

HAND OF DEATH.

It Stills the Heart and Brain of Calvin S. Brice.

WAS ILL FOR FIVE DAYS.

Made Himself Noted as a Politician and Railway King.

A SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

Had Been Chairman of the National Democratic Committee and Was a Prominent Factor in a Number of Great Enterprises.

New York, Dec. 16.—Ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice died at 3:15 p. m. Thursday at his residence in this city, of pneumonia. He contracted a severe cold a week ago. On Friday last he took to his bed and on Monday his physician said pneumonia had developed. Everything known to medical science was done to save him, but he grew steadily worse. Mr. Brice was delirious for 24 hours before his death.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Calvin S. Brice was a native of Denmark, O., and was born September 17, 1843. He was the son of a Presbyterian minister. Three years before the civil war he entered Miami university, but in 1861 he enlisted in a university company for the war. He served in West Virginia in the Eighty-sixth Ohio infantry. In 1863 he graduated from the university and after teaching school a few months he became captain of a company in the One Hundred and Eighth Ohio and served to the end of the war. He then went to Ann Arbor (Mich.) law school and afterwards was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati.



CALVIN S. BRICE.

He took an active interest in politics and in the campaign of 1876 he was an electoral candidate on the Tilden ticket and again on the Cleveland ticket in 1884. In 1888 he was a delegate-at-large to the democratic national convention at St. Louis, where the Ohio delegation chose him as a member of the national committee. He was chairman of the executive committee during the 1888 campaign and on the death of W. H. Barnum was elected chairman of the democratic national committee. In the winter of 1890 Mr. Brice was elected United States senator to succeed Henry B. Payne and took his seat March 4, 1891.

In the senate Mr. Brice became a prominent figure. He was soon made a member of the democratic steering committee and became also a member of the committee on appropriations. Mr. Brice seldom spoke in the senate, but was a close observer of everything that was going on and was always deep in the councils of the party.

Mr. Brice served six years in the senate, being succeeded by J. B. Foraker. In Washington he occupied the Corcoran house and gave lavish entertainments. Since his retirement from the senate he occupied himself for the most part with business affairs in New York.

Until the democratic party adopted free silver as a cardinal principle Mr. Brice was the leader in his party in Ohio, but after that he did not take an active part in politics.

He was admired for his business and political skill and for his abundant good humor, which never left him on any occasion.

He was largely interested in railway enterprises, was rated a millionaire and of late had been one of the chief members of a syndicate with large railroad and other concessions in China. He leaves a wife and several grown children.

Ruled by His Brother.

Ahlene, Kan., Dec. 16.—J. W. Gilbert, hardware and implement dealer, has turned over his business at Woodbine to his creditors. Gilbert is a brother of Grant Gilbert, the absconding cattle king, and held \$190,000 worth of cattle paper issued by his brother. The cattle which J. W. Gilbert supposed he owned has been found to have been mortgaged to others. His assets are placed at \$50,000.

MUSICIANS AND THEIR HAIR.

Wind instruments, especially the cornet and trombone, are fatal to heavy heads of hair.

Certain music prevents the hair from falling, according to one scientist, while other kinds have a disastrous effect.

The violoncello and harp keep the hair in pretty well, but the flute cannot be depended upon. A number of pianists, including Paderewski, are cited by a scientist in confirmation of this theory.

POISON IN THE SWEETS.

Damaging Evidence Given in the Botkin Trial—Chemists and Druggists Tell Their Stories.

San Francisco, Dec. 15.—The trial of Mrs. Botkin is becoming more interesting. Wednesday was cold and stormy, but a large crowd was in court.

Thomas Price, the analytical chemist of this city who examined some of the candy sent to Mrs. Dunning, was the first witness called. Prof. Price stated that he received eight samples of the candy from Chief of Police Lees on September 25 and that his analysis showed an aggregate amount of 18 grains of arsenic in the candy submitted to him. He described the different forms of arsenic. Dr. Wolf, the chemist from Dover, Del., was recalled and asked if he had ever heard of arsenic being used for bleaching straw hats. He replied in the negative. This question was asked for the reason that Mrs. Botkin admitted shortly after her arrest that she had purchased some arsenic to bleach her hat.

