Critics of the foremost publishers in London express with earnestness that the taste of the public has deteriorated. Other observers think it has. Some attempt to justify the tons of rubbish sold annually by replied: "The rabbish fosters at least the reading habit. The children of the future, who read trash will instinctively turn to the reading of something better good or bad, and there are many chances in favor of their turning to the good. Certainly there are proportionately more good books sold to-day than fifty years ago. Don't be discouraged by what looks like the prevalence of roguerly. The people are reading, and thousands of them are reading the best books." This good news may be set against the impression received from the superficial appearances of things, maintains the New York Tribune. The poor book or the poorer newspaper is more frequent than seen in the hands of "the man in the street" than are the best books or the best newspapers. But figures are precious, the sanguine publisher whom we have quoted based his statements only developed which to say, on facts.

In the trial of a case at Newark, N. J., Vice Chancellor Pitney, one of the most erudite of New Jersey's judges, gave an interesting opinion on the effect of noises on human life. The case was a protest against the terrific hammering in a copper boiler shop. The complainants were property owners of the neighborhood. Said the Vice Chancellor: "Noises tend to shorten life. It is a well-settled fact that, all other things being equal, people living in crowded streets and subjected to incessant, often loud, noises, do not live as long as those whose surroundings are comparatively quiet." The rule is that which renders life uncomfortable should be stopped. In considering the effect of noise, we should apply it to ordinary, everyday people, such as the complainants in this case, not people brought up in a palace, unused to noise of any kind, or people who live in a pigsty, caring nothing for noise of any sort. The Court must be judge and jury in this case, and the Court has been in a boiler shop and knows what it is. One man holds a small hammer inside the boiler while another man hammers on the outside." Although the case was continued, the Court intimated that people involuntarily subjected to such hurt-producing noises had redress at the hands of the law.

Says the Boston Journal: "It is calculated by military students that fully one-half of the 100,000 men who died in battle on the Union side from 1861 to 1865 were a bloody sacrifice to the North's fatuous neglect of the science of arms and of the most ordinary military precautions. If that is true, then one-half of the wounded and disabled veterans whose names are now borne on the pension lists owe their disability to the fact that their country, in its long peace, had forgotten the solemn admonition of Washington and had allowed the great mass of its youth to become absolutely ignorant of the use of weapons and of martial exercises. On this basis of reasoning the national folly of the years before the Civil War is now costing the National Government about $70,000,000 a year, or more than twice the cost of its present military establishment. We shall never have a Civil War again. Our only possible conflict is with a foreign enemy, and in all probability we shall never have that if we maintain an adequate navy and complete our new and admirable system of coast defense. Seventy million dollars would finish these defenses and arm them. It would build a fleet of fifteen first-class battleships and make us the second most powerful on the sea. The man who believe in a policy of reasonable military preparedness for the United States can justify their position not only by an appeal to the national honor, but by the broadest considerations of genuine economy."

Some innocent contemporary suggests a "como threshing for pacifists." Pacifists are used to thrashing sound.

As poor as a church mouse,
As thin as a rail,
As fat as a porpoise,
As couchant as a dog,
As brave as a lion,
As spry as a cat,
As bright as a sixpence,
As weak as a rat.

As proud as a peacock,
As sly as a fox,
As mad as a March hare,
As strong as an ox,
As fair as a lily,
As empty as air,
As rich as Croesus,
As cross as a bear.

As pure as an angel,
As neat as a pin,
As smart as a steel trap,
As ugly as sin,
As dead as a doornail,
As white as a sheet,
As flat as a pancake,
As red as a beet.

As round as an apple,
As black as your hat,
As brown as a berry,
As blind as a bat,
As mean as a miser,
As full as a tick,
As pudgy as a partridge,
As sharp as a stick.

As clean as a penny,
As dark as a pall,
As hard as a grindstone,
As bitter as gall,
As fine as a fiddle,
As clear as a bell,
As dry as a herring,
As deep as a well.

As light as a feather,
As hard as a rock,
As stiff as a poker,
As calm as a clock,
As green as a gosling,
As brisk as a bee,
And now let me stop,
Lest you weary of me.

—Mrs. M. A. Denison.

I believe we are that.

BEVIS.

The Lyons diligence was just going to start from Geneva. I climbed on the roof, and chose my place next the driver; there was still a vacant seat, and the porter called "Monsieur Dermann!"

A tall young man with a German style of countenance advanced, holding in his arms a large black greyhound, which he vainly tried to place on the roof.

"Monsieur," said he, addressing me, "will you have the kindness to take my dog?"

Bending over, I took hold of the animal and placed him on the straw at my feet. I observed that he wore a handsome silver collar, on which the following words were tastefully engraved: "Bevis. I belong to Sir Arthur Burnley, given him by Miss Clara."

"His owner was therefore, an Englishman; yet my fellow traveler, who had now taken his place by my side, was evidently a Swiss or a German, and his name was Dermann. Trifling as was the mystery, it excited my curiosity, and after two or three hours' pleasant conversation had established an intimacy between us I ventured to ask my companion for an explanation.

