

NOTES FROM GOTHAM

THE CITY ALREADY FEELS THE TOUCH OF REVIVING BUSINESS.

Politics Has Been Relinquished to the Rear—Business Has First Place—Tammany Hall's New Leader Prepares for the Battle—Cuban Horrors Again.

Special New York Letter. Business circles in this city were never in a more happy mood than they are to-day. By this it is not intended to say that business never was better than it now is, for this would not be true. But after the long and horrible nightmare through which the business men have passed, the brightening prospects which they all see on every side, are so encouraging, that every one feels the exhilaration and every one is taking hold with new life and energy.

The city has been and is now full of buyers, many of them have not been here in the past to make their purchases. This is the direct result of the merchants' movement which secures for persons in other cities belonging to their association, certain concessions that others do not receive. But apart from this artificial movement to attract trade to the city, there is every evidence that the largest purchases ever made in the city are now being made or will be in the immediate future. In the first instance it was the Western merchants who saw in the wheat crops of their farmers a prospect of an enormous demand for goods, and they came here to buy. This has been followed by an increasing demand from the South and Southwest which is as gratifying as it is surprising to the merchants of the city.



John C. Sheehan.

It is really surprising how quickly the people of this great city adapt themselves to the conditions that present themselves. A year ago they were all in the excitement of the political campaign, and having settled that contest they are now determined to give their attention to business and to let politics alone. The remark is called forth by the fact that we are now within but a few weeks of one of the most important city elections that we have ever had, and yet the newspapers have not been able to get up anything that approaches excitement, although it is true that they have greatly stimulated interest in the coming contest. It is true that our people move more quickly than they do in most localities, and that long campaigns are neither necessary or desirable, but with such a very important election so near at hand, and with a press that is really so powerful, it is indeed surprising that there is so much of indifference among the people.

All this indifference is favorable to the Democrats. They are not so well organized as their opponents it is true, but they will, nevertheless, be able to bring to the polls a larger percentage of their vote than their opponents can with a quiet canvass. Of course we shall not have a quiet canvass in the end, for the stake that is being played for is too great for that, and when the politicians have finally settled upon the candidates, we shall expect to pass through the usual excitement of the campaign, and the newspapers will do their full share of the heavy work.

The Central-Hudson railroad is issuing \$100,000,000 of new bonds to take the place of those bearing a higher rate of interest, and the task of signing these bonds falls upon the President of the Company, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew. Mr. Depew has been signing his name five hundred times a day for some time, and this is no small task, especially when one writes so full and bold a hand as he does. The placing of these new bonds at the lower rate of interest, will make a great saving to the company, and enable it to expend a much larger sum at once in improving its equipment. It may appear a little singular that this remark is made in respect to what is probably one of the very best equipped roads in the country, but for all that it is true that during the hard times of the past three years, the rolling stock, and especially the freight equipment has been permitted to run down on account of the forced economy which it has been necessary to practice. With returning prosperity and the positive assurance on increasing income, there will be increased expenditures for improvement and re-equipment of all the roads, and this will furnish employment for a great army of men who have been either idle or at work on short time.

Since the rise in wheat and stocks began, there has thus far been one continual surprise for the operators. There have been days when there was such an unloading upon the market that it was impossible to sustain the full advance that had been made, but if the advance was halted, it has in every instance proved only a temporary matter, and in a few hours more the cables would bring the news of increased purchase in London, which would stiffen up prices again and continue to advance them, until another season of unloading for the purpose of realizing profits, caused another temporary check. The really surprising thing about the market has been its steadiness and firmness under all the existing circumstances.

If one were to take all the stocks that are dealt in on the exchange, and figure up the increased wealth of the country on account of the advance that has been secured in the past four or five weeks, he would have an interesting story to tell. If full account is taken of every advance, the aggregate of increase would probably exceed \$500,000,000. This is an enormous sum, but great as it is, the estimate made

of the increased value of our agricultural products over the selling price of last year, is represented by the same figures. Here then we have an aggregate advance in wealth of a thousand million of dollars. Perhaps some one will say that this is in some respects fictitious, but to the farmer who gets thirty cents more for each bushel of his wheat than he did last year there is nothing fictitious either about the wheat, the price, or the necessities and the comforts of life which the advanced price will enable him to purchase.