Frank Gray, a druggist, furnished important information regarding the purchase of the arsenic by Mrs. Botkin. He said that on June 1st Mrs. Botkin, whom he knew slightly, called upon him for some arsenic and averred that she wished it for the purpose of bleaching a straw hat. Gray recommended several other articles. But Mrs. Botkin said she was familiar with arsenic and preferred it. Gray made the entry on the poison book indicating the use to which it was to be subjected. He entered the name on the book as "Mrs. Botkin."

David Green, a druggist employed in another store, failed to positively identify Mrs. Botkin as the woman who purchased some arsenic from him, though he said she was short and stocky. This description fits Mrs. Botkin.

Mrs. Sylvia Heney, a saleswoman for George Haas & Sons, candy makers and retailers, was the most important witness. She identified some of the candy sent to Mrs. Dunning as being from the stock of her employers. She identified the box and explained that she did not quite fill it, at the request of the purchaser, who said she wished to add some to the box. Mrs. Heney identified a seal used by the firm and said that the purchaser appeared extremely nervous during the whole transaction. Mrs. Heney's identification was not positive, but she qualified it by saying that she believed that Mrs. Botkin was the person who bought the candy.

THEY GO SCOT FREE.

Spanish Officers Who Shot Cubans in Havana's Streets are Not Arrested.

Havana, Dec. 15.—American observers of the violent scenes enacted here on Sunday night sympathize with the Cuban population over the killing of three persons and the wounding of 15 others by Spanish soldiers. Nevertheless the American military men are unable to do more than they have done in securing safe transportation for prominent Cubans to Marianao and in preventing all arrests excepting those of three youngsters who, however, were afterwards released.

The shooting was nearly all done by Spanish officers. Some of the shots were fired during the conflict at aggressive Cubans, but most of them were fired at retreating Cubans. None of the officers implicated have been brought to account by their superiors. It is asserted that the feeling in the Spanish army is one of pleasure that the Cubans gave the Spaniards the opportunity to kill a few of them.

The first arrivals of American troops and dissolution of Spanish sovereignty on all sides in Havana increase the Spanish bitterness here. The only safety of the Cubans is in their remaining patient for a week or two longer until the seventh army corps shall have arrived. The American officers urge the Cuban leaders to counsel silence and self-suppression for awhile, as fire brand Cubans cannot be protected, even by the moral influence of the American representatives.

FULLY EXONERATED.

Charges Made Against Deputy Marshals in Connection with an Indian Outbreak are Proven False.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities on the part of the Leech Lake Indians, which occurred in October last, charges were made against deputy marshals in Minnesota of misconduct in connection with the prosecution of criminal cases against Indians. The secretary of the interior and the attorney general ordered that a joint investigation should be made into the charges and Cyrus Beede, an Indian inspector, and William Moyer, an examiner of the department of justice, were appointed to proceed to White Earth reservation in Minnesota and determine what truth there might be in the charges.

Beede and Moyer have filed their reports with the secretary of the interior and the attorney general. They entirely exonerate the deputy marshals from all charges of misconduct.

\$145,000,000 for Pensions.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The pension appropriation bill reported to the house yesterday carries \$145,333,830, being \$4,000,000 more than carried by the current act, due to the increase in pension disbursements, which rose from \$139,949,817 in 1897 to \$144,651,879 in 1898. The total number of pensioners on the rolls is 993,714.

National Guardsmen's Convention.

Chicago, Dec. 15.—Nearly every state and territory in the Union was represented yesterday at the second annual convention of the Inter-State National Guard association. The convention was called for the purpose of considering plans for bettering the condition of the national guard and to take steps toward cementing the relations of the regular army and the militia of the various states, and was attended by many officers of volunteer troops who served during the war with Spain, as well as several officers of the regular army. Nearly 300 delegates were present.

