

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED.

Thursday, Feb. 24. Richard Allen, a robber, and Tom Holmes, murderer, both negroes, were lynched by a mob at Mayfield, Ky.

British ship Asia was wrecked on Ground Shoal, near Nantucket, Mass. Eighteen were lost and three rescued.

Henry Williams, a negro, shot and killed Ethel Gray, a white girl, at Oakland, Cal., and then committed suicide.

Ex-Mayor W. J. Piero, of Massillon, O., is under arrest for alleged complicity in the robbery of the Massillon post-office.

An avalanche at South Quebec, Canada, engulfed two houses under a cliff. Lewis Angers and two children and Mrs. King were killed.

Friday, Feb. 25. The Spanish cruiser Vizcaya left New York harbor for Havana direct.

Experiments will be made in rural free mail delivery in Burlington county, N. J., and Bucks county, Pa.

Mrs. Faniel Manning was elected president of the Daughters of the American Revolution by the Washington convention.

Dr. Gatling, who is superintending the construction of a big gun at Cleveland, thinks the coast defenses are not what they should be.

The interior department has decided that it must be shown that a pensioner was addicted to drink at the time the injuries were sustained before his pension can be annulled.

Saturday, Feb. 26. The Kentucky house has passed the sweeping anti-cigarette bill.

Floods and avalanches have partly destroyed the mining town of Monte Cristo, Wash.

In the fight between Tommy Ryan and George Green at San Francisco last night, Ryan won in 18 rounds.

Acting President Cooper, of Hawaii, advises caution at home, lest annexation negotiations meet with failure.

The government's receipts from sale of public lands during the past ten years were upwards of \$53,000,000, and the expenses nearly \$7,000,000.

Chairman Walker, of the house committee on banking and currency, appears to be antagonistic to the bill prepared by the Indianapolis monetary convention Monday, Feb. 28.

During a fire at Kalamazoo, Mich., chemicals in a laboratory exploded, killing six firemen and four others.

G. H. Lawrence, of Leominster, Mass., is dead, the third victim of a boiler explosion on an ice harvesting plant.

The 50th anniversary of California's statehood, in 1850, will be celebrated by another midwinter fair at San Francisco.

Six sailors and the daughter of Captain Wilhelmensen, of the Norwegian bark Herman, died of yellow fever at Para, Brazil.

The Cedar Rapids (Ia.) postmaster spent an anxious eight hours keeping watch on \$1,000,000 in gold, being transferred from Japan to New York.

The French line passenger steamer La Champagne, which is several days overdue, was towed into the harbor of Halifax, N. S., having been disabled at sea.

Tuesday, March 1. Copper has been found in large quantities at Lethbridge, Lehigh county, Pa.

It is stated authoritatively that no river and harbor bill will be reported at this session of congress.

General W. B. Tallaferro, who was commander of the Virginia troops during John Brown's raid, is dead.

William Warren jumped into a shallow Turkish bath at New York and was killed by striking against his head.

Should the next California legislature be Democratic, Governor Budd will be a candidate of United States senator.

Cyrus E. Breder, the defaulting cashier of the Bethlehem (Pa.) bank, was sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary.

Wednesday, March 2. The bodies of two men were found frozen on the Skagway trail on Feb. 19.

The Turkish press censors suppressed the news of the attempted assassination of King George of Greece.

The bill authorizing the enlistment of two additional regiments of artillery will not come up in the national house until Friday.

Professor Hansen has been making interesting agricultural studies in Russia and vicinity in the interest of this government.

Sixteen men of the French bark President Felix Faure were washed overboard during a gale off the Australian coast.

William Dodson, of Chicago, killed himself in a sensational manner by jumping from a third story window to a crowded sidewalk.

A terrific hurricane has devastated New Caledonia, doing great damage to shipping. A French gunboat was sunk off the Loyalty Islands.

Adam Weaver, who killed a deputy constable and wounded a constable at Bursonville, Pa., spent Sunday night as a lodger in the Portland, Pa., lockup.

