EARL OF ROSEBERRY.

THE KIND OF MAN BRITAIN'S NEW PREMIER IS.

A Protoge of Gladstone's and Friend of America-He Would Make of England a Federal Republic Much Like the United States.

Lord Roseberry, who has succeeded Mr. Gladstone as leader of the Liberal party in England, and Premier of Great Britain, has traveled exten-England, and Premier of



Earl of Roseberry

sively in the United States, and is a great admirer of Americans and American institutions. He is even more democratic than Mr. Gladstone, and his dearest political dream is the formation of a federal government for England. He is the president and founder of the Imperial Federation League, having imbibed his idea from a study of the American constitution. His plan is the formation of a great group of home-ruling States—Scotland, Ireland, Canada, Australia, South Africa, all sending their Commoners and Senators to Westminster. The plan is essentially that of the Am-erican Union adapted to British conditions, and involves the destruction of the House of Lords and the sub-stitution of an elective chamber in its sbead.

Although an aristocrat by birth, Lord Roseberry is very democratic in his ideas, and it is hinted that he may be even more progressive than Mr. Gladstone has been.

The new Premier was born in 1847. He is fifth Earl of Roseberry. He received the conventional English received the conventional English education—Eton and Oxford—and suc-ceeded to the title upon attaining his majority, beginning life with every ad-vantage upon his side In 1874 he was president of the ocial Science Con-gress, which met at Glasgow, and four reurs later he was elected Lord Rec-by of the University of Aberdeen in succession to Mr. W. E. Foster. In August, 1881, Mr. Gladstone appoint-ed him Under Secretary of State for the Home Department under Sir Wil-liam Vernon Harcourt. New York, 1885, Lord Roseberry

NOTES FROM GOTHAM.

LIVELY COMMENT FROM THE COMMERCIAL CAPITAL.

Soroals Holds an Election-The New President-Two New Parks-Promised Success of the Greater New York-Excitement in Wall Street.

Special New York Letter.

For the first time in its history that successful woman's club, Sorosis, had, during the past week, the fun and ex-citement of a battle of ballots-"just like the men, you know." Hitherto, the annual elections of Sorosis have been tame affairs. The candidates were agreed upon beforehand, and elected in turn by a viva voce vote. This year, however, there were two tickets in the field, with printed bal-



nent on Change.

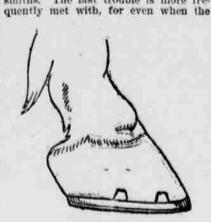
lots and all the excitement and no little of the hard feeling of a regular political contest. Mrs. Lozier has been the honored president for the past three years, but it appears that Sorosis, while not objecting to a third term draws the line at a fourth. Mrs. Lozier was compelled to retire under this rule, and two candidates appear-ed for the succession. They were dd for the succession. They were Mrs. W. Tod Helmuth, wife of the celebrated surgeon, and Mrs. Alma Calder Johnson, the author. It seems that there was an issue involved in the election, but it is pretty difficult the election, but it is pretty difficult to define it. Mrs. Johnson was the regular candidate, representing the hitherio ruling literary coterie, while Mrs. Helmuth entered the field by virtue of her wealth and social posi-tion. Mrs. Johnson represented the progressive element of the club, Mrs. Helmuth the conservative. As near as I can understand the dividing line as I can understand, the dividing line as I can understand, the dividing line was whether the woman of the future is to be the superior or merely the equal of man. Mrs. Johnson repre-sented the idea of woman's superior-ity. Mrs. Helmuth, as she expressed it herself, "believed in the equality, not in the supremacy of her sex." On these great issues the battle was fought and Mrs. Helmuth wen, by a fought, and Mrs. Helmuth won, by a

Image Vernon Harcourt.
Image Vernon Harcourt

SHOD WITHOUT NAILS.

