AMERICA IS THE GREATEST

As a World Market the United States is Pre-eminent.

FOREIGN TRADE RIVALRY

Some Essentials to Successful Competition With European Manufacturers .-- Per Capita Products and Consumption in Manufactures Here and Abroad.

In the manufacturing plants of the United States in the year 1900 there were at work 5,308,406 wage-earners. These turned out in manufactures \$13,004,400,143. Average product value per capita of earners \$2,450 or per

capita of population \$170. Total consumption of manufactures, \$12,885,609,303. Approximate consumption per capita of population,

The United Kingdom of Great Brimin and Ireland had 9,000,000 wagemrners in 1900, yet their product in manufactures was but \$5,000,000,000, far less than half the output of our ave million and odd of workers. Germany reported 10,000,000 wage-

carners, \$4,600,000,000 in products. France, 5,000,000 earners of wages, \$3,450,000,000 in manufactured prod-

Canada, with 550,000 wage-earners, turned out \$800,000,000 in manufactures, which was \$1,455 per capita of workers and \$146 per capita of popu-

In point of consumption per capita of population Canada surpassed the United States, her 4,800,000 using \$880,000,000 in manufactures, or \$183 per head.

The United Kingdom, 41,000,000 population, consumed \$4,273,397,438 in manufactures, or \$104 per capita; Germany, 56,367,000 people, \$4,152,450, 000, or \$74 per head; France, 38,700,-000 population, \$4,152,450,000, or \$82 per head; Belgium, 6,700,000 people, \$660,000,000, or \$98 per capita.

In the particular of consumed products Australia came just after the United States, with a demand for \$605,000,000 in manufactures, or \$162 per capita for a population of 3-700,000. Australia's own 550,000 wage-earners were credited with an output value of 2500,000,000.

In bare totals of manufactures consumed, Russia, \$2,000,000,000, followed Belgium. Then came Austra-Hungary, \$1,900,000,000; Italy, \$1,714,000,000, and a dwindling procession in nine

America itself is by far the best market of the world for manufactured products; consequently it is not strange that up to the present American manufacturers should have devoted their principal attention to home trade.

Curlous Guns of Thibet.

The Thibetans' big guns called fingals are of two kinds, breech and muzzle loading. The breech loader shown here is in shape and finish not



unlike the huge dyke-guns used by the Scottish Highlanders at Culloden. The others are iron-hooped muzzleloaders, made probably in imitation of bamboo. The stand of the breech leader is fitted with prongs stuck into the ground to resist recoil. The nearest gunner is in the act of inserting the breech piece, which contains the charge. The ball is placed in the barrel just beyond the breech. Behind the handle of the breech piece is the vent where the match is applied. The rear of the breech piece is kept in position by the iron wedge (shown hanging by a short chain) inserted into the horizontal slit on the side of the gun. Rough foresights and backsights occur in some of the weapons. Jingals are about 8 feet long and the balls weigh from one pound to three and a half pounds.

Hiding Place for Monks

An interesting archaeological discovery has just been made at Thorney, in the isle of Ely. A hermitage was founded there by the Saxons in 653, and it became an important monastic establishment. A second abbey, was built there by Bishop Ethulwold, of Winchester, in the ninth century, and this was replaced by a more imposing building at the end of the eleventh century. The Thorney Abbey of the present day, used as the parish church, consists of the west front and nave of this third building, and in the course of the last few days the discovery has been made of a subterranean passage leading from the Abbey Church down to the river. It of the population is about \$,000,000, is 500 feet in length. It was probably used by the monks to obtain their Raciatly the inhabitants are princisupplies of water and fish, and, it is pally Malays. The country had been thought, formed a safe hiding place in the possession of Spain since 1565, for the brotherhood during the Danish | end the religion introduced by the invasion, for they escaped the slaughter which overtook their neighbors at natives. There are 30 different races, Crowland and Petersborough.