"It does not surprise me," he answered, "that this collar should puzzle you; and I have great pleasure in telling you the story of its wearer. Bevis belongs to me, but it is not many years since he owned another master, whose name is on the collar. You will see why he still wear it. Bevis, speak to the gentleman."

The dog raised his head, opened his bright eyes, and, laying back his long ears, uttered a sound which might well pass for a salutation.

M. Dermann placed the animal's head on his knees and began to unfasten the collar.

Instantly Bevis drew back his head with a violent jerk, and darted toward the luggage on the hinder part of the roof. There, growling fiercely, he lay down, while his muscles were stiffened, and his eyes glowing with fury.

"You see, Monsieur, how determined he is to guard his collar. I should not like to be the man who would try to rob him of it. Here, Bevis, lie! be a soft, caressing tone. "I won't touch it again, poor fellow! Come and make friends!"

The greyhound hesitated, still growling. At length he returned slowly toward his master, and began to lick his hands; his muscles gradually relaxed, and he resumed his place by my side.

"There, boy, there," said M. Dermann, caressing him. "We won't do it again. Lie down now, and be quiet."

The dog nestled between his master's feet and went to sleep. My fellow traveler, then turning toward me, began:

"I am a native of Suabia, but I live in a little village of the Sherland, at the foot of the Grotmesel. My father keeps an inn for the reception of travelers going to St. Gothard. About two years since there arrived at our house one evening a young Englishman, with a pale, sad countenance; he traveled alone, was very silent, and, in fact, seemed to be a prey to some secret sorrow. He declined taking any refreshment and asked to be shown to his sleeping room. We gave him one of our common halls, where we were all wont to sound the fire. Presently we heard him pacing rapidly up and down, from time to time uttering broken words, addressed no doubt to his dog, for the animal moaned occasionally, as if replying to and sympathizing with his master.

"At length we heard the Englishman stop and apparently strike the dog a violent blow, for the poor beast gave a loud howl of agony, and seemed as if he ran to take refuge under the bed. Then his master groaned aloud. Soon afterward he lay down, and all was quiet for the night. Early next morning he came down, looking still more pale than the previous evening, and, having paid for his lodging, he took his knapsack and resumed his journey, followed by the greyhound, who had eaten nothing since their arrival, and whose master seemed to take no further notice of him than to frown when the creature ventured to caress him.

"About noon I chanced to be standing at the door, looking toward the direction which the Englishman had taken, when I perceived a dark object moving slowly along. Presently I heard howls of distress, proceeding from a wounded dog that was dragging himself toward me. I ran to him and recognized the Englishman's greyhound. His head was torn, evidently by a bullet, and one of his paws broken. I raised him in my arms and carried him into the house. When I crossed the threshold he made evident efforts to escape; so I placed him on the ground, and, in spite of his torture he was suffering, which caused him to stagger every moment, he scratched at the door of the room where his master had slept, moaning at the same time so piteously that I could scarce help weeping myself. I opened the door, and with a great effort he got into the room, looked about, and not finding whom he sought he fell down motionless.

"I called my father, and perceiving that the dog was not dead we gave him all possible assistance, taking indeed as much care of him as though he had been a child, so much did we feel for him. In two months he was cured, and showed as much affection for us, found it, however, impossible to take off his collar, even for the purpose of binding up his wounds. As soon as he was able to walk he would often go toward the mountain and be absent for hours. The second time this occurred we followed him. He proceeded as far as a part of the road where a narrow defile borders a precipice. There he continued for a long time, smelling and scratching about. We conjectured that the Englishman might have been attacked by robbers on this spot and his dog wounded in defending him. However, no event of the kind had occurred in the country, and after the strangest search no corpse was discovered. Recollecting, therefore, the manner in which the greyhound had treated his dog, I came to the conclusion that he had tried to kill the faithful creature. But wherefore? This was the mystery which I could not solve.

"Bevis remained with us, testifying the utmost gratitude for our kindness. His intelligence and good humor attracted the strangers who frequented our inn, while the inscription on his collar and the tale we had to tell of him failed not to excite much curiosity. One morning in autumn I had been out to take a walk, accompanied by Bevis. When I returned I found seated by the fire in the common hall a newly arrived stranger, who looked remarkably as I entered as the dog. I shook hands with him cordially, and then called Bevis, who, seeing me on such good terms with his master, placed his large paws on my breast and uttered what I took for a friendly bark. Shortly afterward they both disappeared from my sight, but not from my memory, as this narrative has proved.

Pet Rat Saves Two Lives.

Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Loughlin, who live a short distance from Union, N. Y., owe their lives to a rat. The Loughlins lived alone in their farmhouse. Mrs. Loughlin is a great lover of pets, and, unlike the usual housewife, encourages her friends with the animal. The rat became a regular pet, playing about the eating room after the manner of a cat. Last Thursday night the Loughlins were awakened by the rat rushing up and down the bed across their faces, scared out of their wits. Mr. Loughlin, half suffocated, struggled to his feet to find that a pile of clothing near the fireplace had been ignited by a spark and was burning fiercely. The fire was overcome with some difficulty, and the family escaped with only the loss of the clothing.—New York Press.

Jealous Prince Edward.

Prince Edward, the Duke of York's eldest son, does not appear to be his new brother. The Duke of York, with his usual kindness, invited the servants from Sandringham to York Cottage to see the new baby, but the nurse brought it in. Prince Edward was very indignant at the attention bestowed upon it, and kept saying, "Take it away, take it away."

THE TASK OF TAKING HIS REINDEER TO ALASKA.

A Special Agent's Mission is Necessitated by the Animals Will Be Disposed Of When They Arrive—Freighting With Reindeer.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson is now in Norway as the special agent of the War Department with power to purchase 500 reindeer, which the government will use in forwarding supplies to the destitute miners in the Klondike. Mr. Wm. J. Kjellman, superintendent of the government reindeer herd in Alaska, preceded Jackson to Norway and selected the animals and keepers for the proposed expedition. Lieut. Devore of the army, military secretary to Secretary Alger, accompanied Dr. Jackson as far as London and has arranged for the transportation of the herd of reindeer to New York, for which purpose he has chartered a steamer.

The arrangements for the transportation of the reindeer, the harness, sleds and drivers, will be most difficult and expensive, says the Washington Star. A large supply of sleds will must be carried for reindeer for the journey across the ocean, as well as for that overland to Seattle and again by water to Dyea. A day's journey inland from Dyea a moss grows on which the caribou of that region subsist, and it is conceded that reindeer can live on any food that is good enough for caribou. The long trip is sure to affect the reindeer, but it is hoped that it can be made in a short enough time to allow a short stop for recuperation before the starting of the expedition from Dyea.

The reindeer may be kept by the War Department in anticipation of a repetition of this year's distress next winter, or they may be sold at auction in the spring. There is a horrid possibility, however, that they may have to be slaughtered for food in the Klondike and the orders authorize such a thing if the situation justifies it. In case they return safely from their mission of humanity, the chances are that they will be added to the herds already established by the government in Alaska. The herd which is thus to be imported will cost about $50,000, exclusive of the cost of transportation and sustenance.

The proposed use of reindeer for the relief of the Klondike miners has aroused fresh interest in regard to those animals. In Lapland, which includes the northern parts of Sweden, Norway, Finland and the Kola peninsula, there are about 100,000 domestic reindeer. They are to be seen everywhere in by various individuals, the business of reindeer herding and raising being one of the chief industries of the country. Thousands are used annually for food, and a good deal of the meat is sold in Europe as venison. The skins are sold at from $7 to $15 each when broken to work. Their training begins when they are from three to four years old, and they are usually able to work up to the age of from sixteen to eighteen years.

Freighting with reindeer is an entirely separate industry from raising the animals, and is one in which many Laplanders are engaged. Almost all the traffic between the inland settlements and the coast is done by reindeer sleds in winter and reindeer packs in summer. The herds of reindeer are large and flat and spread out as the dust is planted, so that the animals are equally useful for traveling on snow or in mud. The sleds are built of light, thin wood, in much the form of the forward part of a boat, and only decked over for about two-thirds of their total length of about seven feet. From 300 to 400 pounds of freight make a sled load, and ten sleds make a team, nine loaded and one for the driver. Each sled is drawn by a reindeer, whose harness consists of a rawhide thong about the neck, with a single trace running between the forelegs and to one side of the hind legs, so that the animal pulls a bit sideways and does not step into his own traces, as it would if it pulled straight ahead. The driver, who rides in the first sled, drives with reins tied to his steed's horns. The other animals are fastened each to the rear of the sled ahead of it. Dr. Jackson will not only buy 500 reindeer, but also their harness and sleds, and will hire the services of 50 drivers who will be accompanied by their families.

Japanese Theatres.

It will interest many to learn that the Japanese laws now prohibit a theatrical performance lasting more than eight hours. The plays in the first-class theaters begin at ten or eleven, and are not ended until after sunset. There are intervals, of course, for refreshments, and a recent innovation is a theater yard for exercise, lined with eating booths and fancy stalls. Boxes are secured three or four days in advance from a neighboring teahouse, where arrangements are made for refreshments and attendance during the day. Full dress is never worn. The following articles, unless otherwise ordered, are brought to each patron: A programme, a cushion, a tobacco fire box, a pot of tea, cakes, fruit, and sunshi, a bowl of rice dumpling flavored with vinegar and topped with a piece of fish. Valuables may be left at the tea-house, and the inclusive

A Swiss Report Which is Now Being Made.

A Force of Blacksmiths at Eno Been Suggested.