No More Slipping on Asphalt or Icy Streets

- Easly Put on and Immovable. Ever since the custom of shoeing horses with "a rim of iron" on the hoof began, as it is conjectured that the primitive methods did not vary essenprimitive methods did not vary essen-tially from those employed in our day, it has been a problem to save the hoofs from injury by the fitting on of the red-tot shoes, the paring of the bone to the quick in levelling the foot and the pricking of the frog, that common cause of lameness, by the reckless driving of nails by unskilful black-smiths. The last trouble is more fre-quently met with, for even when the



Shoe in Position nalls are most carefully put in it often halls are most carefully put in it often happens that one will split under the blows of the hammer and the horse be lamed despite the best art of the smith. To alleviate the dangers of shoeing has been a close study among American horse-owners, notably with Robert Bonner. His first step when he purchased Maud S. from W. H. Van-derbilt for \$40,000 was to change her derbilt for \$40,000 was to change her shoes in accordance with his ideas. That the change was beneficial was demonstrated to all horsemen at Cleve-land, O., in 1885, when Maud S. made her great mile in 2:08%, a record never excelled until the advent of the hierel equalled until the advent of the bicycle sulky.

It is Mr. Bonner's theory that not only is speed increased in the trotter but also the usefulness of every type of the driving and work horse aug-mented by proper shoeing. He is most emphatic in declaring that bad shoeing is the most frequent cause of lameness in horses

In England owners have had the same experience with work and car-riage horses, and after long-suffering they have adopted a new plan to remedy the trouble, the use of a shoe fixed firmly to the hoof without the use of nails, the invention of a practi-cal smith, Mr. Benfield, Walsall. The shoe is made of the best soft

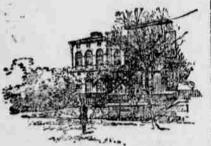
steel. No tools but a rasp and a hammer are needed in putting on the shoe. After removing the old shoe, the bot-tom of the foot is resped perfectly flat to get a thoroughly level bearing. Then the shoe is placed on the foot, and if it should be a little too wide a knock with the homore will done it to the with the hammer will close it to the required size, the quality of the steel allowing for the opening or closing. Then let the horse stand with his hoof in the shoe (holding up one leg, if nec-essary, to make him stand firm) and with a hammer close the clips to the hoof. Thus fixed it will hold firmly and keep in place better than a nailed shoe. The small points of the slips entering the hoof on the outside, the natural growth is not interfered with natural growth is not interfered with in the slightest degree, and the danger of injury by nails to entirely obviated. Although pest applied by a skilled pincksmith, any man of moderate skill can remove an old or fix on a new shoe, by no means a small advantage. Two styles of the shoe are made. For farming use and ordinary work on country roads the shoe has a solid tread, to which ice-cogs can be readily applied. For city work and ordinary driving purposes the shoe has a rubber



Harrows ! **Corn Planters**! Cultivators.



also a Knight of the Garter. Personally, he is suave, ambitions ind gifted with the ability to make misself popular. He looks somewhat lke Senator Arthur P. Gorman, of



flowning House, Residence of the Prime Minister.

Maryland. He is the best after-dinner speaker in England, and one of the ablest debaters in the House of Lords.

Lords. Lord Roseberry is of Scotlish blood, as Gladstone is. He has been Glad-stone's most faithful protege and henchman. He is very rich. His wife, who died in 1890, was the richest heiress in England. She was Hannah, the only child of Baron Meyer de Rothschild, and one of the numerous names of Lord Roseberry's cldest son and heir is Meyer. Lady Roseberry had in her own right an income of \$500,000 a year. The enormous wealth thus placed within the reach of Lord Roseberry is believed to have ma-nerially assisted his political fortunes. The Prince of Wales at one time want-The Prince of Wales at one time wanted Roscherry for a son-in-law, but he was ambitious, and knew that conaection with the royal family would prove a bar to his political promotion. He preferred to be Prime Minister to being a duke.