The subject of the administration of justice in this city, and the possibilities of the future are somewhat surprising if not indeed alarming. Of the crimes against persons, it may be said that there is comparatively little delay in their prosecution, but when it comes to the consideration of crimes against property, there is quite another story to tell. During the past six months there have been no less than 4,000 complaints made to the committing justices and there were 3,000 old cases on hand at the beginning of the year. At the present rate of progress it will take the prosecuting officers a full year to catch up, even if there are no more complaints. This is a condition of affairs that can not long be permitted to exist, and it amounts in fact, almost to a denial of justice. With such an enormous amount of business on his hands, the District Attorney is compelled to sift out and try the most important cases, leaving those persons who are out on bail, practically free from prosecution. The effect of such delay is an invitation to commit more crime, and thus the blockade is strengthened. There may be some relief when we get under the new charter, but this is doubtful. The office of District Attorney is a constitutional office, and the Legislature can not deal with it unless authorized so to do by an amendment. And while the Greater New York will have no less than five District Attorneys exercising their prerogatives within its borders, they cannot prosecute offenders outside of their own counties. It is evident that the machinery of justice will require considerable tinkering unless the coming good times greatly reduces the number of crimes.

Mr. John C. Sheehan is now the recognized leader of Tammany Hall, which is at present the regular, and the only Democratic organization in the city. Mr. Sheehan has opened his headquarters in the Hall, and will give his attention to the reorganization of the party in the city. Mr. Sheehan has declared in an interview that Mr. Croker is entirely out of politics, and he also declines to predict whom the Democrats will nominate for Mayor. There are however strong indications that ex-Postmaster Dayton will be the candidate of the organization.

The horrors of the warfare which Spain is waging against Cuba have been brought to our very doors by the arrival here of two ladies who were prison companions of Miss Evangeline Cisneros, the beautiful young relative of the President of the Cuban Republic. This accomplished young lady has just been tried in Havana, and the court has ordered the sentence kept secret. This is believed to mean that she is to be sent to Centa, the African penal settlement of the Spanish government. This was the demand made by the prosecuting officer and it is said that the withholding of the verdict is almost conclusive evidence that this demand has been granted by the court.

There is nothing against the black-eyed, sweet-faced young girl except that she was in the Isle of Pines when an outbreak of Cuban prisoners occurred, and that she is the niece of President Cisneros y Betancourt, who heads the civil government of the rebels in the jungles of Camaguary. Her conviction is a foregone conclusion. Under the Spanish system of trial of military prisoners there is no chance for acquittal. The accused never hears the evidence, never confronts the witnesses who appear against her. Unrepresented by counsel, she makes her statement



EVANGELINA CISNEROS

to a judge, who asks her what he pleases and leaves unasked what he pleases.

In this penal colony the prisoners work in chains keeping entire silence. A single word brings the lash of the guard down on the offender, and when his day's work on the stone pile is done he is triced up in the prison yard and flogged till he faints. They are fed on food that has become foul under the fearful heat of the African sun, and they are tortured, with all the ingenuity and ferocity of the Inquisition, at the pleasure of their guards and governors whenever anything goes wrong at the prison of which they may have knowledge.

It is this Hell on earth, that the beautiful and accomplished niece of the President of Cuba has been condemned. The Cuban ladies who were companions of Miss Cisneros in prison are Senora Agramante Sanchez and Senora Maria Aguilar. They were with her in the wretched prison which in times of peace is used to incarcerate the most degraded women. A number of prominent ladies in this city upon hearing this terrible news immediately took steps to bring the matter to the attention of the Spanish Queen, and they are hopeful that at least a commutation of the sentence may be secured.

CHARLES F. FOLLEN.

WITHOUT WIRES.

Marconi's System of Telegraphy Finding Favor in Army and Navy Circles.

English electricians, particularly those connected with the army and navy, are much interested in the Marconi system of telegraphing without wires. Some remarkable work has already been done with this machine and improvements now making are expected to add many miles to the two or three over which it is already effective. The new transmitter consists of an accumulator battery, an ordinary telegraph key, an induction coil sending an eight-inch spark, and wires connecting the three. The induction coil is wound, half with thick wire, the two ends of which are connected with the key and battery, and half with thin wire, whose ends are soldered to separate metal rods, each with a large brass sphere at its extremity. If the key is closed for a short or long time a current passes from the accumulator for a corresponding period through the thick wire of the coil and induces a current in the thin one wound over it. The induced current rushes to the brass spheres and in the form of bluish tinted sparks leaps the space that intervenes. In this space is hung an ebonite vessel filled with oil and having a brass sphere in each side, opposite to and in a direct line with the two spheres previously mentioned. In shape it is not unlike a big drum with a ball stuck half through each parchment side. From this point the electrical waves are sent out in short or long sweeps that overcome all barriers and miles away actuate an instrument that is in electrical harmony with the transmitter.