We have frequently urged county authorities of this State to spend a few years the expense of keeping a few tracks at some convenient point in county, not only to trace actual crimes who cannot be followed by means, but to deter the criminal posed from the commission of plated crimes by the assurance the presence of the dog detectives that they will be speedily ed and caught if they give their evil inclinations. The tion has been enforced on several occasions by reports of good service dered by the dogs in the few cases where they are kept, and abundant convincing testimony of the character is added by our Florence spondent in his letter, published day. After relating how the arrival of the dogs at Chadbourn caused an unknown burglar to himself by attempted flight, he s

"Major Day received a telegram terday from J. W. Cherry of N. N. C., requesting that the bloodhounds owned by the city of Florence be to that place by the first train. man trailers have been used considerably of late by the authorities in Carolina for running down crimes and they have been very successful. Florence, of course, gets good use from them, and there are a number of other purpose than running down criminals within the city limits. It has been a great thing for Florence, because these trailers on hand, for it has duced burglary and incendiarism nearly 100 per cent since the dogs they have been here. These dogs the same ones that ran down a deserter near Hub, N. C., last year, ran down Edgar Purvis, the tramp shot Flagman Blackwell on a Line train at Dunn, N. C., about weeks ago. They are sent anywhere upon receipt of a telegram, with assurance that the price will be paid their services."

The lively demand for the animals from neighboring counties is evidence enough of their successful service heretofore, and proves that they regarded as a useful police insti They should be as useful in every county.

The most important testimony their value, however, is afforded in statement as to the effect of their pearance in reducing crime. The fact of "having these trailers on hand we are told, "has been a great thing Florence," as shown by the marked crease in the number of cases of glary and incendiarism alone, to other serious classes of crimes. A similar equipment should be a great thing for other towns counties for the same reason, and w its small cost is considered it is rather strange that every county is not provided with one.—Charleston (N. C.) News and Courier.

Romance of a Girl's Hair.

Some little while ago a a magnificent specimen of human hair was exhibited in New York, soft as silk, rich brown in color, weighing seven ounces, and no less than five feet four inches in length. Its own intrinsic beauty would have been enough to secure it an interest, but the story attached to it made it doubly interesting. It came from the head of a Swabian peasant girl, who had two lovers, the one poor peasant earning a small wage as shepherd and the other a miller. The latter owned the cottage in which the girl and her widowed mother lived, and being as mean and unscrupulous as he was wealthy, he threatened to drive out his tenants unless the girl married him, although he had already received part payment for the cottage and they were working hard to pay off the rest of their debt. Before he had time to carry out his threat, however, a deliverance came to the girl in the person of an itinerant hair dealer, who, when she went into the town, dressed somewhat like a peasant, saw her magnificent hair and put herself and her mother out of the power of the hated suitor. Her tresses were taken to the annual fair at Leipsic and there sold to an American dealer.

Diet of Stout Persons.

It is a mistake for the stout person to refuse to eat fat. Starches and sugars, represented in such vegetable foods as bread, rice, tapioca and sago, like are fat formers. The liver is the property of making fat out of the which is not fat. And with this power it has a power of making fat out of the other, at least, to make fat in the body. Fat is, on the other hand, a valuable addition to the diet of a corpulent person because it has a power of being administered of burning food excess. In more than one system of body reduction fat is, therefore, administered as an essential part of a parcel of the diet cure.

In Scotland the first day of the year is called Hogmanay.

MUST SO

News Reaches Washington From the Klondike.

SITUATION IS GRAVE

Chief of Labor's Expert Writes to Minister Wright Telling of Conditions—Flour Is Selling Actually Exist—Flour Sells for $150 a Hundred.

London, Jan. 31.—The expert of the Chief of Labor recently sent from Dawson by Commissioner Ross, R. C. Dunham, has made a full and informal report of his mission in a personal letter to Commissioner Wright. Mr. Dunham write from Dawson under date of Nov. 13: "The City under date of Nov. 13: "Exceedingly difficult to get information of the condition of the great mass of the poor people and the unsettled condition of the mind on the food question. Hardly a day goes by that I do not come to work when one hears considerably hand stories of starvation and death from exposure. I consider the situation grave, but not desperate. There is food at Fort Yukon for all men that are wintering there, and can be freighted to Dawson for 2,000 pounds, as the cost of the transportation comes to feed the population next year.

"I received an accurate statement of the amount of freight landed by the steamers during the week up from the agent of the company. Less than 2,000 tons reached between 700 and 800 tons of assorted of furniture, whisky, etc. Less than 2,000 tons for the year ended Oct. 1 was consumed the summer. Prices are here in Dawson, flour selling for $150 per hundred and other staples in proportion. Auctions are not quotations commanding what a man proposed to pay for them. Dogs sold as high as $500 apiece there, and has been offered and refused

"A mail carrier is still there strandedwith dogs or provisions to take them out. Government says $600 for a dog costs $2,500. Nobody blames the carrier, but everybody damns the government and the contractors. I saw by private parties. The trail is fine, the coldest to date between 40 and 50 degrees below. Two feet of snow on the ground. The sun rises at about 9 and sets at 3, giving us seven or eight hours' daylight. The moon on the heavens all night, giving by which one could read a newspaper if were to be had. The trails are good, and men are starting out in direction with their dog teams Yukon for freight, to the Birch Creek mines to drift and to Dawson and Seattle to Juneau."