BEST ON RECORD.

Volume of Trade in This Month Never Equalled.

IRON BUSINESS LEADS.

Demand for Finished Products is Unprecedented.

WOOL AND COTTON ADVANCE.

Exports of Wheat and Corn are Very Large and the Price of the Last Named Cereal Has Steadily Advanced During the Past Week.

New York, Dec. 17.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: December is adding a surprising close to the most surprising year of American history. November surpassed all other months of the century in volume of business and production, and thus far December is doing even better in payments through clearing houses, in railroad earnings, in foreign trade, in output of pig iron, in activity and strength of securities. But that is saying a great deal, for in all these and other tests November was far the best month of American financial history.

Not only is the iron output the greatest ever known, but it has increased 22 1/2 per cent, since 1892, when the greatest monthly record then ever known was made, and Bessemer pig was selling for \$14.75 at Pittsburgh, but until the middle of November sold at \$10.10 this year. It has since risen with enormous demand and sales to \$10.55 there, but the Chicago market is also strong, with sales of 100,000 tons, besides 25,000 tons of billets. With scarcity of pig iron feared, both east and west, there is as yet no rise whatever in finished products.

Steel rails are quoted at \$17 per ton at the east, although the Lackawanna Co. has taken orders for 100,000 tons at the west, both the Pittsburgh and Chicago works being sold far ahead, while Chicago has pending a bid for 200,000 tons deliverable in two years in Asiatic Russia. In other lines the demand for finished products is of the same surprising magnitude, especially in plates and in sheets.

The woolen industry also comes to the front with very extensive purchases of wool, helped by material concessions at Boston, so that sales at the three chief markets have been 17,968,700 pounds. A much improved demand for goods has started many mills long idle, and the prospects for the next season with wool at more reasonable prices have improved.

No man can say that the advance in cotton, with a strong milling demand at home, due to orders for goods which lift prices generally a little, is not warranted in view of the heavy export trade. The foreign demand is inexplicable. The exports of wheat continue heavy.

The corn movement is the most astonishing feature of the business, exports for three weeks being 7,187,302 bushels, against 6,326,894 bushels last year, and the price has advanced one cent for the week.

Failures for the week have been 251 in the United States, against 320 last year, and 31 in Canada, against 28 last year.

The Charges Against Hanna.

Washington, Dec. 17.—At yesterday's meeting of the senate committee on privileges and elections the charge of bribery against Senator Hanna made by the Ohio state senate in connection with that senator's election to his present term of office, was discussed and referred to a sub-committee consisting of Senators Hoar, Spooner and Turley. The sub-committee will investigate the question and decide how far it is necessary to go into the matter. The charges were filed during the last session of congress.

Echoes of Virden Riots.

Carlinville, Ill., Dec. 17.—State Attorney Vaughn is arranging to prosecute all the persons indicted for participation in the Virden riot. The cases will come up at the January term of court. The miners charged with simple rioting will be allowed to plead guilty and escape with minimum fines. The indictments of Gov. Tanner for omission of duty; of Manager Lukens and the Thiel guards charged with manslaughter, and of those charged with the attempt to kill J. F. Eyster, will be taken to trial.

To Be Granted Ample Liberty.

London, Dec. 17.—The Rome correspondent of the Chronicle says: In response to the Vatican's inquiry on the subject President McKinley has sent an assurance that the Catholics in Cuba and the Philippines will enjoy the same ample liberty as the Catholics in America.

Fatal Explosion in a Gas House.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 17.—There was a terrible explosion in the generating department of the Poughkeepsie gas works last night. Louis H. Baurhyte was killed and James McComb was fatally injured.

No Lack of Candidates.

