

UGLY HANDS.

The roughened hands that never shirked, The plain brown hands that planned and worked, Are folded now in peace and rest Upon the wayworn, weary breast.

NED'S DISCOVERY.

"Don't be discouraged, Ned," she pleaded, in a soft, cooling voice, putting up both hands to touch his sad, pale face. "I dreamed of you last night—dreamed that you were well, happy and successful. I stood at the door of a strange little house, looking out over a wild, pleasant country—oh! for miles and miles I could see nothing but hills and trees; no living creature in sight excepting your busy, patient self, dipping water from a hollow among the rocks, and every time you looked up and saw me standing there you smiled such a brave, bright smile that I knew you were well and happy. And all the while—"

"I am going out West next week, and so called to say good-by," he said, cheerfully. "Going out to find John?" "Yes. And if I like it as well as he does I shall stay."

one can feel his sudden resolve to brave the worst and have done with it as soon as possible. A man seldom cries out when hit in the turmoil of battle. It is the same with a horse. Five troopers out of six, when struck with a bullet, are out of their saddles within a minute. If hit in the breast or shoulder, up go their hands and they get a heavy fall; if in the leg or foot or arm, they fall forward and roll off. Even with a foot cut off by a jagged piece of shell a horse will not drop. It is only when shot through the head or heart that he comes down. He may be fatally wounded, but hobbles out of the fight to right or left, and stands with drooping head until loss of blood brings him down. The horse that loses his rider and is unmounted himself will continue to run with his set of fours until some movement throws him out. Then he goes galloping here and there, neighing with fear and alarm, but he will not leave the field. In his racing about he may get among the dead and wounded, but he will dodge them if possible, and, in any case, leap over them. When he has come upon three or four other riderless steeds, they fall in and keep together, as if for mutual protection, and the "rally" on the bugle may bring the whole of them into ranks in a body.—Buffalo Horse World.

AERIAL WARSHIPS FOR UNCLE SAM.

Appropriation of \$25,000 to Experiment with Flying Machines. The Board of Ordnance and Fortification, Washington, has decided to institute an investigation of the possibilities of flying machines for reconnoitering purposes and as engines of destruction in time of war. At the last meeting of the board \$25,000 of the fund at the disposal of the board was appropriated for the purpose of experimenting. So impressed were the United States authorities with the advantages which might result from the employment of air machines during the operations of the late war that Secretaries Long and Alger last summer selected a committee to report upon the subject. This fact is not generally known. The commission made a favorable report upon the desirability of experimentation. Professor Langley of the Smithsonian Institution, the inventor of the aeroplane appeared before the board and gave his expert opinion in favor of experimentation. He explained the problems of aerostatics involved, the successful flight of his own invention, and the progress made in Germany and France, where he went last summer to investigate and study the inventions of others working along similar lines. Professor Langley is extremely conservative, but he is confident of the ultimate success of a practical flying machine.

Mr. Gandall's Remarkable Self-Control.

Frank G. Gandall has lived in Minneapolis some time, but not until about two months ago did he discover his ability to perform unusual things. It is a well-known principle of physiology that in the light the pupils of the eyes contract and in the dark they dilate. Gandall can oppose nature by dilating his pupils in the light and contracting them in the dark. Or he can perform this phenomenon with one eye and leave the other in a natural state. Another pastime of this man is to put needles through any part of his body. It matters not if it be an artery or vein. The hole caused immediately closes up and not a drop of blood issues. Another feature of which this phenomenal man speaks proudly is his ability to put any part of his body into the cataleptic state. For instance, he can cause his arm to become so rigid that two men cannot bend it. During his state of complete catalepsy he is in a semi-conscious condition. Gandall's pranks with his heart are sufficient to make the ordinary man shudder. While sitting in a chair he can cause his heart to beat alternately slow and fast. Then with a mighty effort he can make the vital organ stop for an instant. This cannot be verified by listening to the heart beat, for the gurgling sound caused drowns the beat. However, by feeling his pulse the phenomenon can be fully appreciated. Gandall is twenty-four years old and is well known in the city. His wonderful freaks of nature are interesting to the medical profession, before a number of whom he has exhibited himself.—St. Paul Globe.

A Postal Joke.

A West Sider recently approached a certain postoffice official. His face was serious; so was his voice. "Say," he said, "I don't think it's right for you to make your letter carriers do double duty." "What do you mean?" exclaimed the official. "Why, we've got a carrier over our way who is at it night and day." "At what?" "Why, he carries mails all day, and then has an extra mile to carry at night." The official looked puzzled. "That's queer," he said; "I'll inquire into it." Then his face brightened up. "Hold on," he cried; "what does that night mail weigh?" "About nine pounds," said the citizen, with a hoarse chuckle. The official grinned. "Guess he'll have to stand it," he said; "it's just a short route, you know."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

One swallow will do away with at least 6,000 flies a day.

