

## NEW YORK LETTER.

Of the many interesting facts that can be told about the old Arcade building at No. 71 Broadway, soon to be razed in favor of an up-to-date skyscraper, the most peculiar, perhaps, is that the history of the building is familiar to fewer people than that of any other ancient landmark in the city. All Wall street, practically, passes through it six days in the week, and about all the thousands of bankers, brokers, speculators and clerks, who walk through the building on their way to and from the financial district, can tell you about it. It is that Russell Sage has his office there, and not a few years ago the famous bomb explosion occurred. The two most noted characters who have occupied offices in the Arcade are Russell Sage and Jay Gould. Mr. Sage, when he leaves for his new quarters in the Bank of Commerce building next month, will have been a tenant for more than 15 years. Mr. Sage was the originator of a line of business which grew to great proportions in Wall street. He instituted the "privilege



RUSSELL SAGE.

system," by which brokers and traders in securities who had small means were enabled to test their judgment by large operations, and at the same time protect themselves from heavy loss. He sold "puts" and "calls," "spreads" and "straddles," with the result that dealings on the Stock Exchange greatly increased. As is frequently the case, the inventor profits little, and Mr. Sage lost several millions of dollars in the privilege business, and that, too, in a half week. It was toward the end of May, 1894, Mr. Sage had sold puts upon thousands and thousands of shares of stock. The market suddenly became weak, prices dropped away, and a panic was threatened.

It should be borne in mind that "privileges" are contracts not enforceable by law. It is also borne in mind now that Russell Sage never went back on his word. For three days he sat with pen in hand and, amidst the excitement, when over 200 brokers were clamoring to get into his presence, signed check after check upon the Importers and Traders' Bank, until he had used up several books and had seen, so it was estimated at the time, \$4,000,000 of his fortune melt away like snowflakes in the sun.

It was on December 4, 1891, a Friday, and, to be exact, 12:30 o'clock, for Secretary Menzies' watch stopped at that moment, when the crack, Norcross, who wanted over \$1,000,000 of Mr. Sage's money, threw the bomb that killed himself and injured Mr. Sage and others and blew the office into kindling wood. That event was of too recent date to need a reminder of the details and the discovery of the would-be assassin through the medium of a clothes button which was picked up in the building. Everybody in the building was shaken up and scared out of considerable growth.

When some outside barbarian accuses New Yorkers of lack of civic pride, the loyal Gothamite usually points to Madison Square Garden and the Metropolitan Opera House as evidence to the contrary. "Here," he has been wont to explain with true Knickerbocker pride, "are two magnificent monuments to public spirit. Both these splendid structures have been built and maintained at a loss by men who dedicated them to the service and amusement of their fellow-citizens." But there is a limit to good nature. The stockholders of the Madison Square Garden Company think that they are satisfied with the experience they have gained, and are quite willing now to have someone else shoulder the load. So they decided. Any enterprising agriculturist who wishes to try his hand at this sort of gardening can get the site at a bargain, and have the famous bronze Diana, that moves with every wind on the latest style of ball-bearing axis, thrown in. The Garden was evolved out of the old Harlem Railroad depot, and assumed its present shape in 1890. It is the largest building in the country entirely devoted to purposes of amusement. The arena holds 11,000 people, the theatre 1,200 and the assembly hall 1,200 more. It has been the scene of many notable events, social, political and sporting. The hope is that some multi-millionaire, or a syndicate of them, may come forward and buy in the building, and either continue it in its present form, or remodel it, so that, while preserving its essential features, additions may be made that will render the property, in a measure, a profitable investment.

CYRUS THORP.

## Good Place for Cats.

There is a special cat church in Florence, the church in which so many Medici are buried. The cloisters of San Lorenzo are reserved for homeless cats, whether they come there by themselves or are brought by people who want to dispose of them. New York Journal.

## TAMMANY IN SADDLE.

HOPES TO RECOVER NEW YORK FROM THE REFORMERS.

The Tiger is Versatile, and Among Other Things Expects a Reaction to Set in in Its Favor as It Did in 1894—Wheels Within Wheels.

It has been noted that Tammany, with characteristic energy, has already begun its campaign for the May orality of Greater New York, and is unfolding a plan of attack on the Reformers, who hope for four years more to keep control of the city rescued from Tammany three years ago.