Seven Days to Dawson.

London, Jan. 31.—The railroad which built from the Stickeen River to Columbia to Teslin Lake, 150 miles, is expected to cost $5,000,000. It is stated that the contractors shall build trail from the Stickeen River to Teslin Lake, with stopping places at intervals of five miles; this road to be completed in six weeks, when it is proposed to be in operation by the next year. The contractors will work within a few weeks, getting supplies by sledges. The trail will be cleared as soon as the snow disappears, and a wagon trail will follow up to facilitate the work of the. A daily service will be run. If necessary, and passengers everything is well under way, are to reach the Dawson City in seven days from Vancouver.

Food for the Yukon.

London, Jan. 31.—Secretary Alger says that if he can procure trained reindeer that he would be glad to give his ability to be able to forward by means the equivalent of over 400 or 450 tons, of provisions to the Yukon. This seems an enormous, but the result is to be accomplished by concentrating the food, so that the bulk and weight to a section of what they now carry. Figures carefully put together show that a single reindeer can draw a sled, with such condensed food that is equal to 500 pounds of potatoes or fresh vegetables, 50 pounds of flour, 40 pounds of bacon, 40 pounds of tea, and 40 dozen eggs—a total of nearly 1,600 pounds, though in actual fact the animal is able to transport 300 pounds.

Reindeer Bureau for Klondike.

London, Jan. 31.—The United States is to start a reindeer bureau at Dawson, the first ever established. The information comes from Washington in the shape of an order from Secretary Myers, weather observer there, with offices here, to vacate post and take charge of the reindeer at Klondike position.

He is delighted with the prospects, as he came in 1894 from Pike's Peak, has been very successful and has been very successful. He was a Yale senior, who has given his share of being graduated from Klondike weather. Ward has left Chicago and gone to Seattle, will meet Myers.

Feathered Aged Women.

Paris City, Pa., Jan. 29.—Four women Thursday night entered the house of Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson and Miss Jane Wilson, aged respectively and demanded money. The women said they were gagged, bound and left in their arms and legs. The robbers knew the women told them where they had hidden the money, and then secured

WON HER POINT IN CHINA

Though Victor in the East She Prepares for Emergencies.

Apparent Success of Her Demand for Open Markets—But the Struggle for Supremacy of Pekin Goes On—China May Profit by the Rivalry.

London Jan. 31.—It is now pretty generally recognized that the Eastern crisis, as suggested in these dispatches a week ago had passed beyond the point of immediate danger before the public was informed of its acute phase. There is no longer much doubt that England's peremptory demand for open Chinese markets has received what may be described as a tacit and temporary recognition from the Powers, including Russia. The struggle for paramount influence at Pekin still goes on, and upon the issue of that contest much depends.

China, if she exercises her usual Oriental shrewdness, ought to profit much in the expense of British and Russian rivalry, and there is already evidence that she is fully alive to the possibilities of the situation. The game of the division of the Chinese Empire has been checked for the time being, but if Lord Salisbury succeeds in regaining the ascendancy at Pekin which he allowed to slip out of his hands three years ago, it will be only at enormous cost. Meantime more complete details of the vast preparations for war undertaken by the British Mediterranean fleet come to hand. Inasmuch as the crisis is only postponed, and at any moment may become acute, it will be interesting to indicate some of the measures recently undertaken.

First, there were the preparations for calling out the Naval Reserve; second, mobilization orders were sent to the commanders of the home naval stations, followed by similar orders to commanders of stations abroad; third, the complete mobilization of the prompt organization of a flying squadron, which was consist of not less than ten warships; fourth the decision to transfer the personnel of the navy by more than 7,000 men, which is now being carried out by the quiet enlistment of stokers and other classes of men; fifth, the increase of the army of 15,000 men; sixth, enormous purchases of steam coal and a general replenishment of stocks at all stations home and abroad; seventh, the elaboration of a plan for an emergency squadron composed mainly of battleships more or less obsolete and old-fashioned, but effective for home defense.

The last measure, decided upon last week, attracted little attention here, although it is not the least significant of the series, because it indicates the probability that England's foes, in the event of war, will include France. Of the seventeen battleships included in the emergency squadron, not a half dozen could safely be sent far from the home base, and, as a matter of fact, most of them would be assigned to patrolling the waters separating England from the continent.