THE ORIGIN OF YANKEE.

An Englishman Wrote in 1777 That It Was an Indian Word.

Major W. A. Guthrie of Durham, N. C., in addition to being an able lawyer, an astute politician, and an admirable gentleman otherwise, is fond of literature of the best classes, says the Charlotte Observer. He likes to search through rare books and papers. Some years ago, at the sale of effects, of some aged citizen, he bought two rusty looking volumes for a mere trifle along with other books. On examining the books he found them to be "Travels through the Interior Parts of America, in a series of Lectures by an Officer of the British Army." They are the letters of Lieut. Thomas Aubrey. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Saratoga during the Revolutionary war. From there he was sent a prisoner to Boston, and later was marched with many other prisoners of the British army, who had been captured at various places, to Charlottesville, Va. Mr. Jones, a large planter of Virginia and a member of the Continental Congress, had tendered his plantation and negro quarters to the Congress, for a prison camp. From this plantation Aubrey wrote many of his letters. All the prisoners were paroled. This officer spent his time in riding about the country around Charlottesville. The letters were to a friend of his in England. Later the letters were published in two volumes, and were dedicated to the Earl of Harrington, Viscount Petersham, Colonel of the Twenty-ninth Regiment of Foot. They begin August 8, 1776, and run to October 30, 1781.

The letters are full of interesting, and instructive reading. In Volume II, page 46, written from Cambridge, New England, November 25, 1777, is a history of the word Yankee. Before the Revolutionary war the Virginians called the New Englanders Yankees, and during the civil war everybody north of the Mason and Dixon Line was called Yankee. As to the word, Lieut. Aubrey wrote in 1777: "It may not be amiss here to observe that the etymology of this term is derived from Cherokee word, Eankke, which signifies coward and slave. This epithet of Yankee was bestowed upon the inhabitants of New England by the Virginians for not assisting them in a war with the Cherokees, and they have always been in derision by it. But the name has been more prevalent since the beginning of hostilities; the soldiers at Boston used it as a term of reproach, but after the affair at Bunker Hill the Americans gloried in it. 'Yankee Doodle' is now their psalm, a favorite of favorites, played in their army, esteemed as warlike as the 'Grenadier's March.' It is the loon's spell, the nurse's lullaby. "After our rapid successes we held the Yankees in great contempt, but it was not a little mortifying to hear them play this tune when their army marched down to our surrender."

Such is the history of the etymology of the word "Yankee."

How Hobson Was Pleased.

Now that Lieutenant Richmond Pearson Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, is no longer our guest, it may not be ungracious to relate a little incident that occurred during his stay here. It is a proof of the loyalty of the Scotch for their own, although the principal in this affair is truly American, having a son who was in the volunteer army throughout the war. Lieutenant Hobson was attending a reception given in his honor by a prominent physician of the city, and many of the fair women of the municipality were crowding around him, eager for a handshake or a passing word of conversation. The Scotch lady was standing by his side with friends, and they were carrying on quite a conversation with the Nation's hero. After satisfying herself that she had actually stood in the shadow of a famous man and had talked with him, one of them, with an attempt to be superfluously complimentary, said to her friend, "My Mrs. H., don't you wish you had a son like that?" "I don't know about that," quickly replied the one appealed to. "I have three sons, and I think every one of them is every bit as good as our honored and brave Lieutenant here." All those within hearing were astounded at the temerity of the Americanized Scotch mother, but Hobson, with characteristic gentleness, bowed and remarked, "That's right, Mrs. H.; stand up for your own bairns. I was glad to hear you say that." Before parting he presented a rose as a token of his appreciation of the mother who was loyal to her sons.

Annual Fire Waste in United States.

Few people outside of the underwriters appreciate the extent of the business and the magnitude of the losses of the fire insurance companies. There were burned in the United States in 1897 33,023 dwellings, 913 saloons and barrooms and 735 churches, besides 31,068 other buildings—the total destruction being 65,770 buildings, or an average of over 172 buildings for each day in the year. It will also be seen from the above that while nearly three barrooms are burned every day in the year, two churches are also destroyed every day in the year. The net premiums collected by fire insurance companies amount to the enormous sum of about \$135,000,000 per annum, but losses during the past years have been so heavy that after paying expenses and losses the companies have made little over 2 per cent as a profit on the entire business. It is said that no other business of like magnitude shows such a low ratio of profit.

THE NEWS.

Representatives of broom manufacturers of half a dozen States met at Urbana, Ohio, to consider matters affecting that industry. Among other things, it was agreed to advance the price of brooms twenty cents per dozen because of the advance in the price of broomcorn and other materials, and to issue a call for a national meeting of broom manufacturers at the Palmer House, Chicago, on December 20, at which time a national organization will be formed.

