Grand Old Man's Son Honored by the Liberal Party.

Appointed Parliamentary Whip, a Position Involving Vast Responsibillity-The Duties of the Post Defined and Explained.

The announcement that Herbert Gladstone, son of "the Grand Old Man," has been appointed parliamentary whip by the liberal partyin the house of commons conveys a very indefinite idea to a large number of Americans to whom the details of English parliamentary tactics are quite unknown and seeming-Y incomprehensible.

According to lexicographers, a whip, those full title, by the way, is a whipper-in, is a member of parliament whose chief duty consists in looking After the interests of his party, and especially in securing the attendance of as many members as possible at important divisions. In other words, he plays the same kind of role in the parliamentary arena as another type of whipperin plays in the hunting field. The one is in charge of a certain number of legislators and the other of a certain number of hounds, and the duty of each is to see that his charges attend to business and promptly do the tasks assigned to them.

That a parliamentary office of this kind is no sinecure can readily be seen, says the New York Herald. Each political party has a whip, and the first duty of that gentleman is to see that none of the members of his party shirk their parliamentary duties. Whenever an important division is expected he must notify the members, and if he zees any of them in or about the house he must keep a sharp watch over them until the division is called. Furthermore, it is his duty to instruct the members of his party how they will be expected to vote. Naturally he has the entire confidence of his party leader, and on this vital subject he acts as his mouthpiece.

If he finds that some of the members cannot be present in order to vote he must find pairs for them, since thus only can he guard against any loss



HERBERT J. GLADSTONE (Just Appointed Whip by the Leaders of

through lack of their votes. Finally, he must "tell," or count, the members who have voted. But this is not all, for when not engaged in this routine work he is expected to be ever on the alert, studying the views and opinions of his own party and conveying a faithful impression of them to the party leader, in order that the latter may be able to judge how far he can count to the support of his whole party in any course which he may propose to take.

Here it is worth noting that the term "whip" is applied to the summons issued to members to be in attendance at a certain time, as well as to the person who issues it. Thus it is correct to say that "the liberal and conservative parties have issued a whip in view of the expected division."

No matter how many political parties there may be in the house of commons, each party has a whip, who is nominated by the party leader and who acts as his aid-de-camp. Now, of all these whips the one nominated by the leader of the party in power is in many respects the most important. His constant presence and activity enable the wheels of government to run smoothly, and it is to him that the ministry almost wholly looks to guard against casual defeats which might involve the credit of the government and give to the opposition an unlooked-for victory. In like manner the opposition and any other party which may be represented in the house look to their whips to hold the members together.

As to Mr. Herbert Gladstone's fitness for this onerous, yet eminently responsible, position, there seems to be no question. A beau ideal whip should be endowed with great physical endurance, admirable tact and unlimited patience and persuasiveness, and his public career up to the present seems to show that the great commoner's son has no small share of these desirable qualities. He is not a very brilliant man; if he were, he might prove less efficient as a whip. He has a good fund of sterling common sense, and he does not lose his head on critical occasions. Fortunate for him is it that he rarely suffers his serenity to be disturbed, since only a man of iron nerve and angelic temper can hope to deal successfully with a parliamentary party the members of which are of an ages and all temperaments. To the uninitiated it may seem an easy matter to secure the attendance of all these men at an Important division, but the habitues of Westminster know well that it is no light task, and many a good story they tell of the frantic efforts made by whips to hunt up truant members and of the laughable jokes played by members on zealous whips.

JOSEPH G. CANNON.

Illinots' Veteran Representative Announces Himself a Candidate for the House Speakership.

Joseph G. Cannon was born at Greensboro, N. C., in 1836, but when he was yet a child of four his parents moved north and settled on a farm in Pike county, Ind. There he passed his boyhood and he grew up a hard-working tiller of the soil. When he was 14 years old his father died. He remained on the farm until he was 23, attending school at intervals and studying hard to obtain an education. As he was ambitious to be a lawyer he quit agricultural pursuits and entered the Cincinnati law school. After graduating there he went



JOSEPH G. CANNON. (Congressman from the Twelfth Illinois District.)

to Terre Haute, Ind., and studied law in the office of Usher & Patterson.

In 1850 Mr. Cannon moved across the line into Illinois, hung out his shingle at Tuscola, a small town in Douglas county, and there commenced the practice of law. He was elected to congress first from the old Fourteenth district in 1872, and has been a member of every to French. Mr. Heath, his English mascongress since then except the Fifty-

In 1876 he gave up his residence at Tuscola and moved to Danville. The number of his district has been changed twice by reason of apportionment. For a long time it was the Fifteenth, and it is now the Twelfth.

