OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

STARTLING SCHEME PROJECTED BY THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT.

To Allow a Gratuity of \$1.25 to \$1.75 · Week to Everybody Over Sixtyfive Years Old.

London Correspondence Pittsburg Dispatch.

There is every reason why the United States should keep an eye on the really momentous agitation in England over old age pensions.

It is rather startling, when you come to think of it, this idea of granting a pension to almost everybody 65 years old who wants it. And yet, stated on its broadest lines, that is what the British government seems committed to tackle at the next session of parliament. If the powerful agitation for this plunge into state socialism succeeds in England it will be a question of only a little time before those who would be benefited by such a policy will be bringing it up in the United States, despite the fact that labor there is better paid and that pauprism is not proportionately so extensive.

Every argument now being urged in behalf of old age pensions in England naturally applies to the United States, and if the protests of many British statesmen against the principle of the thing prove powerless against the united voices of British labor, the implication is, to put it mildly, that the American cousin might do well to keep an eye on the progress and the outcome of the debate.

When the select committee appointed by parliament to consider the subject of old age pensions made its surprising report recently it was supposed generally in the United States, to judge of the tone of editorial comment, that the committee's positive and emphatic endorsement of the idea, and its opinion that the state should make the attempt to put it into operation, was simply a bit of harmless philosophizing, put on paper and published in a blue book for political purposes, and intended to rest eventually in the par-Hamentary burying round.

But there is plenty of evidence now that this view was a mistake. Old age pensions will be the most important national topic, aside from war questions, to be considered at the next session of parliament, and if a bill providing for some scheme of old age pensions is not passed it will be only because no agreement could be reached on the extent to which the principle should be applied and the way the \$50,-000,000 or so could be raised annually. BECOMING A CRAZE.

The increase in the demand for old age pensions in the last few months has been remarkable. Some plan of the sort has been before the British eye ever since Canon Blackley embodied the idea 20 years ago.

Charles Booth, who is generally admitted to be the foremost sociologist in England, and perhaps in the world, probably is responsible more than any one else for the present agitation. He gathered facts and figures with untiring natience and the tabulated results rather startled the public and caused one former member of partliament to break in upon the rejoicings of the queen's jubilee by this public ques-

"Does not her majesty reign over more paupers than any other sover-eign or government in Europe?" It was estimated that on one par-

THE LUZON CAMPAIGN.

A Map Showing the Advance of the American Forces Against Againaldo's Armies.

This map shows the field of operations in north central Luzon, where our troops in several columns are now pursuing Aguinaldo. On the north coast as the mouth of the Cagayan river is the tobacco port of Aparri, where a military and naval force is going from Manila to prevent the escape of Aguinaldo from the island if he succeeds in reaching its neighborhood. The line of advance of Gen. MacArthur's column to the north was



THE WAR IN LUZON. (Map Showing Field of Operations at the Present Time.)

along the railroad to Tarlac, and on Tuesday he ocupied Victoria, a few miles to the northeast. Gen. Young's column advanced north to San Nicolas along the line of Cabanatuan and Carranglan, Gen. Lawton's force marched north between these two lines. Gen. Wheaton's force landed at San Fabian in the Gulf of Linganen. Aguinaldo, who was then at Bayambang, to the south, thereupon returned to his "capital," Tarlac, and apparently did not hear of the three columns advancing upon him from the south till his arrival at that place. Thereupon he fled, and it is supposed that he went northeast into the mountains on his way to Bayombong on one of the head streams of the large Cagayan river. If he had gone there the American troops are apparently close on his heels, for a troop of cavalry is said to have reached Banbang and another is at Aritao, both towns being within a short distance of Bayombong.

San Jacinto, where Maj. Logan was killed, is a little cast of San Fabian. The coral reef where the Charleston struck is ten miles east of the Island of Camiguin, and the crew of the unfortunate cruiser took refuge on this island.

IS A FAMOUS LAWYER.

Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, Who Will Be President of the International Law Association.

Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, of New Haven, Conn., who will next year succeed Sir Richard Webster, attorney

AMERICAN CITIES. CLOTHES AND THE MAN.

THE COLUMBIAN, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

SOME FACTS ABOUT THEM THAT ARE INTERESTING.