The British fleet in Chinese waters has been augmented since the outbreak by two powerful cruisers and two torpedo boat destroyers. Other steps have been taken, one of which escapes notice, even by the cable, namely, the mobilization of the crew of the cruisers Mohawk, Orlando, Pylades and Royalist. The defense of Australia was to be undertaken by a half dozen small vessels, together with five small cruisers, a part of the cost of which is to be borne by the colonial Governments on condition that they shall always be kept in colonial waters. This arrangement was considered safe, because it was not thought that France, for instance, would be able to spare a single ship for those remote waters, and if any were sent, they would not be able to return to see any length of time, owing to the impossibility of getting coal.

The report that the Pacific fleet was ordered to China was only partly true. The whole fleet was not, of course, to be spared, but the second-class cruisers Amphitrite and Phaeton are ordered to China, under orders to be ready to start. Further enormous contracts for supplies of steam coal have been placed in the past fortnight, and the Cardiff and other South Wales ports. There has also been a large amount of speculative buying in connection with the possibilities of war.

It is believed by some optimistic diplomatist that the easing of the crisis in the far East between Great Britain and Russia may be a favorable effect upon the near-Eastern deadlock and perhaps make it possible to settle the interminable Cretan question. These persons are not hopeless that Prince George will soon be established in the Governship of the unhappy island, despite the Sultan's protests.

England and Russia.

Berlin, Jan. 31.—The Tageblatt reports that according to the terms of an agreement that has been concluded between Great Britain and Russia the former withdraws her demand that Tallenwan be made a free port, and Russia ceases her opposition to British control over the customs collected by China on sea-borne imports.

End of the Great Strike.

London Jan. 29.—At a meeting of the committee representing the Federated Employers and the Allied Trades Unions yesterday the result of the ballot accepting the employers' terms was communicated, the terms of settlement, embodying the terms of settlement, were signed, and arrangements were completed for a simultaneous resumption of work in all the federated shops next Monday.

RETIRE ALL THE CURRENCY.

Representative Howard, of Alabama, Has a Novel Monetary Scheme.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Representative Howard, of Alabama, author of "If Christ Came to Congress," has introduced a novel bill providing for a change in the national currency. Its terms authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to retire all outstanding currency, replacing it with a new currency, not exchangeable in any other country. It also provides that the money account shall be in mills, cents, dimes, dollars, eagles, condors and talents. The condors shall be tenfold the value of the eagle, and the talent tenfold the condor, or eagle.

All currency shall be in ones, twos, threes and fives, and shall vary in length according to value, from five inches for mills to eight inches for talents. No other currency shall be circulated in the country, and the Secretary shall distribute to each city and State $40 per capita to pay expenses of the transportation. Each citizen over 21 years of age shall receive one talent on making application.

Manufacturers Prepare for a Long Fight.

New Bedford, Mass., Jan. 31.—There is every indication that the cotton manufacturers are preparing for a long siege. At the Acushnet Mill the overseers will discontinue their occupations; the main belt has been removed from the wheel and the engine has been oiled and covered. Not a spindle in the city which does not bear away a greater or less number of cotton operatives, many of whom go to seek employment in other places. A leading manufacturer is authority for the statement that there are over a thousand vacant tenements in the city. Another group house is to be opened to-day, and from now on to the end of the strike there will be two distributions daily.

Colored Poorhouse the Smallest Baby.

Columbus, Jan. 31.—To Mr. and Mrs. William Bishop, of Salem, O., was born a week ago a baby which at birth weighed only one pound and measured seven inches in length. The baby is the size of silver quarters, his wrists no larger than a lady's little finger, and his fingers no thicker than a ten-penny nail. A small teacup will contain the little mite. He seems healthy. On account of his diminutive size it was not expected that the child would live, and his advent into the world was kept a secret until now.

Island Born of an Earthquake.

OAXACA, Mexico, Jan. 31.—Advices received here show that severe earthquake shocks in the southern part of this State, on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec caused considerable damage. It is reported that several lives were lost in the neighboring towns. Reports say that Acapulco still greatly disturbed by earthquakes. Advices from Acapulco say that indications that a volcano will soon be born near Salina

Congress Will Have to Resign.

Fails in His Attempt to See General Gomez and Offer Terms of Peace.

Havana, via Key West, Jan. 31.—There is growing indignation here at the delay pursued by Congress, and it is thought likely he will be forced to resign.

Blanco went to Jucaro with the intention of seeing Gomez, who, wishing to avoid the interview left the neighborhood. Owing to his failure Blanco has now gone to Manzanillo, and attempted to communicate with Rabi The Spaniards here, who were convinced that this chief was going to surrender are growing discontented over the delay and say that if Blanco does not obtain the surrender of the principal chiefs he had better not return to Havana.

The Spanish papers print reports from Madrid saying that England France and Germany will have their ships in the bay of Havana to give a moral support to the cause of Spain with which all these nations sympathize. The Spaniards have distributed to-day a proclamation exciting the Spanish people to avenge the recent humiliation from the Americans. The proclamation ends saying death to the Yankees, death to autonomy, viva Espana, viva Weyler.

The history of Spanish warfare in Cuba is a long chapter of cruelties cowardly revenge and savage warfare, but none of its pages shows so vividly all these phases of Spanish bloodthirstiness as does the death of Antonio.

