# ATHAVANA'S GATES

# Insurgent Attack on Guanabacoa Serious.

# SPAIN'S GARRISON KILLED.

They Left the Fort to Defend the Town and Not One Escaped-The Insurgents Entered the Town and Burned Many Houses.

The insurgent attack on Guanabacoa, on the outskirts of Havana, on Tuesday night last, was a much more serious affair than at first stated. According to insurgents actounts, Guanabacoa was attacked simultaneously at several points at 10.30 o'clock Tuesday night, while another insurgent force fired upon the Spanish outposts at Bucaranas, on the coast. The garrison of the fort, it is added, left that place to resist the attack on the town, but was ambuscaded belween stone walls and farm fences by about 100 insurgents and, in spite of the gallant defense made, all the Spaniards were killed. The exact number of soldiers slain is not known. It is admitted that a number of insurgents were also killed, but here again the number is not stated.

The insurgents broke the Spanish picket fines, entered the city and set fire to a large number of houses in Aguacate and Palo Blanco streets. These thoroughfares, as a rule, contained private residences or cheap buildings occupied by refugees. Only one store of importance was burned, it is said, although the insurgents made many efforts lo set fire to other stores.

The local authorities are doing everything possible to conceal the real facts in the case, but there is no doubt that they have received a bad scare and that the insurgents have demonstrated that it would not be a very difficult matter, in spite of the reports of the military commanders, to create just such another "scare," to say the least, in the city of Havana itself.

Private advices from Santiago de Cuba say that the Province of Puerto Principe has been exceedingly quiet since the last engagement of General Castellanos with the combined insurgent forces of Gomez and Calixto Garcia. The insurgent army is said to be divided. Garcia is reported to be returning eastward, while Gomez is moving west to reinvade the Province of Santa Clara.

The latest advices indicate that Gomez grossed the trochs between Jucaro and Moron when the military train there was dynamited recently.

Official dispatches dated November 28 say that the local Spanish guerrillas of Remedios and Calbarien, mistaking each other for fasurgents, have had a serious encounter, in which nine men were killed and fifteen were wounded.

General Yuclan, in Pinar del Rio, reports that he has arrived at Artemisa with 100 sick soldiers brought in carts from Cavajabos. The battailion of Asturias alone is said to have 489 men on the sick list in Pinar

del Rio hospitals. Artemisa advices announce the concentration of insurgents in the rear of the eastern part of the trocha. Unofficial advices from Pinar del Rio City report an encounter between General Melquizo and the insurgents of the district of San Juanry Martinez. Nineteen insurgents were, it appears, abandoned on the field and numerous wounded were carried away.

#### THE MASSACRE OF ITALIANS.

Fourteen of Them Were Killed on the Coast of Somaliland in East Africa.

The massacre of Sepor Cacchi, the Italian sonsul at Zanzibar, the captains of the Italan warships Volturno and Staffetta, and about six other Italian officers by the Somalis, at Magadoxo, on the coast of Somaliland, East Africa, occurred on Saturday last. The party was accompanied by seventy Askaris and was on a trip into the country outside the Magadoxo when the Somalis attacked the Italians, killed all the whites and also killed thirty of the Askaris.

Further advices from Zanzibar which have just been received in Rome give additional details of the massacre of Senor Cacchi, the Italian consul, and the Italian officers who were with him at Magadoxo, Somaliland. It is stated that fourteen of the Italians were killed. The caravan was attacked during the interior, all of whom are believed to the night by the Somalis. The latter were have been negroes, have been drowned. repulsed at first, but rallied later and continually attacked the retreating caravan. The Italians and their escort of Askaris fought desperately, but were eventually overcome So soon as the news of the fighting reached Magadoxo a detachment of sailors and a force of Askaris were sent to the assistance of the caravan. But they arrived too late to save the Italians. The rescue party recovered twenty-seven bodies and arrested many have been the last letter written by Brown, Somail tribesmen who took part in the mas- and has never before been published: sacre. These prisoners were punished in an exemplary manner.