The Oldest Is Albany-But Three Have Populations Running Into Millions. Mckeesport, Pa., Is the Healthlest. Saloon Statistics.

Acting on instructions from congress the department of labor at Washington issued in its September bulletin statistics relating to all the cities in the United States of a population of 30,000 or more. It was found that there were 140 such cities, and the statistics collected throw much interesting light on their status and development.

The oldest city in the United States is Albany, N. Y., which was incorporated in 1686, Philadelphia dating 15 years later. New York, Chicago and Philadelphia are the only American cities whose population runs into the millions. Some odd contrasts are presented in the tables which give the area covered by the different cities. It appears that Taunton, Mass., occupies a territory greater than that of either Boston or Baltimore. New Orleans, a city of 285,000 inhabitants, covers 125,600 acres, while Newark, N. J., with a population of about the same size, occupies less than 12,000 acres. One ex- all kinds of excuses to remain and to pects to find the manufacturing dis- get me to present their names to the tricts of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Illinois closely packed, but it is preciable as to be noticed by others in surprising to notice that Richmond, Va., covers only 6,520 acres, and Louisville, Ky., 12,800 acres, as compared with Duluth, Minn., and Des Moines, Ia., which, with much smaller populations in each case, cover respectively 40,960 and 34 560 acres.

The second table in the bulletin deals with saloons, police force, and the number of arrests from drunkenness. Judging from the arrests made, it seems that Davenport, Ia., is the most sober city in the United States, while San Francisco and Boston suffer most from drunkards. Several papers tried to find in this table some light that would help to elucidate temperance problems, but found the figures so confusing as to be of very little practical lem, N. J., and told one of my Bilder-use. The New York Evening Post, for back stories. The audience was conexample, commenting on this part of the report, says:

"It casts darkness rather than light upon the question. For example, Springfield, Mass., Manchester, N. H., and Utica, N. Y., have each about 60,-000 inhabitants. Utica is under the Raines law, Springfield under the high license system of Massachusetts and Manchaster under nominal prohibition. The New Hampshire city has no legal saloons, while Springfield has 47 and Utica 252. But Manchester has had 1,456 arrests for drunkenness during the past year, while Springfield had 1,431. Still more remarkable is the record of only 765 arrests in Utica, or only about half as many as in Spring-field, although there are more than five times as many saloons. Almost as anomalous is the showing of only 383 arrests in Dayton, O., with 400 saloons and \$5,000 people, while Hartford, Conn., with 77,000 people and but 219 saloons, reported 2,460. There is no possible way of reconciling such extraordinary differences, except upon the theory that the police in some cities enforce the laws much more strictly than those of others, and 'run in drunks' when men in the same con-dition elsewhere would be passed by." The health statistics show that Mccity in the country. Its rate of deaths from consumption is only 1.09 per 1.000. as compared with 12 in Boston and New York, and 26 in Denver, Colo .--due, of course, to the fact that condeaths per 1,000 from old age (considerably the highest on the list), is accredited to Salt Lake City, a condition to account for which no theory has yet been brought forward. In Pittsburg and Chicago deaths from old age are only 2 per 1,000. At a time when the extension of municipal functions is occupying public attention, it is interesting to note the figures which relate to city ownership. Ninety-six cities own their own water supply, among the exceptions being Indianapolis, New Haven, New Orleans and San Francisco. Four have municipal gas works-Duluth, Richmond, Toledo and Wheeling-and 13 own and operate electric light plants,

The Difference Being Well Dressed

Made to a Cabinet Official. "Yes, the clothes a man wears make a great deal of difference in this world. especially in official life," remarked the private secretary of a cabinet official, who is compelled to see many people and to hold many more people at bay.

"I was especially struck with the importance of clothing some time ago," continued the official, "when the assistant secretary was absent and it was my duty to stave all the callers off the secretary. I do that often, but when the assistant secretaries are here they help a great deal.

"Well, I noticed on the occasion 1 referred to that I had no trouble in keeping people away when I wore my Prince Albert and looked like the real thing. When I told them that the secretary was too busy to see callers, they thought I owned the whole place and walked away without remonstrance or without saying that their business was very important and they were sure they would be seen if I would just take their names to the secretary.