The organization has entered upon the campaign with almost as much confidence in victory as it felt in 1892, when it had no opposition except the feeble fight put up by the debilitated Republican machine. It is of interest to understand upon what this confidence is based. It is based upon the belief that a "reaction" is due. Signs of this reaction have been shown in the town elections throughout the state. It is almost impossible to beat Tammany twice in succession. Even after its crushing defeat in 1894, Tammany won in the local election the following year; and last November, in spite of the big Sound Money Democratic revolt, it rolled up 135,000 votes for Bryan. It has always been difficult to arouse the citizens of New York to a supreme effort for reform city administration, and after having aroused them once, it seems impossible to get them to make another such effort in the next Mayoralty election. It is true that the recently organized "Citizens' Union" exhibits a gratifying determination on the part of the Municipal Reformers to make an early start this year, but there are special reasons, to be explained, why Tammany believes this movement will not have the force and momentum of the Committee of Seventy campaign of 1894. In other words, its leaders believe that the political pendulum is swinging its way this year, and that it will reap the benefit of all the discontent, the various petty hardships, and the personal disappointments resulting from the Strong Administration. In a local election few people have the courage and public spirit to rise superior to their private interests. Even though the administration, as a whole, may have benefited the city, if it has hurt any personal interest, that personal interest will work and vote against it, independent of any other consideration. And the Strong Administration has tread upon the toes of many small personal interests, which, in the aggregate, represent a small army of discontent and enmity. If there is any one achievement of the administration which may be called, without exception, signally successful, it has been in the cleaning of streets. In fact, even if Tammany elects the next Mayor, it will either retain Colonel Waring in office or maintain his methods. But, nevertheless, Colonel Waring has undoubtedly lost many votes for reform at the coming election. Every grocer, baker and small merchant who formerly stabled his truck in the street, but who has been obliged by Colonel Waring to store it elsewhere in order to clear the streets of encumbrances, will probably vote against "reform," and their name is legion. The city as a whole is benefited by this change worked by the Commissioner, but thousands of small merchants are suffering in pocket because they can no longer use the streets as storage places for their private property. In some of the other departments it must be confessed that reform has been a failure. There have been scandals in the Fire Department, and the condition of things in the Police Department is such that even Mayor Strong himself says that it is "a shame and a disgrace." Moreover, the Strong Administration has resulted in an increase in taxes, with no decrease in rate of property assessments. As Strong is a Republican, such acts of the Republican party in the state as have caused discontent and injury will be used by Tammany to its advantage in a fight against any combination that may be formed against it in the city election. Thus, every person who has been injured by the Raines law, it is claimed, will vote for Tammany. Moreover, there are a number of leading men who have taken part in the non-partisan or bipartisan movements for municipal reform who are beginning to be convinced that after all that has been said or done, there can be no really effective city government except through parties, and that non-partisanship is a dream. Ex-Mayor Grace, who aided materially in electing Strong, has expressed himself plainly to this effect. It is significant in this connection that the new charter has been drafted on the principle of party government. It may be asked why, if there is any basis of reality in Tammany's confidence of victory in the Greater New York election, Senator Platt should be so determined to create the Greater New York. Some of the Republicans up the state have been asking this question, and doubting the wisdom of passing the charter. But Senator Platt may hold to Edward Lauterbach's expressed view that the reaction against "reform" in municipal government will not set in favor of Tammany, but in favor of the Republican machine organization. Besides, the charter has been so constructed that even if Tammany should elect its candidate for Mayor, the Republicans would be pretty certain to obtain an important minority representation in the Municipal Assembly and perhaps control of one or two of the boroughs.—Philadelphia Ledger.

## CHILD STUDY.

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.

On a wet rainy day not long ago, in a town not far from here, a little eight-year-old boy was found sitting on a door-step during school hours. He was poorly and thinly clad. Investigation showed he was one of four young motherless children. His father was gone all day at his work; but evenings baked bread, and performed other necessary household duties. It seems that that child had been sent home from school to get a shoestring. There was no way of getting it before night and so the child had to wait. Had his teacher studied the child's home conditions? Certainly not, if the case has been correctly represented to me. What right even had she to banish the child while she knew nothing either of conditions or possibilities? This is, of course, an exaggerated case, but our school life is very dependent on two things, ideas and habits. Young children get both largely from their home environment. The incident referred to shows how completely this was overlooked by the teacher. Shall we ignore those conditions as revealed by the home or shall we make for a definite and careful study of them for the light thrown on the child's stock of habits and ideas? I have no doubt of your answer. Many an inexplicable psychological problem has found its simple solution in the home environment of the child. And how study this? Each case according to its peculiarities. Have they books, or no books? Are their parents living or not living? Do they play with older or younger children than themselves? Are they rich or poor; petted or unnoticed? All of these and a hundred other things should certainly be known by each teacher if she is to do her best for her pupils.