THE FIRST CARNEGIE HERO.

Capt .Wm. W. Clark of New York Will Head the List.

Capt. Wm. W. Clark of hook and ladder company No. 2, New York fire department, as a reward for his brave and courageous acts in rescuing many lives, will head the list of heroes to receive the benefits of the Carnegle fund.

His last rescue, which brought him prominently to the attention of the board having charge of the Carnegie fund, was that of Robert Hyndman, aged 35 years, from the fifth story of the premises located at 103 Park avenue, New York, occupied by the Manhattan eye and ear hospital building,

on the morning of April 24, this year. Hyndman, a violently insane patient, had climbed to the roof of the burn-Ing building, and police and attendants were unable to get him. With pitcher in hand, the demented man threatened the life of his pursuers,



but the brave fireman stole ap behind him and caught the insane man in his embrace.

A flerce struggle ensued, during which time the plucky fireman had his right arm and shoulder badly wrenched. Finally the insane man was over powered and bound fast with bed sheets and taken to Bellevue hospital.-St. Louis Globe-Demo-

The Thibetans Aroused.

The Lamas have succeeded in rous ing the Thibetans against the British, and the Mission is practically besieged in Gyangtse, although at last accounts the communications with India had not been broken. •Over 2,000 The figures show conclusively that Khambi warriors are assembled at Gyangste, and the camp is being bombarded with solid pound shot from a half hozen guns on a height about six furlongs away. Half a battalion of fusileers and half a battalion of naval infantry, with four 10-pounder guns from India, will be sent to re-enforce the expedition. Mr. Brodrick, the secretary for India, has informed the House of Commons that the Chinese and Thibetans authorities have been informed that the British Mission will advance to Lassa unless they will negotiate at Gyangtse within a given date. It is rumored that the warlike disposition now being manifested by the Thibetans is due to the promise of Russian support, and that 125,000 Russian troops have been recently concentrated beyond the Caucasus .-Independent.

Believed He Would Return.

"The marine bride," one of the bestknown characters in the streets of Berlin, is dead. She was usually to be seen on Unter den Linden, between Friedrichstrasse and the Brandenburger Thor. She was a worn-looking woman, about 55, shabbily dressed, although of good family, and always carried a heavy bag. Every Berliner knew her and no one molested the poor, demented creature. Her story is tragic. Many years ago she was betrothed to a navy surgeon and shortly after her engagement she received news that he was drowned at sea. Her mind became unbinged and since the day of the fatal news she has wandered along Unter den Linden. believing that her betrothed would return to Berlin, driving through the Brandenburger Thor. In the heavy bag she carried what she believed was a sult of clothes, for which her lover would exchange his sea-stained garments.

When Chinamen Wore No Queques. Until 260 years ago the Chinaman did not wear his hair in a queque. Previous to 1644 the Chinese clothed themselves and dressed their hair as the Japanese do now. For the Japanese borrowed their national costume from China, and what is supposed to be Japanese native dress is really the dress of the Chinese under the Ming dynasty. Thus, until the middle of the 17th century Japanese and Manchu Tartars conquered China, and, abolishing the old native costume, they imposed the pigtail upon the Chinese as a badge of servitude, while the Japanese have retained their old horrowed costume.

Population of the Philippines.

A census of the Philippines was taken by the U. S. government, under the auspices of the census bureau, in 1902-3, a report on which has not yet been published, but the estimate of whom about 7,000,000 are civilized. conquerors has long been that of the I speaking different dialects.

RUN BY MOUSE POWER.

A Thrifty Scotchman's Scheme for Operating His Thread Mills.