The jury in the case of Mrs. Cody, who was charged with attempting to blackmail the heirs of Jay Gould, failed to agree and were discharged at Albany, N. Y. The National Farmers' Congress, in session at Fort Worth, Texas, adopted resolutions favoring the construction of the Nicaragua canal under government control.

In a speech at a Chicago banquet, Ferdinand W. Peck, commissioner-general to the Paris Exposition, said that commerce should keep pace with geographical expansion.

Governor Shaw, of Iowa, in a speech before the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, said the United States is enjoying a wonderful prosperity.

The National Farmers' Congress commenced a four-day session at Fort Worth, Texas. The American Flag Day Association adopted a bill to be presented in Congress providing a penalty for using the United States flag for advertising purposes.

After an orderly trial, lasting several hours, by the committee of citizens of Benton, La., it was decided that two negroes, Moses and Richardson, who were under arrest here, were guilty of the murder of Larry Vance, and they were at once taken to the place of execution, half a mile north of town, where they were hanged by citizens. The crowd was very orderly.

Antonio Terry, the Cuban millionaire and husband of Sibly Sanderson, the California prima donna, is, according to private letters received in New York, dying of liver complaint at Nice, France.

MAY SELL THE PHILIPPINES.

Japan, It is Stated, Has Offered to Give \$200,000,000 For the Islands. A Washington dispatch to the New York Herald says:

In a conversation between President McKinley and a United States Senator it is said on the authority of the Senator, that the President signified his approval of the policy of selling the Philippines. Moreover, it was developed during the conversation that at the proper time a measure to that effect would be introduced in the Senate.

The Senator stated that Japan had already offered \$200,000,000 for the islands, and, although the authority for this statement was not forthcoming, the Senator said it was semi-official. He favored, if such a thing was necessary for the preservation of the "balance of power," selling portions of the islands to Great Britain, France, Germany and Spain, and leaving to these nations the problem of properly governing the people of the archipelago.

Such a measure, it was stated, would not, probably, be introduced during this session of Congress, but would be maturely considered pending the military regime, which would continue until the meeting of the Fifty-sixth Congress. It was urged that the United States would demonstrate the inconsistency of this country in insisting upon the Monroe doctrine. It was believed by the Senator that the proposition would command strong support in the country. The United States should retain as a naval station the island of Luzon.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Tennessee is to have limless cotton. Michigan loggers welcomed the snow. The Philippines boast 50 varieties of wood, Belgium has 183,000 liquor establishments.

London, Ont., garment workers organized. Greater New York has 233 idle union printers.

Newburg, Ind., miners struck for 35 cents a ton. Many Sonora (Mex.) schools are closed, owing to lack of teachers.

Utah farmers will form a State union to obtain better prices for products. Albany mailsters have been conceded \$11 a week, and only unionists are to be employed.

Raskin, Tenn., a co-operative town, is to have a cash and door factory added to its industries.

Cleveland, Ohio, liquor dealers will fight the ordinance that compels the closing of saloons at midnight.

The New York Legislature will be asked to pass a law compelling brewers to manufacture a pure grade of beer.

Short Brothers, shipbuilders of Pallion, England, declare that their employees under the eight-hour system do more and better work than when the day was longer.

St. Louis brewers boycotted a firm five years, and last week its employees were conceded union wages and the eight-hour day.

The Philippines derive their greatest wealth from the growth and export of sugar. The cane grows on practically every island in the great archipelago.

The most costly leather in the world is known to the trade as piano leather. The secret of tanning this leather is known only to a family of tanners in Germany, though the skins from which it is tanned come almost entirely from America.

Bolton Hall, second son of the Rev. Dr. John Hall, whose enthusiastic advocacy of Henry George's theories and support of labor unions are said to have been the reason prompting his father to discriminate against him in his will, is a bankrupt. Mr. Hall is a lawyer.

Terre Haute miners struck for an advance of 10 cents per ton. The demand for Indiana coal is better than it has been for a number of years. One of the noticeable facts about the increased demand is that inquiries are coming from the natural gas field, which has not been buying coal for some years.

The monthly returns that have so far been issued by the engineering trade unions of Great Britain show a continued reduction in the number of unemployed members. The Steam Engineers' Union has now very little over 5 per cent. of its total membership on donation, while in the Manchester district practically a "clear book" is reported. In the United Machine Workers' Association there are now only 3 per cent. on donation, and it is interesting to note that three-fourths of the total number of unemployed are members of the Oldham and Bolton branches. Throughout Lancashire this society has about 5 per cent. on donation, while in the Manchester district there are only 1.3 per cent. on the benefit, as compared with 2 per cent. last month. The returns as to the state of trade continue of a most favorable character, activity being reported from practically all the leading centers.

TREATY IS DONE.

Paris Peace Commissioners Conclude Their Work.

