form as well as the practice of "calling out" fourth class men.

This is exactly what General Dick and the other members of the congressional committee have been trying to impress on the cadets who have testified before them, as the only course open to them if they desired to see the fair name of the United States military academy unsullied and above reproach. The communication was addressed to Superintendent A. L. Mills, who had just returned from Washington, and he quickly brought it to General Dick. The committeemen are delighted at the action of the cadets, and General Dick, in a few words, said that they would all go back to the House of Representatives believing that in spirit and letter the agreement would be firmly adhered to by the cadets, who made it voluntarily.

At the close of the session to-night, Colonel Mills, superintendent of the academy, handed the following document to General Dick, chairman of the committee:

"West Point, January 19.

"To the superintendent of the United States Military Academy:

"Having become cognizant of the manner in which the system of hazing, as practiced at the military academy, is regarded by the people of the United States, we, the cadets of the United States Military Academy, while maintaining that we have pursued our system from the best motives, yet realizing that the deliberate judgment of the people should, in a country like ours, be above all other considerations, do reaffirm our former action abolishing the practice of exercising fourth-class men, and do further agree to discontinue hazing and compelling fourth-class men to eat anything against their desire, and the practice of 'calling out' fourth-class men by class action, and that we will not devise similar practices to replace those abandoned."

This was signed by the officers of the four classes.

Valuable Almanac Free.

We have received a copy of the new almanac for 1901 published by the Royal Baking Powder Co. It is an artistic and useful book and will be of interest to housekeepers. A noteworthy feature of the almanac is a prediction of the weather for every day of the year, by Prof. DeVoe, who correctly prophesied the great Galveston cyclone and other important meteorological events. We are authorized to say that any woman reader of this paper can secure a copy without cost by sending a request to the company, at 100 William St., New York.

Coloradoans Decorated.

Denver, Jan. 21.—Among the list of Americans connected with the Paris exposition, who were decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor, are the names of two men well known in Colorado. One of these is George M. Chartier, the mine operator and mining expert, who rooms in the Opera House block, Denver. Mr. Chartier was a member of the jury on awards for mines and mining machinery. He was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

The other is Frederick J. V. Skiff of Chicago, who resided in Denver about fifteen years ago, and was business manager of the Denver Tribune, which was absorbed by the Denver Republican. He is at present general manager of the Field Columbian Museum of Chicago, and was put in charge of the American department of mines and mining at the Paris exposition. He held a similar position at the Chicago World's fair. He was in the newspaper business in Denver in the days when Eugene Field was first earning his reputation as a poet. Mr. Skiff was made an officer in the Legion of Honor.

The honor bestowed upon Mr. Chartier and Mr. Skiff is a very high one, and much sought after. It is the most complimentary way in which the French government bestows an honor. The order was created by Napoleon I.

Salt Serves for Blood.

Hamilton, O., Jan. 21.—Marcus Sauer, the man afflicted with dropsy who was revived after apparent dissolution by the injection of a solution of sodium chloride (common salt), into the arteries on January 11th, is still alive. Since his resurrection Sauer has steadily gained in vigor and the acute symptoms of his dropsical affliction are disappearing.

Dr. Kumler, the attending physician, does not claim the salt treatment has anything to do with the improvement of the chronic disorder, but there is no doubt that it tided over a crisis in the man's ailment. There is every prospect that Sauer's life will be prolonged for some time.

Pension Evidence Destroyed.

Washington, Jan. 21.—More than 80,000 pension claims in the office of Milo B. Stevens & Co. were destroyed in the fire Friday night. Many of the papers were to be used as evidence in attempting to secure favorable action by the pension office on claims, and cannot be replaced.

In addition to the pension claims were destroyed thousands of caims pending before the treasury department and patent office. In these the loss will fall upon the claimants.

Union Pacific Insurance.

Announcement has been made that the Union Pacific Railroad Company will bear a part of the cost of accident insurance policies taken out by its employes. It will pay one-third of the premiums on policies held by conductors, engineers, firemen, brakemen, baggagemen, switchmen, yard foremen and bridge and building carpenters. For all other employes it will pay one-fourth of the premiums, the cost of insurance being lower in the less hazardous positions.

COLORADO LOSES THE G. A. R. NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT

St. Louis, Jan. 22.—Cleveland was yesterday selected by the council of administration of the Grand Army of the Republic for the next annual encampment, to be held the week of September 9, 1901.