Thrift is generally acknowledged to be one of the leading characteristics of the native of Fireshire, and it never was more forcibly exemplified than in the person of David Hutton, a native of Dunfermline, who actually proved that even mice, those acknowledged pests of mankind, could be made not only to earn their own living, but also to yield a respectable in-

come to their owners. About the year 1820 this gentleman actually erected a small mill at Dunfermline for the manufacture of thread-a mill worked entirely by mice. It was while visiting Perth prison in 1812 that Mr. Hutton first conceived this remarkable idea of utilizing mouse power. In an old pamphlet of the time, "The Curisity Coffee Room," he gave an account of the way in which the idea dawned on 'In the summer of the year 1812," he wrote, "I had occasion to be in Perth, and when inspecting the toys and trinkets that were manufactured by the French prisoners in the depot there, my attention was involuntarily attracted by a little toy house, with a wheel in the gable of it that was running rapidly round, impelled by the insignificant gravity of a common house mouse. For one shilling I purchased house, mouse and wheel. Inclosing it in a handkerchief, on my journey homeward I was compelled to contemplate its favorite amusement. But how to apply halfounce power (which is the weight of a mouse) to a useful purpose was the difficulty. At length the manufacturing of sewing thread seemed the most practicable." Mr. Hutton had one mouse that ran

the amazing distance of eighteen miles a day, but he proved that an ordinary mouse could run ten and onehalf miles on an average. A halfpennys worth of oatmeal was sufficient for its support for thirty-five days. during which it ran 736 half miles. He had actually two mice constantly employed in the making of sewing thread for more than a year. The mouse thread mill was so constructed that the common house mouse was enabled to make atonement to society for past offenses by twisting, twining and reeling from 100 to 120 threads a day. Sundays not excepted. To perform this task, the little pedestrian had to run ten and one-half miles, and this journey it performed with ease every day. A halfpenny's worth of oatmeal served one of these thread mill culprits for the long period of five weeks. In that time it made 3,-350 threads of twenty-five inches, and as a penny was paid to women for every hank made in the ordinary way, the mouse, at that rate, earned ninepence every six weeks, just one farthing a day, or seven shillings and sixpence a year.

Taking sixpense off for board, and allowing one shilling for machinery, there was a clear yearly profit from each mouse of six shillings. Mr. Hutton firmly intended to apply for the loan of the empty cathedral in Dunfermline, which would have held, he calculated, 10,000 mouse mills, sufficient room being left for keepers and some hundreds of spectators. Death, however, overtook the inventor before this marvelous project could be carried out.-Edinburgh Scotsman.

When Philip Was Called Down. The late Capt. Philip was fond of relating an experience he once had when he was stationed at the Cramps' shipyard in Philadelphia as inspector of the cruiser New York, which was then building there. One day, when work was stopped for the noon hour, he saw a soldierly-looking man come aboard with some ladies, and proceed to show them about the ship with as much authority as if he were the de signer and builder. The soldierly man stopped beside a couple of venti lators which were lying on deck ready to be put in place, and touching one of them with his little cane, remarked. with an air of profound wisdom: "These are the smoke-pipes," and approaching the hammock nettings and putting out his gloved hand, he added: This is the place where the heavy armor is put on. This is to be one of the armored fighting ships, you This was too much for Capt. Philip, and so he approached the party, and touched his cap as he said: Excuse me, sir, that is not the place for the armor. That is a hammock netting, where the men stow their hammocks during the day. And these are not smoke-pipes, but ventilators." The military man drew himself up to his greatest height and surveyed the man in dungarees with glacial dignity. "Excuse me," he said, with heavy emphasis on the me, "but I am Capt. Blank of the army, and I think I know a smoke-pipe when I see one.' Capt, Philip declared that it would have been almost a crime to take down a conceit like that, and he made no reply to the military man whatever; but turned and went about his work, leaving Capt. Blank to finish explaining the intricacles of the cruiser to his friends.-Argonaut.

The new Philippine education bill appropriates \$72,000 for expenses of the first year. It provides higher education in the United States for 100 Filipinos between the ages of sixteen and twenty who are best qualified and perfectly sound physically. The government will designate the institution and the students will be required to take the oath of allegiance, promising to faithfully study and upon returning to the islands to serve the government under civil service regulations for a period equal to that spent in the United States. Each pupil will cost the government \$500, exclusive of GERMAN PRINCE PUNISHED.