The receiver is like a wire hoop broken at one point and separated there. At each side of the break a copper strip stands out, and these form arms for collecting the electrical waves approaching it. A local battery and a sounder are intervened in the wire hoop, but its current is not strong enough to leap the gap. The waves sent by the transmitter arrive at the copper arms, flow down them, and being of vigorous electricity, easily pass from one broken end to the other. Each time the waves jump the gap the electrical circuit of the hoop is completed, and the battery current is enabled to cross the break and work the sounder. Even a mountain between the transmitter and receiver does not, it is said, prevent transmission, and secrecy can be maintained, if necessary by the use of cipher codes. The system it is thought, will be of especial use to the commanders of fleets at sea by enabling them to communicate with their other vessels without the use of visible signals.—New York Times.

Anger of a Horse.

A most unusual incident occurred on the Dumbarton road, near Glasgow, on Tuesday afternoon, the 11th inst., three lady bicyclists being suddenly confronted and attacked by a riderless horse, says the Scottish American. They had dismounted and stood aside to let it pass, but instead of doing so it stopped and attempted to seize them. Dropping their bicycles in alarm upon the road they tried to run past the animal, but it was on the alert and twice leaped over the bicycles in its efforts to reach them.

They then made for a hedge by the roadside, and two of them managed to crawl safely beneath it out of reach. The third, however, was not so lucky. Before she could escape the animal had seized her hat with its teeth and torn it from her head. It next made a snatch at her back, but was unable to fix its teeth in her clothes. At this point several men came to her aid, beat off the animal with sticks and led it back to a farm from which it had escaped. One of the machines was somewhat damaged by the horse, but fortunately all the ladies were able to ride home.

Failure of Electric Light.

To light a six-room house for \$1 a month by means of an electric mixture, which can be sold around the streets in rubber balls as a milkman delivers milk, is what John F. Magner, a deputy sheriff of Mill Valley, Cal., says he can do. Magner is an electrician, and two years ago, while trying to find a method of running an electric elevator by a battery instead of a motor, the idea came to him to get an arc light out of a battery. He experimented, and, two months ago, produced the light. Then, trying to increase the light by increasing the solution, he lost it, only to find it later. He uses four cells, producing about five volts each. In each cell are two poles of carbon and zinc. Other batteries differ in this respect by having but one pole to each cell. The results, however, are produced by the solution, which, of course, is secret.—San Francisco Call.

Ever-Growing London.

Suburban London keeps spreading outwards, like the rings around the stone thrown into the water, and this so rapidly that it is almost alarming to contemplate how far out the metropolis may extend a quarter of a century hence. There is a general tendency among metropolitan dwellers to get further out, and almost every day we seem to hear of some quiet little village being threatened by the bulldozer. A further sign of this tendency is the report that the Great Northern Railway Company has decided to entirely rebuild Stevenage Station, and it is said, contemplate carrying out important alterations at Titchin Junction in connection with their Cambridge traffic. These districts are becoming rapidly and thickly populated by the overflow from the metropolis.—London Estates Gazette.

In a Cold Church.

"I sat in a certain church for 10 years, directly in front of an habitue who in all that time spoke to me but once, and that was to whisper during service: 'Allow me to remove this caterpillar from your neck.' I thought of asking him whether it was not one of the caterpillars of the church, but reflected that he was not a Philistine and might have me up for heresy.—The Philistine.

Division of Labor.

In Great Britain the number of persons engaged in agriculture is 2,531,000, in manufactures, 5,180,000, in commerce, 7,985,000.

Suppressing Real News.

"Keep it out of the paper," is the cry which the local newspaper publisher daily hears. To oblige often costs considerable, though the person making the request thinks the granting is scarcely worth saying "thank you." A newspaper is a peculiar article in the public's eye. The news gatherer is stoned because he gets hold of one item, and is abused because he does not get another. Young men, and often young women, as well as older, perform acts which are legitimate items for publication, and then rush to the newspaper offices to beg the editors not to notice the escapades. The next day they condemn the same paper for not having published another party for doing the same they were guilty of, forgetting, apparently, their late visit to the printing office.

The people who buy a paper expect the news and ought to have it when it is legitimate and is news. Scandals are suppressed by the best papers until some official action is taken regarding them, and then they are used. Items interesting practically nobody can be "killed," too, without affecting the worth of a newspaper. But the real "news" must and ought to be printed, and to ask editors to suppress it is like going to a dry goods store and telling the proprietor to stop selling certain lines of silk or satin.—Ev.

Not one complaint has ever been made by those using Ayer's Sarsaparilla according to directions. Furthermore, we have yet to learn of a case in which it has failed to afford benefit. So say hundreds of druggists all over the country. Has cured others, will cure you.

CAMPANINI'S LARGE SALARY.

He is Said to Have Been the First to Receive \$1,000 a Night.