#### BLOODY PIGHT IN KENTUCKY.

Politics Lead to the Killing of Three Men Outright and the Fatal Wounding of Two Others.

The Morgan family were strong supporters of D. G. Colson and the BHarrison family | to prepare for my last great change to send were supporters of John D. White in the recent election for Congressman in Letcher

William Morgan and his three sons, Thomas Caleb and John, were going to mill, when they met William Harrison and his sons, James and Henry. In the pitched battle with pistols which followed the elder Morgan fell dead at the first fire. When the fight was over James and Henry Harrison also lay dead and Thomas and Caleb Morgan were fatally wounded.

By the death of Lord Congleton the House of Lords has lost its oldest baron. The late peer was 87. He was not, however, the oldest peer of the realm, that distinction being held by the Earl of Mansfield, who is

#### MANY LIVES IN PERIL.

Passenger Coaches Hung on the Edge of a High Embankment, But Did Not Topple Over.

Nearly a hundred passengers on a Central Division train had a miraculous escape from an awful fate near Media, Pa. The train was the noon Baltimore mail and express, which usually reaches Burmont, a station between Clifton Heights and Lansdowne, the scene of the accident, at 12.14. It was delayed fifty minutes by a freight train wreck at Toughkenamon and did not reach Burmont bridge until about 1 o'clock.

Just west of the bridge Anthony Duffy, a section foreman, was at work with a number of hands repairing the track. He appears to have been unmindful of the belated express, or, as he says, he thought it had passed at the usual schedule time, when the men were eating dinner.

Duffy and his men had two of the rails of the east-bound track up, and were working in new ties when the express hove in sight, 300 yards away. It was hurrying at a fast rate to make up lost time. Duffy and his men, realizing that there was no flagman out, began gesticulating wildly, and ran toward the oncoming train.

"Stop! stop! stop!" they cried. In an instant the steam was shut off and the lever reversed. Then the shrieks of the whistle cried the danger warning to the pas-

Every second the great locomotive seemed to leap the length of a rail. The train was on a high embankment. The locomotive struck the break and tore over the ties. Those who had heard the cries of the workmen, the whistle and the cries of those in the cars turned away, expecting to see the entire train go down the 60-foot bank to the ravine

But a providential hand seemed to guide the locomotive. Wonderful as it may seem it crossed the break safely, bouncing over the ties, took the rails ahead and then stuck there and prevented the tender and mail car from going over the bank and carrying the whole train with them.

The tender and mail car hung over the chasm, and only the strong coupling on the locomotive kept them up. The two passenger coaches had also left the rails and were hanging on the edge of the bank. Fifty feet further east and they would have gone down, for there would have been no earth for them to rest upon. All the passengers were rescued safely.

Trainmaster James Ruth, who was in charge of the wreckers who cleared the track said that in his thirty years of railroading he never before heard of such a close call.

# DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

Five of the largest business houses of Atlanta, Cass county, Texas, were burned; loss \$75.00 L

The lumber yard and planing mill of Thomas W. Smith & Son, in Washington, D. C., were burned. Loss between \$60,00) and \$75,000.

An explosion in a steam pipe occurred at the Hotel Savoy, in New York, by which two workmen were seriously injured and many of the guests frightened.

An explosion of dust and gas occurred in the St. Louis Gilson Asphaltum Company's mine, near Fort Duchesne, Utah. Two miners were killed and three other workmen

were injured. Thomas Carey and "Happy" Hopkins, who had been locked up for disorderly conduct, were burned to death in the jail at Mena, Arkansas. It is believed they set fire

to the jail hoping to escape. A Los Angeles, California, despatch says that the seaport town of San Pedro was damaged to the extent of \$25,000 by a cloudburst. Several streets were cut to a depth of 20 feet by raging torrents and a number

of dwellings were undermined. A Cairo, Illinois, despatch says that a gasoline explosion occurred on the Pilot. a pleasure boat from Chicago, bound South on a bunting and fishing excursion, on Monday afternoon, fatally injuring Captain J. M. Mitchell and his nephew, T. C. Bryan, and

completely demolishing the craft. The Norwegian fruit steamer Sama, which sailed from Philadelphia, November 15, for Port Antonio in ballast, is ashore on a reef outside of St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica. The steamer City of Kingston, which sailed from New York for Port Antonio, made an un-

successful attempt to haul the Sama off. Advices have reached Kingston, Jamaica, from Port de France, capital of the island of Martinique, to the effect that very heavy rains that have fallen throughout the island have caused all the streams to over low their banks, and that immense damage has been done to property. A number of persons in