San Francisco, Dec. 17.—The steamer Gaelic has arrived from Honolulu and brings the following news: Three candidates are mentioned for the governorship of the islands. They are S. M. Damon, Harold M. Sewall and President Dole. A petition is being circulated among the natives praying President McKinley not to appoint to the position of governor any person connected with the recent revolution in the island. Another petition is about to be circulated asking France to interfere with the present government and to restore the monarchy.

REV. LYMAN ABBOTT.

An Example of the Freedom of the American Pulpit.

For Ten Years He Succeeded in Sustaining the Prestige of Plymouth Church, Made Famous by Henry Ward Beecher.

For some 40 years the most famous pulpit in America was that of Henry Ward Beecher in Plymouth church, Brooklyn. For the last ten years Dr. Lyman Abbott has filled that pulpit, and to an unexpected degree has maintained its distinction. And this has been the more remarkable from the fact that during all this time he has also been the chief editor of one of the foremost religious newspapers in the country, formerly the Christian Union, now the Outlook. Dr. Abbott is no doubt wise in his decision not to attempt longer to carry the two-fold burden. It hardly needed the doctor to explain to him that, at his time of life, he was using up his vital energies faster than nature supplied them.

Dr. Abbott, says the Chicago Tribune, has been a conspicuous instance of the freedom of the American pulpit. Whatever anyone's religious views no one can question the educational and moral, as well as religious, power of the pulpit in this country. It is not the power of the priest, but that of the preacher. In this respect our country has been totally different from Spain, for instance, or Italy, or even France. From the beginning of American history the preacher has had his place; a place on the whole well at the front along all the lines that make for progress. There have, it is true, been some spicy heresy trials now and then, and yet these have often been more in the interest of honesty than of bigotry, on the score that the church or congregation preserved some rights and might claim some freedom of its own as well as the preacher.

Plymouth pulpit under Beecher was a power in the land for freedom, for justice, for humanity, which the historian of the period will be sure to



REV. DR. LYMAN ABBOTT. (Pastor of Plymouth Church and Editor of the Outlook.)

make much account of. If there was a square rod of freedom in America, where genius, the genius of incomparable eloquence, gloried in its liberty, and in its opportunity, and its occasions, it was in that Brooklyn pulpit. That Lyman Abbott has been able to sustain for a decade longer the prestige of that pulpit has been greatly to his credit. Ardent enough in his loyalty to his predecessor, he has been content to be himself and try to do his best in his own way. For purity of style, simplicity of manner, virility and lucidity of statement, his utterances, whether by pen or voice, have been excellent models. Some may think his judgment not infallible, his logic not always conclusive, his orthodoxy sometimes mixed and intermittent, but his generous sympathies, his alertness to the opportunity and the duty of the hour, and withal his fine fearlessness in advocating whatever course seemed to him to be right and for the time most urgent, have made for him innumerable friends in all parts of the country.

Depopulation of France.

The returns of the census for France which was taken in March, 1897, have now been published and compared with the statistics of the previous census, taken six years before. A year ago the number of people in France was 38,288,969, and at the 1891 census it was 38,095,150, so that in the six years the population of France had only increased by 193,819 persons. And even this trifling increase is more apparent than real, for it has taken place entirely in the large towns and is due to the influx of foreigners, such as Belgians and Italians, who are to be found in increasing numbers among the urban population of France.

The Women of Belgium.

No one can travel in Belgium without being struck by the extraordinary activity and prominence of the women. Over the doors of shops of all descriptions the name of the owner or owners is frequently followed by "Soeurs" or "Veuve." You find them proprietors of hotels and restaurants. They are often custodians of the churches. They are employed to tow the boats along the canal banks. They cut up the meat in the butchers' shops, and they are even to be noticed shoeing horses at the forge.

Poisonous Garden Plants.

Among garden plants commonly in vogue which possess a poisonous nature botanists mention the jonquil, white hyacinth and snowdrop, the narcissus being also particularly deadly—so much so, indeed, that to chew a small scrap of one of the bulbs may result fatally, while the juice of the leaves is an emetic.