"When I wore an average looking business suit, which might look just a little bit shabby, the callers didn't pay much attention to what I said. It was more difficult than you can imagine to get them to go away. They would find secretary. The difference was so apthe room. I found that it paid me to go well dressed on all occasions and that I was much more useful to my executive head."-Washington Star.

Coined Words.

Coined words! I have made a little study of them myself, always with disappointing results. I always run across them, after discovering them, somewhere about 100 years before the birth of the inventor. I once coined a name, away back in 1876, for one of my so called humorous characters-Bilderback. I put the Bilderback family in Jocus print for several years, One night, about 1887, 1 lectured in Salem, N. J., and told one of my Bildervulsed with more mirth than the story called for. After the lecture I was in troduced to about a dozen Bilderbacks, who enjoyed my story more than any one else.-Robert J. Burdette in Chautauquan.

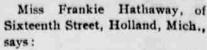
Blaine and Thurman.

The senate has always been controlled by lawyers, who are the aristocratic class in the United States, and Blaine was at a disadvantage because he did not belong to the profession. The law lords were disposed to disparage and flout him, but he was disrespectful to the verge of irreverence. "Does the senator from Maine think I am an idiot?" roared Thurman, in reply to an interrogatory Blaine put to him one day in the Pacific railroad debate. "Well," bellowed Blaine, "that de-

pends entirely on the answer you make to my question!"-Saturday Evening Post.

FIND OUT YOURSELF.

Why ask a physician to find out whether your kidneys are diseased. Take a glass keesport, Pa., is perhaps the healthiest tumbler and fill it with urine. If there is a sediment after standing twenty-four hours, your kidneys are sick. If you have a desire to urinate often, a pain in the back, or if your urine stains linen, you should at once sumptives resort to Denver from all take Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, parts of the country. The rate of 13.60 as delay is dangerous. There is no quesas delay is dangerous. There is no ques-tion about its being the best and surest medicine in the world for any and all diseases of the kidneys, liver, bladder and of the urinary passages, rheumatism, dyspepsia or consti-pation of the bowels. It quickly relieves inability to hold urine, and the necessity of getting up often during the night. It stops that scalding pain when passing urine and corrects the bad ceffcts of whiskey and beer. It is sold by all druggists at one dollar a You can have a trial bottle and bottle. pamphlet of valuable medical advice sent free by mail postpaid, by mentioning the Co-LUMBIAN and sending your address to the DR. DAVID KENNEDY CORPORA-TION, Rondout, N. V. The publisher of his paper guarantees the genuipeness of this



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"I am twenty-one years old, at sixteen I was pale and weak. By the time I was nineteen years old I was so weak I could not walk across the floor. I was terribly emaciated and my skin had lost all color. The doctor pronounced the disease anæmia. Being advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, I bought a box, and before I had taken all of the pills found that they were doing me good. Appetite increased and the healthy color began to show in my cheeks and lips. I continued to use the pills until I found myself permanently cured. Since then I have had no return of my old trouble. I know that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People saved my life and I believe that no other medicine could have done it."-From Ottawa Times, Holland, Mich.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the ele-ments necessary to give new life and rich-ness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such disenses as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neural-gia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and all forms of weakness either in male or female.

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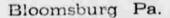
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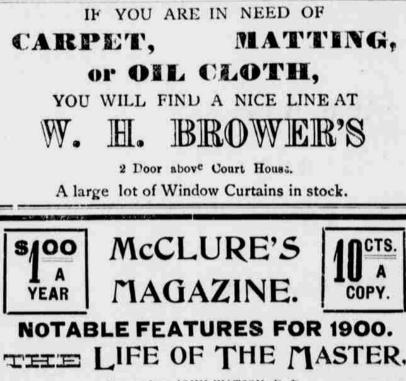
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ticular day in 1892 one person out of every five in the United Kingdom who had reached the age of 65 years was in receipt of public charity, and that one person out of every three of this age had applied for relief in the course of the year. More astonishing yet, it was found that one working man and woman out of every two in the country were more or less dependent on public charity in their old age.

A LEADING POLITICAL TOPIC.