## LETTER FROM JOHN BROWN.

Dated at Charlestown and Said to Have Been the Last Written by Him.

Tora T. Case, of Hudson, Ohio, has found the following letter addressed to him by John Brown, of Ossawattomie. It is said to

"CHARLESTOWN, JEFFERSON COUNTY, Va., December 2, 1850.

"Tora Case, Esq. -"My Dear Sir: Your most kind and cheering letter of the 20th of November is received. Such an outburst of warm-hearted sympathy not only for myself, but also for those who have helped, compels me to steal a moment from those allowed me in which you a few words. Such a feeling as you manifest makes you shine (in my estimation) in the midst of this wicked and perverse generation as a light in the world, and may you ever prove yourself equal to the high estimate I have placed upon you. Pure and undefiled religion before God and the Father is, as I understand it, an active (not a dormant)

"I do not undertake to direct any more in regard to my children. I leave that work entirely to their excellent mother, from whom I have just parted. I send you my salutation with my own hand. Remember me to all your and my dear friends.

JOHN BROWN." "Your friend,

Queen Victoria knighted Mr. Edward J. Poynter, the new president of the Royal

# FAMILY PERISH.

# Five Meet Death in a Burning House in New York.

# CHARRED BODIES

Probably Started From a Defective Flue and Gained Rapid Headway-The Father Heroically

Sought Help. A despatch from Perry, N.Y., says-An entire family, including three helpless children and an invalid mother, were all destroyed in the flames, which consumed their home on the farm of Irving Thompson, four miles north of this village, at 7 o'clock Sunday morning-The details of the fearful holocaust have aroused the sympathy and horror of every inhabitant of the village. The names of the dead are: Luther Greenman, his wife and three small children, Annie, aged 6; Lottie, aged 3, and baby Arthur.

Greenman has been in the employ of Thompson for several years. Greenman resided with his family in one of the farm tenements. He was regarded as an excellent workman and was in a fair way to soon become an independent small farmer.

Mr. Thompson was aroused at 6.45 o'clock by the cries of his wife, who told him that the entire lower portion of the Greenman tenement was in flames. Mr. Thompson rushed from the house and hurried to warn the family. At this time the fire had probably been burning for a quarter of an hour. When he neared the house he grasped a piece of cord wood and burst in the front door. When the door was opened the smoke and flames rushed out, making it impossible and dangerous for him to enter.

The cries of the children could still be heard on the upper floor, but it was impossible for Mr. Thompson to render them assistance, and in a few minutes the cries ceased. Mr. Thompson called two of his hired men to his assistance, and with their aid secured a ladder and attempted to enter the house through the bedroom window, in which the entire Greenman family was in the habit of sleeping.

V. hen the window was opened Mr. Thompson saw the body of Greenman lying near the window, as if the unfortunate man had made one last effort to call for help, and the smoke and flames had overpowered him. The flames, fanned by the drafts created by the opened door and window, again drove Mr. Thompson away.

By this time some of the neighbors had hurried to the spot, but they, too, were powerless to rescue the people, and were compelled to stand passive until the dwelling became a mass of embers. An attempt was then made to find the bodies.

Greenman's corpse, a charred and shapeless mass of flesh, was found first. The face and arms were disfigured beyond recognition, but the clenched fist indicated too plainly the awful agony which the poor man must have endured. It is thought that he was aroused by the smoke, and was suffocated while attempting to give the alarm.

Mrs. Greenman's body was found among the rules of the bed. The blackened bodies of the children lay a few feet away.