As a result of this action representatives of Denver indicated that they intended to take up the matter with the various state departments, and would also hold an encampment the second week of September.

The meeting of the council held yesterday was the result of the failure of Denver to satisfy the council at its December meeting of the city's ability to meet the requirements of a one-cent per mile railroad rate. Cleveland, Pittsburg and Denver sent delegations to yesterday's meeting to plead for the sending of the encampment to their cities. The Cleveland delegation offered the written pledge of the chairman of the Central Passenger Association of one cent per mile to the encampment; promised to raise the necessary money to meet the expenses of the encampment, offered free quarters in 100 school houses for the old soldiers, to arrange the line of march to suit and produced written pledges.

The delegation representing Pittsburg, too, pledged a one-cent a mile rate, hotel accommodations, subscriptions and met the other requirements of the encampment. Denver's applicants for encampment honors produced letters from Chairman McLeod of the Western Passenger Association, promising the one-cent fare on six railroads. In adiditon they made the necessary promises as to accommodations and entertainment. The written pledge of Chairman McLeod, they claimed, met all the requirements of the resolutions regarding rates adopted in Chicago at the thirty-fourth annual encampment. Half an hour's discussion resulted in the selection of Cleveland, the vote being five for Cleveland, two for Denver and one for Pittsburg. The Denver committee at once held a secret meeting.

That they were disappointed and angry over the outcome of their efforts to secure the encampment for Denver was plainly expressed. At the end of a half hour's deliberation the following statement was prepared:

"The national encampment of the G. A. R., at Chicago last year voted unanimously to hold the encampment in Denver this year provided the railroads leading thereto granted a rate of one cent a mile. The Denver committee filed to-day with the commander-in-chief and the executive committee official notice by Chairman McLeod of the Western Passenger Association, promulgating the one cent per mile rate on the shortest mileage of all the principal railroads leading to Denver from St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul and all Missouri river points. This rate has been promulgated for the Denver G. A. R. encampment by railroads and connecting lines covering more than 50,000 miles of lines leading to Denver.

"The procuring of the one-cent-a-mile rate for Denver has been accomplished much earlier than ever before, and in territory where the rate has never before been made. The Denver committee feel that they have fully complied with the regulations of the national encampment at Chicago, and are entitled to the meeting this year, and they are well advised that the sentiment of the grand encampment throughout the conutry is favorable to Denver.

"The different state departments will probably take up this matter and decide whether they will still adhere to their unanimous action at Chicago in favor of Denver for the encampment September next."

The work of endeavoring to win over the various departments east of the Mississippi river will be commenced at once, so the Denver committee stated last night.

Commander-in-chief Rassieur was handed a copy of the statement issued by the Denver committee. Before reading it he called the committee together, explained that the statement was in existence and then read it.

The contents of the document produced some little feeling of momentary character, which resulted in the council considering the document behind closed doors. Ten minutes later the following was given out by Commander Rassieur, speaking for and with the sanction of the council:

"I have just read what you inform me emanates from the comrades representing Denver. It is hard to believe that such a statement emanates from a good Grand Army comrade. Assuming that it does, I desire simply to state that the executive committee, with the light before it and after having given Denver two hearings and weighing everything presented by it, decided that the next encampment of the Grand Army should be held at Cleveland, Ohio, September 9, 1901.

"At that encampment this committee will report the facts which led them to the action taken, and every Grand Army comrade will doubtless heartily approve of that action. We have endeavored to do what is best for the Grand Army, and in compliance with the action of the thirty-fourth national encampment, notwithstanding the statement made which it is said emanates from the Denver comrades."

It is said that individual members of the council were unwilling to discuss the "manifesto" as they termed the document issued by Denver. They declared the Denver people were mistaken when they thought they had the promise of the Pennsylvania and New York departments to go to Denver, and were certain that none of the departments would refuse to attend the encampment at Cleveland.

"It's certain that if they do have an encampment it will not be the national encampment of the G. A. R.," was the manner in which one dismissed the subject.

MRS. NATION WRECKS TWO MORE SALOONS

Wichita, Kans., Jan. 22.—Mrs. Carrie Nation came back to Wichita yesterday to avenge here recent incarceration under a smallpox quarantine and the net result of ten minutes of her work this afternoon are two wrecked saloons, the pieces of which are being sold to-night for souvenirs. Mrs. Nation was assisted by Mrs. Julian Evans, Mrs. Lucy Wilhoit and Mrs. Lydia Muntz, all of the local W. C. T. U. organization.