WORRYING IS A VICE.

It is Responsible for More Wrinkles on the Face Than Sickness or Hard Work.

A famous actress once said: "Worry is the foe to all beauty," and she might have added: "It is also the foe to all health." Nothing will bring lines and wrinkles so soon to a face as worry. There are people who worry and worry over a thing for years. It may be something they wish that they had not done, or it may be something that they long to do. The thought of it is with them the moment they open their eyes in the morning, and it is the last thing they think of before falling to sleep; it may even happen that they dream of it, and very, very often it will keep them awake for hours.

Now, what is the good of it? Will worrying remedy what is past, or will it bring the future one day nearer? Is any good to be obtained by it at all? No, it is not, and you know it is not. "But," you say, "the thing is on my mind and I can't get rid of it, however I try." It can be done, though, if you try really hard enough. Here is one remedy, and you must say it is a pleasant one. The instant the worry takes possession of you, think of some pleasure you have had at one time in your life. The worry will try to poke its way between, but you must take a firm hold of it and put it out. Recall one pleasure after another, and as it brings a smile to your lips and a light to your eyes your face will slowly but surely assume a different and very much more pleasant expression. Get into the habit of pondering over the pleasant things which happen to you each day and forget all the unhappy ones. An old lady once kept what she called a "pleasure book," and in it she made a point of recording each day some pleasure she had had. "No matter how dull or tiresome the day has been," she said, "I can always find something to put into my book."

CURTAIN DRAPERIES.

A Graceful Design That Has the Advantage of Not Obstructing Much Light.

Now that summer is over the winter home becomes the important question, and curtains especially call for attention and renovation. Window drapery is always a difficult matter for an amateur to handle successfully, but nothing adds more to the charm of a room than a pretty window. The accompanying design is graceful, and has the advantage in a dark room of not



CURTAIN FOR A DARK ROOM.

obstructing much of the light. The curtain is a combination of chintz and china silk; the latter is fastened in plains, one over the other to the right-hand corner of the window, and then is draped down in a loop and thrown over the right-hand end of the curtain rod, with the graduated ends left hanging, as in the sketch. The end is trimmed with a band of guipure or eastern embroidery. On the other side the chintz is draped and tied with ribbon to match the pattern. Under this drapery the muslin curtains are hung.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Significance of Color.

Women should study the meaning of color when they choose their gowns. There is a morality in color as there is in perfume, and some of us are learning to make our costumes psychic. The great Duse expresses every degree of emotion, passion, love and evil by the color of her gowns and the luster or the dullness of the gems she wears. Pernhardt will put no diamonds in her hair or on her throat. She says they take fire from the eyes, fairness from the skin and brightness from the hair and lips. Women of the twentieth century will choose their gowns with a more intellectual appreciation of what is expressed in brown and gray and black and blue, which color a great artist once said was the most beautiful thing in the world.

A Company Dessert.

Company dessert is difficult; you want something that is easy to prepare, quick to obtain and very decorative, and at the same time new. Here is something which only the epicureans have tasted. Five minutes before your dessert goes to the table open a jar of preserved pears, whole and sweet. Get a quart of vanilla ice cream frozen very hard. Lay a spoonful of cream on an ice cream plate, bury the pear in the ice cream and cover over with another scoop of cream. The pear will be out of sight until it is discovered in the cool recesses of this delightful dessert.

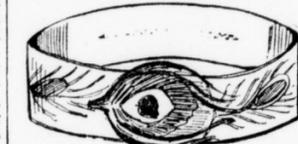
To Color Butter Green.

Procure four ounces of parsley and strip the leaves from the stalks; chop them finely and boil for two minutes. Drain, dry in a napkin and set aside till quite cool. Soak four ounces of anchovies for ten minutes and pass through a sieve. Reburn, if possible, some fresh butter, and mix into it the above two ingredients. This is suitable for sandwiches, hot biscuits, etc.

BRIGHT YOUNG WOMAN.