Undoubtedly the new English pre-mier is an able man, and one who is festined to leave his mark upon Engish polities. He is committed to re-form-all the reforms Mr. Gladstone has advocated-and some others beide. In one respect he is strong where Mr. Gladstone was weak-he favors a strong foreign policy with a spice of the jingolsm that is dear to the British heart.

It is predicted that Lord Rose-herry's term of office for the present will be a short one. A new election will commer in Great Britain soon, and he furnicial revulsion that has caused The furnical revulsion that has caused selficit revolution in this country is likely to similarly affect Eugland. Eard Solidoury will probably resure to newer, but the events of history in-Lente fast the future of England is a the bands of the Liberals and Resoberry will not be likely to remain out of office long. aut of office long.



fn an irregular shape to Tenth avenue. There is some opposition to the new parks, and cries of a "Tammany job," but, in view of the future, the action taken in securing these sites is both

wise and beneficent. The expression of public opinion since the passage of the greater New York bill seems to indicate the succoss of that measure. Few people realize the colossal proportions of this great project. It will make New York, at one stroke, not only the second city in the world, but the greatest ond city in the world, but the greatest in actual size. With such a territory, it cannot be long before it will sur-pass London in population. At the present rate of increase, the territory of the new city will, within fifty years, embrace 10,000,000 of people. What a municipality it will be! Excitement has been at fever heat in Wall street during the past work

Wall street during the past week. Sugar stocks have been manipulated in a way to carry the thoughts of speculators back to the "good old times" of wild fluctuations. There has been a continuance of the built movement generally, and the con-fidence in a business revival is now high and boastful. As a matter of fact, the business pulse is daily grow-ing steadler, and the confidence of Wall street seems to be well founded. MiLTON S. MAYHEW,

The "Gentle Reader."

Charles Dickens once received an in-vitation to a "Walter Scott" party. ach guest being expected to appear in the character of one or the other of Acott's heroes. On the eventful night, wever, Dickens appeared in simple cening dress, among a host of Itob oys and Ivanhoes. The host asked him which of Scott's characters he rep-resented "Why, sir," repied Dickens, "I am a character you will find in every one of Scott's novels. I am the 'gentle reader."

R. L. SIMMS.



pad or rib inserted in a groove, which projects slightly beyond the surface of the metal. The rubber padding saves any jar of the foot on hard payements and gives a firm footing on the most slippery surface, whether of asphalt, frost or ice. In either form the shoe is lighter than the ordinary ones, being made of the best softened steel instead of iron. The cost is moderate, and from its durability it is really

cheaper than an iron shoe. It has been most favorably spoken of by the veterinary profession and the press, the newspapers stating that this invention will "revolutionize the shoeing of horses."

There is also a special shoe made for mules which enables them to go long distances without fatigue.

In England the shoes have been in use for some time and have met all expectations. Mr. Benfield holds patents in England, France and America. For the past twelve months he has been perfecting the mode of manufacture and general construction of the shoe, that will enable the turning out of a large quantity daily.

Treatment of Horn Brittleness.

In trea.ing cows for horn brittleness, a stock raiser in Austria, found no good resulting from feeding bone meal when the water used from a spring was per-fectly soft-that is, without mineral matter. But upon changing them to matter. But upon changing them to the water of another spring containing carbonate, sulphate and phosphate of lime, and cholorate of magnesia in small quantities, the effects were as follows: 1. The animals drank half as much again as before. 2. The cows gave more and better milk than before. 3. The worst diseased cows at once becau to diseased cows at once began to get better, and this was the first case in which any of them recovered with-out removal. 4. The oxen showed far better condition than could be pre-viously attained on the best of food and with the most careful attention. No fresh cases occurred as soon as the change of water was introduced.

Plows !

Insting the free trial treatment. Insting satisfied these seminar for trial packages of our ability to beget their serual condition we feel that they are more largely interested than correstives in continuing the use of the Pastilles. Even then we do not attempt to rob them by de-manding high prices. On the contrary, we make the prices as low as possible, and the same to all They are as follows: \$3.00 for one mentin; \$5.00 for two months;





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