#### WORK AND WORKERS.

The pressmen and feeders employed by the Chicago Evening Journal went on strike because the paper refused to recognize the

The Ohio Iron Company's furnaces and rolling mills, in Zanesville, the largest iron works in Eastern Ohio, shut down owing to

lack of orders. Two Japanese business men visited Beloit, Wisconsin, and placed a large order for paper making machinery with the Beloit Iron

Works, to go to Japan. Nos. 1 and 2 of the Sanford Mills, at Sanford, Me., will start on full time this week employing many operatives, who have been out of work for six months.

New York steamship agents think it not Impossible that the big strike of dock laborers, now in progress in Hamburg, may extend to the lower seaport cities of the United

A Cleveland dispatch says that a contract has been made by Andrew Carnegie for the construction of a big ore and coal loading plant at Conneaut, Ohlo, and extensive docks will also be built there. Conneaut is the northern terminus of the Pittsburg, Shenango and Lake Erie Ratiroad.

A Houghton, Michigan, despatch says that It is practically assured that the deal consolidating the Portage, Huron, Isle Royal and Sheldon and the Columbian copper mines, in that city, will be closed this week. These mines have been closed down for from five to twenty-five years. "A million dollars of Eastern and European capital will be put Into them and between 700 and 1,000 men given employment."

#### FARMER KILLS HIS WIFE.

Had Escaped from the Asylum and Was Allowed to Remain at Large.

Henry Powers, a farmer, residing five miles north of Marion, Ohio, escaped from the insane asylum, at Columbus, October 30. The asylum was notified by Sheriff Shaw, and was told to allow Powers his liberty and await developments. This was found to have been a serious error. Sunday morning about 6 o'clock, while the family were at breakfast, Powers went to the barn, secured an old musket, and placing the barrel close to his wife's head blew the top of her head off.

Three of the children escaped to a neighbor's house, leaving an luant of fourteen months in bed. After killing his wife, Powers reloaded the musket, went into a potato patch 300 yards away, and shot himself. Upon seeing ber father leave the house the eldest child, a girl of 15, reentered the house and carried off the baby. After shooting himself the maniac walked back to the house and fell beside his wife's body.

#### PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State

Patrick Kane, of Chester, has been subfrom the effects of an electric shock received The Report of United States mitted to the University Hospital suffering three years ago. Kane is a conductor in the employ of the Chester Traction Company and received an electric bolt from the controller; over which he had thrown one leg The shock was painful at the time, but he continued on duty during the past three years, until recently he discovered that the calf of his leg was shrinking and he went to the University for treatment. The surgeons

there regard the case as a serious one. Jacob Rine, of Lewisburg, recently killed four hogs, the aggregate weight of which was 20651/2 pounds.

Influenza has broken out in epidemic form n Pittsburg and Allegheny. In the latter city the physicians report many cases of La Grippe.

The druggists of Union county met in Lew. isburg and organized an association with the following officers: President, H. W. Hoffman; secretary, Thomas D. Baker; treasurer, C. J. Theodore Swartzman, of Hazleton, a mem-

ber of the Mannerchor Singing Society, slipped on the stairs when leaving the halls and, falling to the bottom, broke his leg. He was taken to the hospital.

#### CABLE SPARKS.

Governor Fraser, of New Brunswick, died in Genos. Italy. Bishop Fitzgerald, of the Catholic Diocese

of Ross, Ireland, is dead. The Argentine corn crop will be 20 per

cent. below last year's crop. The Paris Figaro warns the United States that war with Spain means war with

It was announced at Aldershot, England, that the Duke of Connaught is seriously in-The Catholics of Quebec are dissatisfied

with the terms of settlement of the Manitoba school question. Lady Scott's trial on a charge of libel,

brought by her son-in-law, Earl Russel, was begun in London. A dispatch from Calais, France, says p'ans

are under way to establish a line of steamships between New Orleans and Calais. Mr. Wu-Ting-Fang has been appointed Chinese minister at Washington to succeed Mr. Yang-Yu, who has been transferred to

St. Petersburg. M. Hanotaux, French minister of foreign affairs, announced at a meeting of the French cabinet that the execution of reforms in Turkey had begun.