It has been found to be of the greatest value to study the child's home surroundings as regards books in some detail. In my opinion a period a week may well be spent in discussing what the children are reading outside of school and in directing the same.

Here is a child that does not enunciate properly. We must examine the home conditions. We may learn that the child is of foreign parentage or that he has been petted and thus fallen into bad habits. Much more attention should be given to such a child than the one whose environment is more favorable. You may not always be thanked for your attempt to break up the baby-talk even of a ten-year-old child, but the effort is a worthy one and remonstrances will not be numerous. In one case, in a school of this state, the attempt was met by the mother's objection that she did not wish the child made self-conscious.

In a case of bad enunciation we have this duty before us. We should pick out a list of words covering almost all the sounds and common combinations of them in our language. We should then ask the child to repeat after us each one of these. Check off those the child mispronounces and then begin systematic work in teaching correct and clear enunciation. A little girl whom I tested in this way could not pronounce the combination a-r in the first ten or twelve words I gave her. At last I found one where she pronounced it correctly and then only by the most careful work could I get her so that she could pronounce it correctly in the other words. Nothing could be done for the child except by careful study of her by herself individually.

There are in the ordinary school-room certain seats which subject the occupants to peculiar physical discomforts. Such are seats near the stove or radiator or in draughts of either hot or cold air or where the light is peculiar. The bodily effects of fatigue caused perhaps by too many home duties or duties of other kinds before school or late at night may be the secret of our inability to reach some children. That we should study to counteract or remove these unfortunate physical conditions is a truism. And yet are we doing it?

The scientific study of fatigue has produced a slight reaction against that line of investigation and has caused the remark that "both we and the children have to get tired sometimes." True as it is we know perfectly well that we should find out what children tire most easily and if possible the reason. It may be the first sign of some insidious disease. We know, too, that the clearness of the ideas given is very dependent on the child's condition of fatigue and, moreover, that it is possible for us to vary our work as to reduce that to a minimum and so produce the most favorable conditions for clear thinking.

The best test for fatigue that I know and one which is also valuable as a test for nervousness is the simple command to the children to rise and stretch out their arms and hands at full length in the same plane as the body and as high as the shoulder. Notice the quivering or twitching fingers and you have an indication as to the fatigued or nervous children of your class, though there may be some

few whom you have not discovered. Try them before and after school and see if you can trace any effect of the day's work upon them. I have noticed even a decided difference between tests made before and after a single severe mental exercise.

## "THE LITTLE WOODEN HOUSE."

McKinley's Home in Canton Will Be Kept in Good Condition.

The thousands of pilgrims who visited Canton during the past ten months will have a lasting interest in the home of the Republican candidate and its future. They will be interested to know that "the little wooden house" on McKinley hill is to pass from its present occupant into good hands.

The home is owned by Mrs. George H. Harter, from whom Major McKinley leased it last spring, and it will pass into the hands of Captain Kuhn of the Hurford House, which in itself has attained a national reputation during the campaign. Captain Kuhn has been a near neighbor and ardent admirer of Major McKinley for many years. His father, who is now a resident of Washington city, but came out to Canton to vote for Major McKinley last fall, has voted for Major McKinley for every office he ever held from the time he was elected prosecutor of Stark county in 1869, during the 14 years he represented the Canton district in congress, both his terms in the governorship and finally for president of the United States.

Captain Kuhn therefore has a peculiar personal interest in "the little wooden house."

To thousands of persons who have trooped in and out of the Hurford House it will be a pleasure to know that the ambitious young hotel manager is to live for the next year at least in the McKinley home and that so far as possible its memories will be sacredly treasured by its new occupant.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## "Not Exactly Right."