With hatchets concealed under their cloaks they entered the saloon of James Burnes on Douglas avenue, and did not leave a complete piece of glass or a working slot machine in the place. All show cases, both for liquors and cigars, as well as the plate glass windows and doors, were broken into smithereens.

With lightning speed they ran to John Herrig's saloon, and had everything in the front of the room, including the plate glass windows, broken when he appeared with a revolver, placed it at Mrs. Nation's head and said that he would blow out her brains if she did not desist.

After some trouble with three policemen, the officers overpowered Mrs. Nation and her friends and took them to the city prison, followed by 2,000 people. Mrs. Evans' little daughter pushed her way through the crowd, screaming, and begged for the release of her mother, but Officer Fox was deaf to her entreaties.

Chief of Police Cubbon discharged the prisoners after they reached the jail. They made him a promise not to wreck any more saloons before noon next day.

Mrs. Evans' hand was badly cut by broken glass, and her husband, who is a physician, sewed it up.

After leaving the city building Mrs. Nation, in the coolest manner, began a street lecture to the immense crowd that had surrounded the city building, saying she expected to begin saloon wrecking again at noon to-day, when her truce with the chief of police expires.

Shaking her fist at the crowd, she said:

"Men of Wichita, this is the right arm of God, and is destined to wreck every saloon in your city."

The women procured a wagon and rode through the streets in it singing "Nearer My God to Thee" and kindred hymns. They halted in front of the saloons they had smashed and held prayer meetings.

The damage done by the three women is estimated at between $1,500 and $2,000.

In the morning Sheriff Simmons had a lively set-to with Mrs. Nation, who slapped him violently in the face, but with police aid he succeeded in arresting her, and placing her in the county jail. Mrs. Wilhoit was also arrested, but Mrs. Muntz was not found.

It is said that a complaint for insanity will be lodged against Mrs. Nation in the morning and if that fails, the men holding insurance on the plate glass doors and windows will prosecute her.

The constant stream of curious people going through the wrecked saloons shows no abatement. Society is no exception, and it is estimated that 1,000 women have seen the inside of a saloon for the first time in their lives.

Hutchinson, Kans., Jan. 21.—Mrs. Carrie Nation, the Wichita saloon wrecker, was lecturing last night to an audience that filled the largest church in Hutchinson, and said:

"You'll hear from me again before long, and it won't be from a lecture platform, either. God intends that I keep up what I have already begun in Wichita, and I'll do it. Wichita isn't the only town in Kansas that has rocks and brickbats."

This sentiment was applauded vigorously, and Mrs. Nation, who had said she was inspired by God, continued:

"I will gladly give up my life, if need be, while destroying these awful places."

Mr. Nation, who accompanied his wife, said he would immediately begin suit against Sedgewick county for false imprisonment.

"While my wife was in jail," said he, "they offered to let her go if she would sign an agreement not to sue for damages."

Great Electrician Dead.

Newton, Mass., Jan. 22.—Prof. Elisha Gray of Chicago, who was associated with Arthur J. Mundy in the perfection of a system of marine signaling, died suddenly at Newtonville last night.

Pro. Gray was associated with Prof. Alex Graham Bell in the perfection of the telephone and had been cast about a year and a half in connection with the invention of submarine signalling. He was stricken while on the street. Neuralgia of the heart is assigned as the cause of death.

Elisha Gray was one of the best known of the electrical inventors of the day. He was born in Ohio in 1835 and learned blacksmithing, carpentering and boat building. He then pursued special studies in physical science at Oberlin college.

In 1870 he began his series of inventions with a self-adjusting telegraph relay and two years later he established a manufactory of electrical apparatus at Cleveland. He perfected the typewriting telegraph, the telegraph repeater, the telegraphic switch and annunciator, and other devices. In 1872 he organized the Western Electrical Manufacturing Company. He invented his speaking telephone in 1876 and the telautograph in 1883.

Will Accept the Treaty.

London, Jan. 22.—The Washington correspondent of the Mail says he understands it is practically certain that Great Britain will accept the amendments of the United States Senate to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

United Mine Workers' Convention.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 22.—The United Mine Workers of America are met here in annual convention. 1,000 delegates being present. The leading delegations are from Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio and Indiana in the order named. Illinois and other states will fight to reduce the wide differential.