The Prince and Princess of Wales visited Blenheim Castle as the guests of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough. The Duchess was formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbuilt.

Radical delegates in the French Chamber of Deputies demanded that the government take steps to secularize all girls' schools within two years. Premier Meline declared the proposition impracticable.

Ambassador Bayard and Mrs. Bayard mand." The American Society gave an elaborate Thanksgiving dinner in London. Mr. Bayard sent a message of congratulation over the peaceful relations of the Englishspeaking peoples of the world. The mes-

sage was cheered. General Weyler, in an interview at Havans said that he was satisfied with the results of his campaign in Cuba so far. The Cuban leaders say the General's failure to bring on fight with Maceo is equivalent to a Spanish defeat. It is said in Havana that General Weyler will return to the Province of Pinar del Rio to resume the campaign.

#### DEATH IN THE BLIZZARD.

The Lives Lost Will Not Be Known Until the Snow Is Cleared Away.

Human beings have been frozen to death, cattle have been smothered in snow drifts, trains are delayed, wires are down and the November storm record is broken by the blizzard that has been holding the North west locked in its chilly grasp.

How many human lives have been sacrificed cannot be told until the snow drifts clear away, months hence. Men are missing everywhere in the heart of the storm.

From the cattle country in the western part of North Dakota come reports of intense suffering by live stock on the ranges, but no definite information can be secured, as the wires are down. The financial loss will be extremely heavy.

Although the weather moderated, it is still intensely cold, and snow is falling in many places in Minnesota and the Dakotas

#### DARING DAY-TIME ROBBERY.

The Cashier of a St. Louis Brewery Is Held Up in the Presence of a Number of Persons.

Three highwaymen, with drawn pistols, eptered the office of the Home Brewing Company at St. Louis, at three o'clock in the af, ternoon, held up the cashier, Robert Haverkamp, forced him to hand over \$400, then went behind the counter, looted the money drawers and secured probably \$500 additional. The robbery was the most daring that has occurred in St. Louis for years. When it occurred there were present in the office the cashier, balf a dozen clerks and eeveral customers

The highwaymen escaped and took a North roadway car. A half dozen police officers urried to the brewery office, but when they arrived there no trace of the offenders could be found.

#### TEXAS COURT HOUSE DESTROYED Records and Contents of the Vaults Thought to Be

The courthouse and all furniture burned Sunday morning at Eastland, Tex. The records and contents of the vaults are thought to be safe. The law library and other property of many attorneys who had offices in the courthouse were destroyed.

The Masons, Knights of Pythias, and Odd Fellows occupied rooms in the building and lost their entire paraphernalia, furniture records, &c. Cost of building, \$65,000; in surance, \$40,000.

No individual or lodge insurance. The fire is supposed to have originated from a

# UNCLE SAM'S BANK.

# Treasurer Morgan.

## RECEIPTS FROM THE LOANS

During the Past Fiscal Year the Recelpts Were \$326,976,200, While Expenditures Amounted to \$252,179,446.

The annual report of Daniel N. Morgan. treasurer of the United States, shows the net ordinary revenues of the Government during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895, to have been \$326,976,200, and the expenditures \$352,179,446. leaving a deficiency for the year of \$25,205,246, or \$17,601,977 less than during the preceding fiscal year.

The report shows that during the last fiscal year there was an increase of \$7,863,134 in the receipts from customs, an increase of \$3,341,193 from internal revenue sources, an increase of \$2,479,622 from miscellaneous sources, and a loss of \$97,823 from the sale of public lands, making the net increase in the receipts \$13,586,125. The decrease in the expenditures amounted to \$4,014,852.