Campanini is said to have been the first tenor to receive \$1,000 a night, and he received that amount from Henry Abbey, who wanted to get him away from Col. Mapleson. Mr. Abbey's name has been chiefly associated with the large salaries paid to foreign artists in this country. When he conducted the first season after the Metropolitan Opera House was built and opened in 1882-83 the high salaries for the first time became one of the burning questions which divided the interests of the American public with the singers' own merits. Salaries have increased since that day probably to the same extent that wealth in New York has increased, and it is doubtful if they are proportionately higher to-day. Mme. Calve in her arrangements for a concert tour to follow the season of opera at the Metropolitan demanded \$2,000 a concert. She gets between \$1,400 and \$1,500 at the Metropolitan and forty performances guaranteed. Mme. Emma Eames is receiving this year about \$600 a night, with a guarantee of at least forty performances. After Mme. Klafsky's death Mme. Nordica demanded of Mr. Grau \$1,500 a performance, a guarantee of ten performances a month during the season, and exclusive right to the role of Elsa. Plancon gets \$400 a night and Lassalle about \$700. Mme. Litvinne, who has had the hardest work of the season, gets \$300 a night. These salaries will give some idea of the expense at which the opera performances are given.—New York Sun.

Old Zimmerhackle's Observations.

The man who has no will in life will not need to make one at death. The question is frequently asked: "Does advertising pay?" Certainly it does. Do you think we are running a newspaper for our health? "Smith was found lying by the roadside."

"That's nothing to be alarmed at, for if he had been found lying anywhere else, he would have been lying just the same."

There is probably not another thing on earth that is subjected to as much abuse as the human stomach. Sometimes it rebels, but it is always willing to compromise and be friendly. Sunshine is the cause of more colds than cold and bluster, for a few rays of sunshine will fool a man into thinking he can dispense with his overcoat, or flannels, and then comes the resulting snuffles or pneumonia.

The brain of an ant is larger in proportion than that of any other known creature. That's why an ant knows enough to work six months of the year and sleep all the rest of the time. Small-brained man must work fourteen months in every year, and then die in debt. "Go to the ant, thou sluggard. Consider her ways and be wise."

His Genealogy.

One day a malleable person said to Alexandre Dumas fils, "Your father was a mulatto, was he not?" Dumas replied, "Yes, sir my father was a mulatto, my grandfather a negro, and my great-grandfather a monkey. My genealogy begins where yours ends."

ITCHING PILES.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment is proof against the torments of Itching Piles. Thousands of testimonials of cures effected by its use. No case too aggravating or too long standing for it to soothe, comfort and cure. It cures in from 3 to 6 nights. 35 cents. Sold by C. A. Klein.

Just try a 10c. box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made. 4-1-17

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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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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.

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IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF CARPET, MATTING, or OIL CLOTH, YOU WILL FIND A NICE LINE AT W. H. BROWER'S

2nd Door above Court House.

A large lot of Window Curtains in stock.

Music as Medicine.

The power and influence of thought in elevating ideals and eradicating evil propensities opens up a field of almost infinite possibilities for educators, and those who have charge of reformatories and penal institutions.

Music is another subtle remedial agent, which is now being successfully employed by the most advanced physicians. "Of all agents able to soothe a nervously strained and vaguely conscious mind," says Dr. Henrik G. Peterson, in one of his scholarly papers on "Hypno-Suggestion," "musical harmonies stand assuredly foremost."

Dr. Peterson quotes from an article in a medical magazine of England, giving the results of a society known as the Guild of St. Cecilia, in relieving suffering and curing disease. According to this paper, in one hospital the proper music soon had to sleep fifty per cent. of the inmates. In another, the temperature of seven out of ten patients was lowered and became almost normal whenever suitable music was performed. The experiments proved that music exercises a potent influence on the nervous system, the digestion and the circulation.—The New Time.

To give you an opportunity of testing the great merit of Ely's Cream Balm, the most reliable cure for catarrh and cold in the head, a generous 10 cent trial size can be had of your druggist or we mail it for 10 cents. Full size 50 cents.

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y. City.

It is the medicine above all others for catarrh, and is worth its weight in gold. I can use Ely's Cream Balm with safety and it does all that is claimed for it.—B. W. Sperry, Hartford, Conn.

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Reduced Rates to Grangers' Picnic at Williams' Grove via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the accommodation of persons desiring to attend this interesting picnic and exhibition the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets on August 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27, good to return until August 30, inclusive, at rate of one fare for the round trip, from principal stations between East Liberty and Bryn Mawr on the Northern Central Railway north of and including Lutherville, and on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division.

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When bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed. 10c, 25c.

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