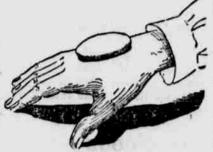
In the Forty-third congress, when James G. Blaine was speaker, Mr. Cannon was appointed a member of the been exceedingly lively functions. committee on post offices and post roads. He was made chairman of the hosts and their small guests played on subcommittee which virtually revised the postal code. A prominent feature of that revision was the fixing of a rate of one cent a pound on second-class mail matter. He served on the important committee in the Forty-third, Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth congresses, and helped to make many needed improvements in the postal

In the Forty-sixth congress Mr. Cannon was made a member of the committee on appropriations, where he has served the country constantly ever since. He is now, and for several years has been the chairman of that committee, a position that gives him fully as much prominence as any man in the lower house of the national legislature except the speaker. Through all his public career Mr. Cannon has been a power in the republican party in Illinois. He frequently has been advocated for governor and also for United States

GENUINE MADSTONE.

Offered at Auction and Bought by a Virginia Doctor at an Enormous Price.

In the quiet little town of Leesburg, which nestles among the fertile hills of Loudoun county, Va., a few miles south of the Potomac, perhaps the most celebrated madstone in the world was sold at public auction, by order of Judge C. E. Nicol, of the circuit court. The sale had been duly advertised, and there were numerous bidders, some of whom



A VIRGINIA MADSTONE. (Recently Sold at Auction for the Sum of

had come from a distance. Many persons prompted by curiosity and attracted by the fame of the stone, looked on with intense interest as the voice of the auctioneer resounded through the courtyard: "Going at 500! Who'll make it six? Five hundred and fifty, I'm offered! Going at \$550! Make it 600

A man known far and wide throughout that section stepped forward and advanced the bid. He was at once recognized by many present as Dr. C. F. furner, of Snickersville, a prominent practicing physician. He was familiar with the stories about the stone and its strange cures, and more than one of his patients had sought relief from it. Dr. Turner ran the bid up by degrees, and the stone was knocked down to him for the sum of \$682.50.

This madstone is believed to have come from England, though it is said it was originally found in some other part of Europe. It is about the size of a silver half dollar, and has the appearance of a sandstone, but is smoother and somewhat porous. The stone is oval-shaped, and of a dark-brown color.

Labor Assists Capital.

Watertown, Pa., has an example of the proper spirit between employers and employes. Several weeks ago the main building of the planing mill company at that place was destroyed by fire and the workmen met and resolved to essist the firm to the extent of \$1,400.

CZAR'S DAILY LIFE.

Personal Details About Nicholas by a French Author.

He Speaks Many Languages with Ense and Quickness and Is a Student of Newspapers-The Imperial Dinner.

A volume dealing with the private life and mode of existence of Nicholas II. has been issued in Paris. The author is M. Maurice Leudet, a distinguished member of the staff of the Figuro, who some time back published a successful book dealing on similar lines with the German emperor.

"Nicholas II. Intime," as the present work is called, is a quite unpretentious production. With the exception of the preface, which discusses the disarmament proposals, and one or two chapters devoted to the present condition and destines of Russia, its pages are occupled exclusively by minor details relating to the personality of the czar, and by well-informed and entertaining gossip. The most varied aspects of the ezar's life are touched upon. A chapter is devoted, for instance, to his education, and a chapter to his marriage, a chapter to the imperial stables and another to the imperial table. The court fetes, the grand dukes, the royal palaces and the czar's journey to the east are a few more of the many subjects dealt with.

The czar, it appears, has an excellent memory, and acquired the numerous languages he speaks with remarkable ease and quickness. M. Leudet assures us that he talks English without an accent, but it is notworthy that he does not venture to say as much with regard ter, is credited with a cordial dislike for Mr. Gladstone, and a pronounced fondness for boxing, but whether he transmitted these tastes to his pupil is not recorded. The young princes were brought up with as little ceremony as possible. On Sundays they entertained at dinner the small boys and girls who were admitted to the honor of their friendship. These parties seem to have

"There was no end to the tricks the



THE CZAR OF RUSSIA. (His Home Life Is Said to Be Pure and Pleasant.)

one another. From end to end of the table there used to be continuous firing of bread pellets, which were perpetualr princely noses or royal mouths. Another favorite joke was to jog your neighbor's elbows while he was drinking or to baptize him with a glassful of wine." This "charming picture of home life," as M. Leudet calls it, is proof at any rate that there are various ways of becoming fitted for the most polite society. Still, it must not be supposed from this occa-sional license that the czar's education was neglected. He received a very strict religious training, and the impression it made on him may be gathered from a remark he made on the occasion of the death of Victor Hugo. He knew that the great poet was a freethinker, and on reading in the newspaper an account of his public funeral. he said that he could not understand how such honors could be paid to a man who "had died like a dog."