The reports show the total receipts from the first \$50,000,000 loan of 1895 to have been \$56,650,917; the second loan of \$50,000,000 of 1804, \$58,719,710; the loan of \$62,315,400 for 1895, \$65,428,056 and the \$1,000,0300 loan of 1896, \$111,355,612. From the first loan there was realized \$52,850,264 in gold coin, and \$5,810,420 in gold certificates; from the second loan, \$53,651,188 in gold coin and \$5,068,410 in gold certificates; from the third loan, \$65,428,051 in gold coin, and from the fourth loan, \$107,327,455 in gold coin and \$2,026,810 in gold certificates.

Referring to the condition of the treasury during the last year the treasurer says:

"The gold reserve has been the cause of much concern and has been maintained only at a cost of a fresh issue of bonds, and by the voluntary contribution of banks and financial institutions. With the exception of a brief period in the autumn of 1895 and another in the spring of 1896, the ruling rates of foreign exchange were such throughout the year as to permit, if not to require, the export of gold.

"In ordinary times and under ordinary circumstances there is a natural flow of gold toward the treasury, which often is limited only by the capacity of the treasury to carry

the specie. "Fortunate indeed has it been for the treasury that even during the most critical periods through which the country has recently passed these currents of inflow have not been altogether checked, and that where their bodies has been materially dimin shed the loss has partly been made good by the assistance of financial institutions. In the afteen months ended with September Inst the demption of United States notes and treasgry notes amounted to the immense sum of \$192,972,203, while the net gain of gold from

all sources attained a total of \$98,138,092." The public debt outstanding June 30, 1896. is shown to have been \$1,769,840,323, and on

June 30, 1895, \$1,676,120,883. According to the revised estimates of the department, the composition and distribuion of the monetary stock on June 30 1896

is as follows:		
	In treas'y	In cir- cutation
Gold coin Gold Bullion Silver dollars Fractional silver coin Silver bullion	\$ 112,5 0,874 52,102 936 378,678,197 15,7-7,056 120,933,958	\$154,905,064 52,116,904 60,204,451 1,932,565
Total metallic	\$ 696,067,051	\$508,258,984
United States notes Treasury notes of 1890 National bank notes Gold certif cates Silver certificates Currency certificates	\$132,481,138 34,638,092 10,892 425 600,070 11 892 818 320,000	\$224,249,668 96,045,247 235,168,122 42,198,119 830,657,191 31,880,000
Total paper	\$180,108,589	\$939,208,575 1,507,467,531

The total stock therefore, is \$2,343,338,571, scompared; with \$2,399,704,688 on June 30, 1895. Since the close of the fiscal year this loss has been fully recovered, chiefly by the importation of gold.

The net proceeds of the national bank notes redeemed during the year was \$107,-891,026, the largert amount for any like perfod in ten years, and, with the exception of three years, the largest since 1879. The expense to the banks of redemption will be tary. She says the society is "formed \$1 12% per \$1,000.

## PRESIDENT DIAZ.

He Begins His Fourth Consecutive Term and Wi Adhere to the Silver Standard.

President of the republic of Mexico for the ourth consecutive term, making five terms witnessed by a brilliant assembly of foreign diplomats and distinguished people. He is in robust health. The President's pro- ber of the members of the national sogramme for the ensuing four years follows substantially his policy during this term, blem consist of a garland, composed of with special emphasis to that giving popular education. He will, if he lives, show at the bolizing the motto 'E pluribus umum' end of his term, which concludes the century, several railways crossing Mexico from sea to sea, gigantic port works and hundreds of new factories.

The government will stick to the stiver standard as being in the opinion of the administration the one best adapted to this country, and as affording it at the present rate of exchange an immense protection to home industries, while at the same time securing for its export gold premium, which operates as a bounty to tropical planters. It is believed that General Diaz may go around the world during the coming year, as be called upon to vote.

the affairs of Mexico are in a prosperous ritius have decided to make representations on the Fourth of July." to the British government concerning sugar

bounties paid by foreign countries, with a

General Weyler has ordered the farmers in the Provinces of Pinar del Rio, Lavana and Matanzas to carry the new crop of corn to UNCLE SAM'S FLOWER.

Attempts Made to Ceta National Vote on the Subject.