Aranguren Rode in Ruiz's Saddle.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Secretary-General of Cuba Congosto cables to Minister De Lome that the saddle that Aranguren used belonged to Ruiz, the tobacco's envoy, whom he executed. The correspondents of certain papers, says Congosto, are already starting false stories of horrors in connection with the killing of Aranguren. None of them have been out of Havana, and are writing wild tales of rebel agents.

Weyler's Punishment.

Madrid, Jan. 31.—It is understood that the supreme war council will sentence Lieutenant-General Weyler to two months' imprisonment, but that the Government will grant him a pardon.

Spanish Cruiser Coming Here.

Cartagena, Jan. 31.—The first-class armored cruiser Vizcaya is starting for America. The rest of the Spanish squadron is preparing to sail for Havana.

Effects of the Klondike Fever.

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—The rush to the Klondike has already begun, and the excitement is growing greater with every departure of a steamship. All over the State there is a great demand for dog sledges suitable for sled hauling in Alaska. The pound master of San Francisco says that all such animals are snapped up as soon as they are brought into the pound, and that he could easily sell twenty dogs of any large long-haired breed every day for $3 apiece. It used to be the custom to shanghai men for service at sea, but since the Klondike boom set in it is dogs that are shanghaied.

Whole Town Starving.

Wilmington, Del., Jan. 31.—Almost half the people in the little town of New-Castle are destitute. The population of New Castle has 6,000 inhabitants, nearly three-fourths of whom depend on the Delaware Iron Mills for a living. Two weeks previous to Christmas the works shut down, leaving the families of 400 men without employment. The situation is becoming alarming, as the idle men are becoming desperate.

Prospects of Peace Between Spain and Cuba Very Bright.

AN ABSURD RUMOR SPREAD

Report That General Woodford Was Sending His Family Home, Considering His Position Unsafe—Talk of the Brooklyn Going to Havana.

Madrid, Jan. 31.—General Blanco's statement at Manzanillo that war would be over by the end of February, coupled with the fuller assurances of good will from Washington leave the Government in high good spirits.

The Minister of Marine states that the reports about ships going to Cuba hitherto given are premature. At the present time efforts are being made to concentrate the necessary ships which General Blanco called for at Cadiz, including six new torpedo destroyers, the last five of which are now expected from England. The Chritoforo Colombo has been ordered from Genoa to Cadiz in order to be at hand in case it is needed.

The talk of the Brooklyn going to Havana caused hard feeling on the Bourse to-day, added to the reports of claims being made for compensation. Both ideas meet with serious hostility.

The Imparcial regrets that Aranguren met with a rebel death, for a soldier whereas his crime deserved a disgraceful end.

An absurd rumor has been spread in Madrid to the effect that General Woodford is going to send his family home, it being inferred that he considered his position unsafe. This, the report opposite of the truth, calls forth from Dr. de Heraldo the following:

"The American Minister at Madrid is not only under the protection of his flag, but under the safeguard of our honor. No same Spaniard in the world is capable of a lack of that respect for General Woodford which our traditions for hospitalities exact."

BLANCO WILL HAVE TO RESIGN.

Fails in His Attempt to See General Gomez and Offer Terms of Peace.

Havana, via Key West, Jan. 31.—There is growing indignation here at the delay pursued by Congress, and it is thought likely he will be forced to resign.

Blanco went to Jucaro with the intention of seeing Gomez, who, wishing to avoid the interview left the neighborhood. Owing to his failure Blanco has now gone to Manzanillo, and attempted to communicate with Rabi The Spaniards here, who were convinced that this chief was going to surrender are growing discontented over the delay and say that if Blanco does not obtain the surrender of the principal chiefs he had better not return to Havana.

The Spanish papers print reports from Madrid saying that England France and Germany will have their ships in the bay of Havana to give a moral support to the cause of Spain with which all these nations sympathize. The Spaniards have distributed to-day a proclamation exciting the Spanish people to avenge the recent humiliation from the Americans. The proclamation ends saying death to the Yankees, death to autonomy, viva Espana, viva Weyler.

The history of Spanish warfare in Cuba is a long chapter of cruelties cowardly revenge and savage warfare, but none of its pages shows so vividly all these phases of Spanish bloodthirstiness as does the death of Antonio.

Aranguren Rode in Ruiz's Saddle.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Secretary-General of Cuba Congosto cables to Minister De Lome that the saddle that Aranguren used belonged to Ruiz, the tobacco's envoy, whom he executed. The correspondents of certain papers, says Congosto, are already starting false stories of horrors in connection with the killing of Aranguren. None of them have been out of Havana, and are writing wild tales of rebel agents.

Weyler's Punishment.

Madrid, Jan. 31.—It is understood that the supreme war council will sentence Lieutenant-General Weyler to two months' imprisonment, but that the Government will grant him a pardon.

Spanish Cruiser Coming Here.