READY TO BE SIGNED.

Points Covered by the Agreement Include Little Besides Those Mentioned in the Protocol—Spaniards in a Resentful Frame of Mind About Allusions to the Maine.

Paris, (By Cable).—The United States and Spanish peace commissioners concluded their work Thursday and finally settled the terms of the treaty of peace.

They will meet once more in formal session, when the Spanish commissioners sorrowfully, and the Americans with feelings of relief, will write their signatures upon the document which embodies the result of the war, and the preparation of which has consumed eleven weeks. In the meantime the treaty will be engrossed under the supervision of Mr. Moore and Senor Ojeda, the secretaries of the respective commissions.

The essential features of the treaty are embodied in eight articles, as follows:

- First—The customary preface of treaties in the nature of an expression of amity and of hope for perpetual peace. Second—The relinquishment by Spain of her sovereignty over Cuba. Third—The withdrawal of the Spanish troops from Cuba. Fourth—The relinquishment by Spain of her sovereignty over Porto Rico. Fifth—Spain's cession of the Philippines. Sixth—The withdrawal of the Spanish troops in the Philippines. Seventh—Payment by the United States of \$20,000,000 for the Philippines. Eighth—The provision for the "open-door" commercial policy in the Philippines.

Itos and Ojeda Frostrated. The Spaniards are exceedingly bitter over the result, though observing the forms of friendliness and courtesy to the end. Senor Montero Rios, whose strong and persistent struggle to save for his country every possible asset from the wreck of her colonial empire, has commanded the respect and admiration of his opponents, went from the council chamber to his bed in a state of complete collapse as the result of the long strain and his chagrin over the small fruits of his efforts. Senor Ojeda has been prostrated.

The Spaniards charge equal blame upon the European powers and the United States for their downfall. One of the Spanish commissioners said:

"The European nations have made a great mistake in deserting Spain and leaving her to be despoiled by the brute force of a senseless giant. They all know that in the Philippines America has taken more than she can digest. She will ultimately sell the islands to England or Germany, and when the transfer is attempted it will precipitate general European strife."

"We have refused to sell any island in the Caroline. We never thought of considering an offer, nor have we consented to negotiate upon any questions except those directly involved in the protocol signed at Washington."

Americans Were Nervous. The American commissioners entered into session in a nervous frame of mind. They had reason to believe that a possibility existed, even at that late hour, that there might be a rupture.

This feeling was based on the temper which the Spaniards had displayed lately. The commissioners of Spain had not concealed the fact that, having failed to gain all the important points, they were inclined to be indifferent as to whether or not the conference result in the signing of a treaty by which Spain loses all her colonies. A miscarriage of the negotiations would leave their political prestige at home no worse, if not better, than any if they signed the treaty.

Bad Feeling About the Maine. The Americans were anxious not to give the Spaniards any pretext to break off the negotiations, or take offense, so far as the exercise of patience and diplomacy could steer clear of protests.

The Madrid papers had been disposed to revive the question of the Maine and excite public opinion against the United States on account of the reference made to this subject in President McKinley's message to Congress. It was reported that Senor Montero Rios, president of the Spanish commission, made an impassioned denunciation of President McKinley at the last joint meeting of the commissions. But this was incorrect. Senor Rios did refer to the Maine, but in only one sentence, in which he expressed regret that the Spaniards thought, unjustly of them.

The Spaniards had proposed, at the conference, to have the responsibility for the Maine explosion reported upon by a joint commission of the European powers. The American commissioners refused to accede to this and permitted Senor Rios' reference to the President's message to pass unchallenged.

Several points upon which the commissioners were unable to agree were left open for diplomatic negotiations. The Spaniards refused to admit that they had failed to respect the former treaties guaranteeing religious freedom in the Caroline Islands, or that there was necessarily no new guarantees in that line.

Reaching the End. The conclusion of the work was marked by politeness and outward evidences of good feeling. There was great relief that the task was accomplished.

When all the propositions had been discussed Judge Day, president of the American commission, said:

"There seems to be nothing more to do but to engross and sign the treaty."

President Rios, of the Spanish commission, acquiesced in this, and the Americans bowed themselves out before the Spaniards, according to their custom.

Possible Trouble With France. Diplomatic circles in Paris predict, as one of the results of the treaty, a diplomatic contest between France and the United States, which may make an important chapter in history.

The French government is reported to have resolved to take up the case of the French holders of Cuban bonds. It is believed that France will declare that the probable repudiation of the bonds is a result of the treaty which the victorious nation imposed upon Spain. She will argue that, through the treaty, responsibility has been shifted upon America, and therefore the French government will seek to exact some pledge for the payment or guarantee of the bonds.

CABLE SPARKS.

Many persons in Paris believe that an army plot to seize the supreme power of France has been formed.