At the last general election the subject of old age pensioners became a leading topic in every political address, and many candidates for parliament had to pledge themselves for it more or less definitely before they could hope for election. The dividing line, if it could be drawn anywhere, seems to have been generally between the working people and the wealthier element rather than between Liberal and Conservative.

THE GOVERNMENT SCHEME.

After long deliberation Mr. Chaplin's committee recommended that a pension of not less than \$1.25 or more than \$1.75 a week, according to the cost of living in the locality, should be given to "any person who satisfies the pension authority that he is a British subject, is 65 years old, has not within the last 20 years been convicted of an offense and sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment without the option of a fine.

PENSIONS FOR EVERYBODY.

Let the chancellor of the exchequer kick as he will, the agitation in favor of Charles Booth's plan to give pensions to everybody who wants one and has reached the age of 65 or 70, is growing mightily. Government clerks are figuring out what it would cost. At present the best guess is \$80,000,000 a year, making due allowance for those who, although entitled to a pension on account of age, do not need it and will therefore be expected to decline it. Even so conservative a man as Car-

dinal Vaughn has caught the prevail-ing fever. "Surely," he says, "the rich are bound to tax themselves or to be taxed for their poorer brethren. I am always at a loss to understond why the colossal incomes should not be taxed at a higher rate than, say, the average net income of the upper classes. It is fitting that the surplus and extravagance should be more heavily taxed than ordinary and legitimate expenditure."

In view of the glaring frauds in Philadelphia Chairman Reeder, instead of rejoicing over the result of the recent elections, must feel more like a man who has been alding and abetting stime. Every man who opposes a con-stitutional amendment to prevent election frauds is in a sense an alder and abettor of the crimes committed against an honest expression of public opinion at the polls.

general of England, in the eminent position of president of the International Law association, is not only a learned jurist, but one who has distinguished himself for many odd fancies that from time to time have attracted attention in all parts of the country. It was only this year that the judge

urged the necessity of resorting to the use of the whipping post in Connecticut. This commendation he made to the municipal judges of Connecticut, of whose supreme court Judge Baldwin is a member. This was in February. In September he made himself the most conspicuous



(Prospective President International Law Association.)

figure at the Saratoga convention of the American Association of Social Science by boldly advocating that a law be passed prohibiting physicians from prolonging, by their scientific skill, the lives of persons who are suffering from a mortal malady. This sentiment evoked unbounded astonishment in Christendom, coming as it did, from a supreme judge and the president of the association itself.

Judge Baldwin was born in New Haven in 1840 from families of distinguished ancestry. He is a great-grandson of Roger Sherman, and his father occupied the position on the supreme bench now filled by the judge himself. New Haven's great jurist is a Yale man and a lawyer of Yale and Harvard both.

The judge has been professor of constitutional law at Yale, president of the American Bar association, and counsel for the New York & New England railrond. He is a well-known contributor to the literature of the law, and eight years ago he was made LL. D. of Harvard.

The Election Frauds.

From Senator Magee's Pittsburg Times. The frauds alleged to have been perpetrated in certain election precincts of Philadelphia are of a character so startling and serious that stern duty to the people and to the Republican party demands their thorough investigation and the meting out of swift and severe punishment to the guilty ones should such an investigation establish the truth of the charges. The developments at the preliminary hearing, which have been set forth in The Times, were of the most sensational character, and the exposure of the methods pursued by these repeaters was so complete and convincing as to leave little, if any, room for doubt. Nothing can be justly advanced in extenuation of such crimes against the ballox box. They are a blow struck directly at the liberties of the whole people, and in this case they are also a crime against the Republican party. That party has always stood for "a free bailot and a fair count," and it cannot defend such deliberate and wholesale violations of right as these charges cover.

The investigation of these alleged crimes should be prosecuted by every agency of the law, and if they are proved to be true their perpetrators and all those responsible, directly or indirectly, for them should receive, without any mitigation, the punishment an outraged law provides. The sanctity of the ballot box is of the supremest importance to every citizen and no matter how close their alliance with the continuous support of those in control of the party organization in the state the sternest punishment is none too severe for those who would thus bring discredit upon Pennsylvania and upon the Democratic party.

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