Confined to His Quarters for Engaging In Dangerous Sport.

The Crown Prince of Germany was recently subjected to confinement in his quarters by the Emperor for engaging in dangerous riding competitions with several boon companions on the Berlin race track.

The young man's fondness for dangerous sports has long been a source of anxiety to his father, who once



before was compelled to punish him in a similar manner for a dangerous feat of horsemanship.

First Portrait Gallery.

As soon as Danguerre's process became well enough known in America for practice scientific men and, in fact, "all sorts and conditions of men" attempted to produce the wonderful

There were several claimants for making the first portrait by the process. A Mr. Walcott made the claim, and Mr. Joseph Dixon, by letters and other evidence, claimed that the first picture was his, for which, it was said, Mrs. Dixon sat with powdered face in full sunshine 15 minutes.

In March, 1840, Messrs. Walcott and Johnson opened a gallery in New York, and announcing their readiness to execute portraits from life, solicited patronage. This was the first daguerreotype gallery in the world Other places were soon opened.

The daguerreotype, although considered desirable as a curiosity, was not popular on account of the length of time required for a sitting, which varied according to the time of day and the strength of the light. It was seldom attempted on a cloudy day.

The daguerreotype was made on a pure metallic silver surface. After being perfectly cleaned and made sensitive with a rouge buff it was coated in a darkened room with a vapor of iodine, then placed in the camera and exposed before the sitter through the lens.

A "Reformer" on the Run."

and the "reformer," "the youth who fired the Ephesian dome," the man who started the row that led to the Boxer troubles and the slege of Pekin, who is distinguished among all the human family by having a reward of \$100,000 offered for his head by the Empress Dowager of China, has been living quietly here with his daughter for the last six months, but recently received notice from the police authorities that they could no longs: protect him and was advised to clear out But his life is safe nowhere. The arm of the old witch in the Imperial Palace at Pekin is far-reaching. Her vengeance is untiring and sooner or later Kang Yu Wei will pay the penalty of patriotism, and another name will be added to the long list of the martyrs of "young China."-Hong Kong Letter.

Change Not for the Better. A New York banker was talking about plain and direct speech.

"To be plain and direct is always best," he said, "but to be too plain and direct is to be uncouth-to be ludicrous

'A good example of that was afforded by a clergyman. He was addressing a congregation of fishermen, and he wanted to be sure they would

"'It is as difficult for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven as for a shad to go up a smooth bark tree tail foremost."-Now

Convenient Fuel Without Smoke.



THE GUARDIAN OF OUR BODY

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a mild laxative. No other medicine equals them for gentleness and thoroughness.

QUICK SERVICE TO CALIFORNIA.

It was still kept from the light and placed over the fumes of hot mercury, where the image developed .-Century.

Kang Yu Wei, as "the modern sage,"

understand him.

"'The Bible tells us,' said this clergyman, that it is as difficult for a camel to pass through a needle eye as for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven.' That, though, is a roundabout, confused way of stating the case. I should state it like this:

York Tribune.

A French naval officer has made it possible, with certain changes in the fireboxes, to burn a fuel in the form of petroleum briquettes, which gives off no smoke. The officer claims his invention will give fuel of which one pound is equivalent to four pounds of coal. The briquettes are made by adding to petroleum oil, for each liter, 150 grammes of ground soap, 150 grammes or resin, and 300 grammes of caustic soda lye. This mixture is first heated and stirred until near solidification, when it is poured into molds, which in turn are then placed in an oven for ten or fifteen minutes, and the briquettes are ready for use after cooling a few hours. Greater solidity may be obtained by the addition of a small quantity of sawdust and a little clay or sand.



THE GUARDIAN OF OUR BODY.