Thousands of people are in this condition. They are not sick and yet they are by no means well. A single bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla would do them a world of good. It would tone the stomach, create an appetite, purify and enrich the blood and give wonderful vigor and vitality. Now is the time to take it.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, indigestion, biliousness. All druggists, 25c.

## CHURCH AND STATE.

Mr. Howard Evans gives, in the "Contemporary Review," some of the religious statistics of England and Wales. Reckoning the population at 30,000,000, he deducts 2,000,000 for Roman Catholics, Jews and others who are not included among the Protestant Christians, leaving 28,000,000 who may be roughly said to be divided between the Church of England and the Nonconformist denominations. With these figures of to-day are given the figures of former years, but not to the extent which might be desired.

In 1801 the Church of England provided 4,289,883 sittings, and all other denominations 881,240 sittings. In 1851 the Church of England provided 5,317,915 sittings, and all other denominations 4,894,648. In 1896 the Church of England provided 6,718,288 and ten Protestant denominations 7,610,003. It is probable that in 1801 and in 1851 the members of these several bodies hold about the same proportion as now to the number of sittings. At the present time it is estimated that the Church of England has 1,778,351 communicants and the leading Nonconformist denominations 1,807,723; of Sunday school teachers the Church of England has 200,596, all other denominations 373,685; of Sunday school scholars the Church of England has 2,229,813, other denominations 3,103,285.

These figures are of special moment as indicating the influence of establishment upon the denomination established; the figures are of special significance when they are compared with similar statistics which might be gathered in this country. The Episcopal Church in America, unhindered by any alliance with the State, advanced within the last half century probably with greater rapidity than almost any other Protestant denomination in the number of its Churches, of its bishops, of its clergy, of its communicants, of its hospitals, orphanages, colleges, theological seminaries, in its missions at home and abroad and in the moneys raised for denominational objects, while in England its absolute growth has been very slight, and, in proportion to other denominations, it has lost ground.

BABY'S SCALD HEAD.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment cures Skin Eruptions in children during teething time. It relieves irritation of the scalp, is comforting, harmless to the hair. It also cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Eczema in adults. It relieves in a day. 35 cents. Sold by C. A. Kleim.

## The Homoeopathic Recorder,

July, 1896, says:



"These badly prepared cocoas are the ones that people 'get tired' of, something that rarely happens if a properly prepared cocoa, such as WALTER BAKER & COMPANY'S, is used. It is at once a delightful food and nourishing drink, and it would be well for humanity if there were more of it consumed and less tea or coffee."

Be sure that you get the genuine article made by WALTER BAKER & CO., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass. Established 1780.

## ALEXANDER BROTHERS &amp; CO.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR

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Sole agents for the following brands of Cigars:

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## Prices Low and Good Work.

For the finest and best stoves, tinware, roofing, spouting and general job work, go to W. W. Watts, on Iron street. Buildings heated by steam, hot air or hot water in a satisfactory manner. Sanitary Plumbing a specialty.

I have the exclusive control of the Thatcher steam, hot water and hot air heaters for this territory, which is acknowledged to be the best heater on the market. All work guaranteed.

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We buy right and sell right.  
OUR SUCCESS IS BASED ON THIS FACT.

Honest trading has won us hosts of customers but we want more. We are selling good shoes, so good you ought to see them. Drop in and we will make it pay you.

CORNER IRON AND MAIN STS. W. H. Moore.

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GIVES THE BEST LIGHT IN THE WORLD AND ABSOLUTELY SAFE

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## BASE BALL NOTES.

The Phillies are down south limbering up and getting in trim for the opening of the season which will occur April 16.

The game is bound to have a great financial year in 1897. Nearly every city is making great preparations, and all are expecting bigger crowds than former years have ever known.

Louisville will make a better showing this season, and it is hardly likely that the close of the year will find them in their accustomed last position.

The Phillies new pitcher Finell, showed up in good form in the first game, which was played down South last week, he held this opponents down to 8 hits.

"Success is the reward of merit" not of assumption. Popular appreciation is what tells in the long run. For fifty years, people have been using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and to-day it is the blood-purifier most in favor with the public. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cures.

## There is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over 1/2 as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15cts. and 25cts. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O

Send for a copy of Tasker's Beautiful Song "Gone Forever". The very latest. Pronounced by critics to be the prettiest song ever written. Price 40 cts. At music stores, or sent upon receipt of price by David J. Tasker, Bloomsburg, Pa.

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