The czar rises at eight, takes tea with the empress at nine and 9:30 retires to his study to read the principal European newspapers. This task accomplished, he goes out for a short walk, and at 11 is ready to receive his ministers and attend to his correspondence. After lunch he drives out with the empress, and on his return shuts himself up in his study, where he is hard at work until eight, the imperial dinner hour. The importance of this meal is considerable at the Russian court, as may be imagined when it is said that over 200 persons are engaged in preparing and serving it.

Output of Postage Stamps.

During the year 1898 the United States bureau of engraving and printing issued 2,500,000,000 of the common red two-cent stamps-enough to go almost twice around the earth, says a Scientific American contributor. Stacked one upon another they would pile up 150 miles beyond our atmosphere, equal in weight to two of our big locomotives, and would make a blanket to keep the frost off the city of Washington. If these stamps worked in relays by each taking the letter as far as allowed by the postal regulations, the letter would be carried beyond the most remote star, and, at the fastest speed at the disposal of the postal authorities, would occupy millions of times the age of the earth in transit.

Marvelous Musical Record.

The record of the greatest number of notes struck by a musician in 12 hours is said to have been made by Paderewski, who struck 1,030,300 notes. The remarkable fact about this statement is not that the great planist should have so diligently pounded the piano, but that anyone should have wasted his brain tissue in compiling such a ridioulous calculation.

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A Decision on Scalper's Tickets-

A western judge has handed down an opinion in which he holds that a passenger compelled to pay fare because a ticket purchased of a scalper was lifted by a conductor cannot recover from a broker selling the ticket. The opinion holds that in agreeing to present the ticket under an assumed or false name the passenger becomes a party to the misuse of the ticket and becomes a virtual partner of the broker.

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Jury List-For June Term, 1899.

SPECIAL COURT, MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1899, P. M.

Benton boro. - Clark Fidler. Berwick-Henry T. Traugh, Louis J. Townsend, W. H. Martz, Chas. Brader, John I. Jones, Chas Hippensteel.
Bloomsburg—Charles Terwilliger, Ale
Derr, Wm. E. Moyer, John Mourey, Eli Briarcreek-Wm. S. Ash. Catawissa boro.-E. B. Guie, D. E. Feg.

ey, Chas. E. Smith.

Catawissa twp. — Wm. Witmer.

Centralia—John Hinckle, M. J. McDon

Centre-John Coleman, Charles Creasy. Franklin-Frank Kern. Fishingcreek-Alfred A. Eveland. Jackson-Charles Coleman. Madison-Erastus Hendershott. Main-Clark Beagle, Mifflin-Rider W. Smith, Daniel A. Hess. Mt. Pleasant-Geo. Whitenight, Henry rawford.

Pine-Robert Hileman. Roaringcreek--Wm. Beaver. Scott--J. T. Grimes. Sugarloaf-James Pennington, Edward J Albertson, Geo. W. Roberts.

TRIAL LIST FOR JUNE TERM.

Susan Cooper vs. Margaret Averal et. al. Susan Cooper vs. Daniel Miller. William Hoffman, Adm'r. vs. William Hopper and Mary Hopper. Howard Snyder vs. James Magee 2nd. Charles D Hamlin vs. Norman E Hamlin, David Shuman vs. Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co.

Coal Co. David Shuman vs. Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre oal Co. David Shuman vs. The Cross Creek Coal

David Shuman vs. Charles M Dodson & David Shuman vs. Geo. H Meyers & Co.

William C Sponsler vs. William Walp, J B Robinson vs. Benjamin Karns et. al. Frank P Pursel vs John K Grotz Anglo American S & L Association vs.

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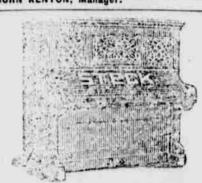
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gans, \$10.00 down, \$5.00 per month. Lib eral discount for cash. Sheet Music, at one half price. Musical merchandise of We handle Genuine Singer High Arm? SEWING MACHINES.

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Eggs per dozen	.12
Lard per lb	00
Ham per pound	.11
Pork, whole, per pound	.06
Beef, quarter, per pound	.07
Wheat per bushel.	.90
Oats " "	40
	.50
Wheat flour per bbl	4.00
Hay per ton	
Turnips " " Onions " "	.90
Onions " "	1.00
Sweet Dotatoes per neck	.40
I allow per 1h	.05
Shoulder " "	.00
Side meat " "	.08
, vinegar, per or.	.05
Dried apples per lb	.05
Dried cherries, pitted	.13
Raspberries	.1.
Cow Hides per lb	-34
	.05
Calf Skin	.80
Sheep pelts Shelled corn per bus	75
Corn meal, cwt	.60
Bran, "	1.25
Chop	1.00
Middings	1.00
Chickens per lb new	.11
i old	.11
Curkeys " "	.Tal
The state of the s	.14
Ducks " "	30.
No. 6, delivered	2.60
" 4 and 5 " " 6 at yard"	3.85
" 4 and 5 at yard	2.35
" i gard	3.60

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