The foremost biologist of our day,
M. Metschnikoff, has shown the world
of science that there are leucocytes in our
blood that act as scavengers or policemen.
These policemen which are called phagocytes look out for the noxious or poisonous
elements in our blood. Various offending
elements are picked out of the blood and
tissues by these policemen and destroyed.
Therefore our lives are protected by
these blood-cell-policemen, the phagocytes,
and we enjoy immunity from disease so
long as our blood contains plenty of phagocytes and red blood corpuscles.

"A new broom sweeps clean"—and in
order to put our own house in order we
must get rid of all the poisons in the blood
with a new broom such as an alterative
extract made from roots and herbs—without the use of alcohol, as Dr. Pierce's
Golden Medical Discovery, a specific for
making rich red blood—for eradicating the
poisons from the blood. In some way the
policemen in the blood are increased in
number and strength—so that we are put
in the best possible shape to resist disease
—to cure neuralgia, colds, entarrh, and incipient consumption.

"The more study and time is given to the
subject the more we find that the blood is
the center of life"—says Dr. R. V. Plerce,
the noted specialist of Buffalo, 'the health
and comfort of the average person depends
entirely on this blood supply—for the heart
must have pure blood or it will not pump
and keep the body supplied regularly like
the beautiful automatic engine it is. The
nerves must be fed on pure blood—or we
suffer the pain of neuralgia, which is the
ery of the starved nerves for food. Headaches, cold in the head, catarrh—and many
other things are due to stagnation of the
blood."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a mild
laxative. No other medicine equals them

The Rock Island's Special Tourist Sleeping Car Excursions to California are several hours quicker than any other line. To satisfy the demand for an up to-date service, arrangement has been made for a new, specially-built, improved pattern of tourist sleeper, leaving Chicago daily and reaching Los Angeles in sixty-eight hours. Why not have the best and quickest, when the cost is no greater than the other kind? Full information from any Rock Island representative, or from John Sebastion, Passenger Traffic Manager, Rock Island System, Chicago.

Here is Relief for Women.

Mother Gray, a nurse in New York, discover ed an aromatic pleasant herb drink for women ills, call d AUSTRALJAN-LEAF. It is the only certain monthly regulator. Curcs female weak-nesses and Backache, Kidney, Bladder and Urinary troubles. At all Druggists or by mail 50 cts. Sample FREE. Address, The Mother Gray Co., Leltor, N. Y. 5-44t

The Towarda Keview says that the Bradford county stone pile is a success. Tramps and prisoners for petty offences are made to pound stone for a living, and the consequence is that they fight shy of Bradford county.

Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.

DEAR SIR:-Some time since I was troubled with blotches coming out on my breast, of a scrofulous character, and my general system seemed to be out of order. I was induced to try Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. The first bottle drove the eruption away and I feel better every way. Its a splendid blo d'medicine - Henry S. Eldredge, Rochester, N. Y.

Many a stern man who swears at his office boy trembles in the presence of his wife.

Keep the Balance Up-

It has been truthfully said that any dis turbance of the even balance of health causes serious trouble. Nobody can be too careful to keep this balance up. When people begin to lose appetite, or to get tired easily, the least imprudence brings on sick-ness, weakness, or debility. The system needs a tonic, craves it, and should not be denied it; and the best tonic of which we have any knowledge is Hood's Sarsaparilla. What this medicine has done in keeping healthy people healthy, in keeping up the even balance of health, gives it the same distinction as a preventive that it enjoys as a cure. Its early use has illustrated the wisdom of the old saying that a stitch in time saves nine. Take Hood's for appetite, strength, and endurance.

If you lend some men money they will be under everlasting obligations to you

The worries of a weak and sick mother are only begun with the birth of her child work is constantly interrupted and at night her rest is broken by the wailing of the peevish, puny infant, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong and sick women well. It lightens all the burdens of maternity, giving to mothers streugth and vigor, which they impart to their children. In over thirty years of practice Dr. Pierce and his associate staff of nearly a score of physicians have treated and cured more than half a million suffering women. Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter free of charge. All correspondence is strictly private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Hotel and Surgical Institute, Invalids Buffalo, N Y.