The following history of the movement to furnish the United States with a national flower is clipped from The Buffalo Express, and is of timely interest, following as it does upon the recent meeting of the national flower delegates in the south:

What shall be the national flower of the United States? Most of the States have selected their emplems; but for the country at large there has yet been no decision beyond the reach of appeal.

There is a national society of women at work on this very question just now. Mrs. Norah Gridley is the national secretary, and she tells something about the history of the aglication of the subject and what the society proposes. Some years ago some women undertook to create a sentiment for the pansy, she says, but the fancy soon died out. The pansy is an importation, low in stature, and of no historical significance, and it was not enthusiastically received. Later on Miss Margaret Harvey undertook to immortalize the arbutus, a fragrant, modest, clinging plant, and it did receive considerable sympathy. But the arbutus makes its home only in the Eastern and Middle States, and, therefore, does not represent the entire country; it iss too dainty and modest a flower, too, and not sufficietly effective either in color

Some years afterward the golden rod came to the front. After an intimate acquaintance, however, the golden rod agitation resolved itself into a cry for deliverance from hay fever, influenza, and epizooty.

At last a powerful and mighty candidate grose, the sunflower, "the people's choice." It was sturdy of growth, effective and startling in decoration; always turned its face to the sun, and yield large and rich commercial product. If all the domestic animals should become extinct, said the Kansas people, still the sunflower would produce a substance which would illuminate the world, lubricate machinery, fry every doughnut and grease the wheels of time. Sunflower clubs sprang up all over the land; sofa pillows, tidies and bedspreads were embellished with this aspiring flower. Then the fickle

copie took up something else. The daisy ventured a campaign, but its claims were so slight and insignifcant that its praises were soon hushed.

Then came into the field another canlidate, the columbine, whose qualifications were enthusiastically set forth. In the first place its name is suggestive of Columbia, the goddess of liberty. then it has but three colors, red, white and blue. Its five horns of plenty represent the prosperity of the nation. The horn turned upside down is a perfect liberty cap.

But about this time there seems to

have been a lull in the national flower movement. It was only lying dormant, however, and showed new life during the World's Columbian Exposition. Among all the manifold women's enterprises of 1802, there was none more interesting than that of the national floral emblem section. Under the auspices of the Board of Women Managers it was hoped to make this a powerful organization. It was put into the hands of a manager from Kentucky. Booths were crected, stalis opened, and the desired emblem was fairly launched-the Zea Mays, or Indian corn. All objections had been overruled. The new national flower was graceful, decorative, and represented great commercial wealth. However, though this brilliant campaign in behalf of the corn flower seemed worthy a Napoleon, the interest in corn began to diminish. The more assertive women began to discover that coercion or "gag law" had been the order of the day. Finally the effort to suppress a fair canvass gave rise to a well-defined and independent movement which resulted in the formation of The National Floral Emblem Society

of America." It is this society that hopes to settle the question now once for all, and of which Mrs. Gridley, who is responsible for the foregoing statements, is secrefor the purpose of giving every man, woman and child in this country a chance to vote for the national flower. It has appointed a chairman for mearly every State in the union, who is working in complete harmony with the main General Diaz took the oath of office as movement. Several of these chairmen have planned a State campaign and carried it to successful issue, and also in the chief magistracy. The ceremony was have secured through the legislature

State legalization. "It is the desire and hope of a numciety to make the national floral emthe different State flowers, thus sym-(many in one). Notwithstanding this desire, the organization has been formed with one object in view, which is that all States and Territories may be reached, and we, as a nation, may be so informed that we may deliberate upon the matter, and the will of the

"Floral State festivals are being conducted, a, play has been written for schools floral games are instituted. and when the national election is called the entire schools of the country will

"The society is now in a flourishing condition, and hopes to be able to bring to a focus, next summer, the na-The sugar planters of the Island of Man- tional campaign, with the election day

#### Use Tea Cakes for Money.

view to bringing about some counter action. In many parts of Mongolia ond Siberia the only kind of money current is tea cakes, consisting of tea powdered and pressed into blocks so hard that it takes a hammer to break them.