Cartagena, Jan. 31.—The first-class armored cruiser Vizcaya is starting for America. The rest of the Spanish squadron is preparing to sail for Havana.

Effects of the Klondike Fever.

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—The rush to the Klondike has already begun, and the excitement is growing greater with every departure of a steamship. All over the State there is a great demand for dog sledges suitable for sled hauling in Alaska. The pound master of San Francisco says that all such animals are snapped up as soon as they are brought into the pound, and that he could easily sell twenty dogs of any large long-haired breed every day for $3 apiece. It used to be the custom to shanghai men for service at sea, but since the Klondike boom set in it is dogs that are shanghaied.

Whole Town Starving.

Wilmington, Del., Jan. 31.—Almost half the people in the little town of New-Castle are destitute. The population of New Castle has 6,000 inhabitants, nearly three-fourths of whom depend on the Delaware Iron Mills for a living. Two weeks previous to Christmas the works shut down, leaving the families of 400 men without employment. The situation is becoming alarming, as the idle men are becoming desperate.

DEPICTED BY ROMANS.

Discovery of a Painting Which Shows the Preparation for the Crucifixion.

Rome, Jan. 31.—Signor Marucci, an archaeologist, has discovered an impressive old painting in the palace of Tiberia. There is a long Latin inscription containing the name "Christus," and it is considered that the painting will prove an important addition to Christian history.

Signor Marucci told your correspondent that the painting represents the preparation for the crucifixion. Around the cross are soldiers bearing ladders, and under each soldier is written his name. Among the names is that of Pontius Pilate. The figures measure fifteen centimetres in height. The inscription consists of fifteen lines, of which five have been deciphered.

The Pope was immediately informed of the discovery. Signor Marucci will shortly publish a pamphlet illustrating his discovery. Many institutions have asked for information concerning the painting.

Don Cameron's Niece Divorced.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 31.—Judge McCarrell has granted an absolute divorce to Mrs. Edwards from her husband, Tryon Hughes Edwards, a member of the bar of this town and a well-known Democratic politician. Mrs. Edwards is a granddaughter of the late General Simon Cameron, a niece of former United States Senator Don Cameron and is very popular in Harrisburg society. Tryon Edwards is an eccentric character. One of his fads is to occasionally enter an asylum for mental treatment. He does not do this because he is insane, but to guard against being on the way. He is a grandson of the famous minister Jonathan Edwards.

Honors for Commissioner Wright.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Hon. Garroll D Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, is in receipt of a cablegram announcing his election as a member of the Institute of France. He has also been informed that he has been elected honorary member of the Institute of Sciences, Letters and Arts of Belgium, a distinction that only two Americans have before received in that country.

ALLEGED ELECTION FRAUDS.

Severe Arraignment for Methods Pursued in Alabama.

Washington, Jan. 29.—An unusually severe arraignment of alleged election frauds is made in the report filed by House Committee on Elections No. 1, in the case of William Aldrich against Thomas S. Plowman, from the Fourth District of Alabama. Mr. Plowman is the sitting member, but the committee submits a recount of the vote giving Aldrich, Republican and Populist candidate, the seat. After criticising the Alabama election law as putting the honest vote at the mercy of dishonest markers, the report says:

"When it is known that the condition for such a state of facts exists, it is not unreasonable that honest voters should remain away from the polls, in the hope that they would at least not furnish ammunition for their political opponents. But this made little difference to the Democratic managers of Dallas County. They voted the illiterate colored men, present or absent. The machinery was simple and effective. Fortunately it has been discovered and the details of its operations laid bare. Fraud is everywhere; not lurking or secret, but bold and insolent.

After going into much detail on the alleged frauds the committee says it has revised the vote of the conservative Democrat, giving Aldrich a plurality of 542 whereas the election of Plowman was claimed by 2,967 plurality.

RAILROAD TO THE YUKON.

Time Between Vancouver and Dawson Will be Reduced to Seven Days.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 29.—H. M. Kersey of New York who organized a company which includes L. Z. Leiter of Chicago, George Crouse, John W. Mackay and other American capitalists, made a strong effort to get the contract for the building of the all Canadian route to the Yukon. Kersey was in the city for several days endeavoring to secure the contract and has gone away greatly disappointed.

Mackenzie H. Mann of Toronto who secured the contract, will receive from the Dominion Government 25,000 acres of land for the mile in the district of the sixtieth parallel of latitude and west of the Mackenzie and Laird rivers. In addition to this land grant from the Dominion Government the contractors will receive 5,000 acres a mile from the British Columbia Government. The contractors undertake to have the railway from Glenora to Teslin Lake, a distance of about 150 miles, completed by Sept. 1 next. When the railway is built the time between Vancouver and Dawson City will be reduced to seven days.

Respite Granted to Train Wrecker.

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—Train Wrecker Worden will not be hanged on February 11. Governor Budd has announced that he will grant the condemned man another respite. The respite will be granted to permit his commutation and to inquire as to Worden's sanity to fin