The more poetry a man has in him the more it tries him to set up stove pipe.

Blue Island, Ill., Ian. 14, 1901.

MESSES, ELY BROS.:—I have used your Cream Balm in my family for nine years and it has become my fam ly doctor for colds in the head. I use it freely on my children. It is a Godsend to children,

J. KIMBALL. Yours respectfully, MESSES, ELY BROS :- I suffered greatly ith catairh and tried different remedies without effect. After using one bottle of your Cream Balm I found relief and I can-not praise too highly such a remedy, MISS CORA WILLARD, Albany, N. Y. Would Cut the State in Tw. .

Ex-Governor Stone's Plan to Limit Philadelphia Gang's Power.

The division of Pennsylvania into two States, which project was recently suggested by former Governor Stone, is openly advocated by the ex-governor in a letter written for the Pittsburg Leader. Colone! Stone argues in support of his idea that the State has grown so rapidly and has obtained such a large population that it would be well to create a new State. He has an additional reason that under the present conditions Philadelphia is the State politically and in other respects.

In his letter Colonel Stone portrays the power of the Philadelphia gang and the autocratic manner in which it is used without regard to the rights of the State at large, and reaches the conclusion that the only way to kill the "Philadelphia method" is to divide the State into two commonwealths.

The plan suggested by the writer is to divide the State with a line starting at the northern border of the commonwealth, between the counties of Bradford and Susquehanna, and extending south to the Wyoming county line, thence along the line between Bradford and Wyoming, Sullivan and Wyoming, Luzerne and Sullivan, Columbia and Lycoming to the Susquehanna river, to the southern boundary of the State. This will, the Colonel says, divide the State naturally and geographically and nearly equally so far as its population is concerned and so far as its present congressional, legislative and senatorial districts are concerned.

In conclusion the letter says:

"Owing to the fact that the great center of population is in Philadelphia and its surroundings in the extreme eastern end of the State there necessarily arises frequent unrest and irritation in the country districts over the Philadelphia methods. No man ever appreciated this better than did Senator Quay, who has been the practical political leader in Pennsylvania since the Civil War. He was always able to hold the balance of power and moderate the modera politics of Philadelphia. But today Philadelphia leads and dictates the politics of the State absolutely and the legislation, appropriations. appointments, Federal and State, and everything that affects the material welfare of the whole State.

The irritation and unrest in the country districts will increase until it is more than likely that it will result in legislation that will create a new State. I mean, if this unrest and dissatisfaction shall culminate in the belief throughout the western part of the State that division of the State will cure the evils complained of, a division is not only possible but probable.

School Board Secretaries-

Governor Pennypacker signed a new law governing the election of secretaries of school boards in boroughs and townships. The old law required that the secretary be a member of the board, while the new provides that upon their organization or within twenty days thereafter the board shall elect a secretary who may or may not be a member of the board."

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg, Pa., postoffice, and will be sent to the dead letter office May 23, 1905. Persons calling for these letters, will please say that "they were advertised May 9,

Mr. Bentzbough, Mrs. Catherine A. Martin. One cent will be charged on each letter advertised.

J. C. BROWN, P. M.

HUMPHR YS'

Veterinary Specifics cure diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs and Poultry by acting directly on the sick Paur without loss of time.

A.A. PEVERS. Congestions. Inflammacounts; tions, Lung Pever, Milk Pever. B. B. SPRAINS, Lameness, Injuries,

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J. K. BAD CONDITION, Staring Coat, cures Indigestion, Stomach Staggers. 60c. each ; Stable Case, Ten Specifics, Book, &c., 25. At druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William and John

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Streets, New York.