How She Procured a Fine Variety of Winter Belts at a Ridiculously Small Expense.

An economical young lady gathered together last week all the white belts which she has worn all summer; there were white ribbon belts, white satin belts and white leather belts. When she had collected them she found that they numbered exactly nine. "Now," said she, "I can have nine handsome new belts."



A REJUVENATED BELT.

proceeded to make her dye stuff. By weakening the dye she could produce light shades and dark shades, such as light blue and dark blue; pink and red; sage green and leaf green, lavender and purple. One by one she dipped the belts in the different dyes and hung them up to dry. The next day she had the prettiest assortment of colored belts to be found anywhere. Finally she attached handsome clasps, some of which were preserved from the summer, and she is now prepared in the belt line for the winter season.

MANICURING AT HOME.

How to Keep the Hands and Fingers Nails in Perfect Condition All the Time.

Get a small bowl or finger glass and dissolve therein a small piece of pure soap in some hot water. Then soak the finger tips for five minutes, wipe dry and then with a knife or an ivory manicure implement gently loosen the layer of skin around the root of the nail so that it can be trimmed off with cuticle scissors (especially curved scissors for the nail) and press the skin well back to distinctly show the half moon or "onyx." This may not be possible at once, when the nails have been neglected. Still, two or three manicure treatments will show a marked improvement. With the ivory implement remove any dirt from under the nails. Trim them oval shape with cuticle scissors, rub down any unevenness with prepared toilet emery paper, then apply the nail powder with a chamois polisher. Rinse the nails in warm water, wipe well and rub the nails again with polisher or with the palm of the hand, and do this after washing, which will serve to keep them polished for a week. If the nails are brittle and dry, rub a little vaseline over them each night. Perfect cleanliness is the greatest adjunct to beauty, but, for all that, do not wash your hands too often. Washed seldom but thoroughly they will keep in a far nicer condition than if they are continually being "rinsed," as it were, which simply serves to grind the dirt into the pores. When gloves are worn at night, be careful that they are perfectly clean inside, otherwise the grime and dirt are absorbed by the overheated glands and the effect is opposite from what was desired.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

SUPERFLUOUS WORK.

How Some Women Waste Their Strength and Make Everybody in the House Uncomfortable.

There are some people with such a strong instinct for cleanliness that they will use up all the time and strength they have in all varieties of superfluous duties. There are certain articles which are just as valuable and just as useful after they have become oxidized by exposure as they were before. No one expects to have the brass ornaments on trunks or on many other such utilitarian articles scoured and kept as bright as they were in the shop in which they were purchased. There are women who scour the "brasses" on trunks and on all variety of objects, and such women are certainly wasting time. A woman whose house is so clean that it seems in the perfection of order and neatness, if she finds time to look for things out of order, will often do some such senseless thing as scour brasses on trunks. There are many other ways of occupying time with equally superfluous work. Trimming on the plain, everyday underwear of little children is equally superfluous. It requires an exceptional amount of common sense to know when work is superfluous and when it is strictly necessary. Any mother of children and head of a household has enough necessary work to do, so that she cannot attempt to do superfluous work without neglecting some duty that is a necessity, even if it is only the duty of resting.—N. Y. Tribune.

Napkins for the Children.

"Children," says a physician, "should be taught the use of a napkin to wipe the mouth frequently while eating, for hygienic as well as tidy purposes. Cold sores, common with some children, are often the result of careless eating more than anything else. A trained nurse understands well the necessity of keeping the corners of a patient's mouth clean while feeding—children ought to be taught how and why they should do likewise."

To Color Butter Green.

Procure four ounces of parsley and strip the leaves from the stalks; chop them finely and boil for two minutes. Drain, dry in a napkin and set aside till quite cool. Soak four ounces of anchovies for ten minutes and pass through a sieve. Reburn, if possible, some fresh butter, and mix into it the above two ingredients. This is suitable for sandwiches, hot biscuits, etc.