There will be no relief expedition sent to the Klondike. The war department announces that the project has been abandoned for the reason that no necessity now exists for such relief.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS As Reflected by Dealings in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Philadelphia, March 1.—Flour firm: winter superfine, \$3.25; do. extra, \$3.20; do. Pennsylvania roller clear, \$3.00; do. steady; No. 2 red March, \$1.00; No. 2 Pennsylvania and No. 2 Delaware red, \$1.00; No. 1 corn firm: No. 2 mixed, March, \$0.35; No. 1 steady; No. 2 white, \$0.35; No. 1 choice timothy, \$1.10 for large bales. Best quiet; beef hams, \$23.25; Pork steady; mess, \$10.25; lard steady; western steamed, \$5.45; Butter firm: New York creamery, 19917c; fancy prints jobbing at 22835c. Cheese quiet: large white and colored, September, \$9.00; Eggs firm: New York and Pennsylvania, 14 1/2c.

Baltimore, March 1.—Wheat steady: spot and month, \$1.00; do. 100; do. southern white with sample, 97@101 1/2. Corn firm: spot and month, \$0.35; do. southern white and yellow corn, \$0.35; do. steady; No. white, \$0.35; No. 2 steady; No. 2 nearby, \$0.35. Hay steady: choice timothy, \$12.50@13.

New York Live Stock Market. New York, March 1.—Beef firm: steers, \$4.50@5.25. Calves almost nominal: poor to good veals, \$4.00@5.00. Sheep and lambs very firm on both supplies: good sheep, \$4.50; lambs, \$5.00. Hogs firm for good medium duns, \$4.00; good medium, \$4.25@4.50.

LONDON FIREMEN.

THE LATEST BIG FIRE SHOWED THEIR SYSTEM WEAK.

The English Public Astounded by the Display of Inefficiency and a Loud Cry for Reform Goes Up in the Newspapers—Twenty Minutes to Get Water.

Londoners had an eye-opener recently when the destruction of \$20,000,000 worth of property by fire in the heart of the business district showed that the boasted superiority of their fire department has existed only in their imaginations and British conceit.

The chief of the New York Fire Department could have told them that long ago if they had been in a mood to receive the information. This they are admitting to themselves, though they will not heap treason on humiliation by admitting it to a foreigner.

Nothing in London strikes visiting Americans as being more quaint than the London fire engine. Compared with the great engines of New York they seem like toys.

"But our engines do the business required of them far better than yours. They will throw a stream as high as any of the buildings, and that is all that is required. And we have none of those flimsy sky-scraping fire-traps as you have in New York," the Londoners said.

The American could not resist retorting: "It's a good thing that you haven't. Your little engines would be about as much use in quelling a fire on the seventh story as a garden hose."

The alarm system is far inferior to that of the leading American cities; so the arrangements at the engine house for a quick call. The men are not nearly as large and strong or as well paid as the American firemen. In England the army gets so many of the men of spirit who are inclined to enter government service that the fire department has to put up with what is left over. The uniforms are not so practical as those in New York, though more

so than some of those on the Continent, which are more fitted to a dragoon on parade than to a man who is to swing an axe or handle a hose.

Speed is certainly the first requirement of any fire department. The department which can send engines to a fire the quickest after it originates is the best department. There was no hose playing on the recent great fire for twenty minutes after it started.

Owing to the poor fire patrol service it took some of the engines an hour to make their way through the crowds and the piles of merchandise that blocked the streets. Without a question the fire would have been confined within very small limits had it been in New York.

Some of the newspapers call urgently for reform. They are handling the new fire chief without gloves. He was a naval man who had never had any experience in fighting fires, which will be news to Americans, who supposed from the comments of English papers on New York municipal affairs that the merit system had full sway in London government. There was little adverse comment when he was appointed, however, and despite the supposed inferiority of municipal administration in America it is not likely that New York would have submitted with such good grace to the appointment of a retired naval officer who needed money as a practical chief of the New York Fire Department.

The conviction is general that the London Fire Brigade is entirely too small to deal with a great emergency, though the energy and resources of Chief Wells and the courage of the men are fully recognized.

Russia in Abyssinia. It appears as if Russia was going to make another score at the expense of Great Britain. Colonel Leontieff has prevailed on the Negus to send a number of high-born Abyssinian youths to Russia for their education.

Out of the twelve so chosen, four are to learn the Russian language and then attend a technical high school. The other eight are to be trained to become military instructors in their own country. These twelve youths will in time no doubt form a pro-Russian party in Abyssinia. It is a clever move and thoroughly Russian.

Greatest Drinkers of Alcohol. A learned professor at Geneva, Switzerland, states that France drinks more alcohol annually than any other nation in Europe. His calculation is based on the percentage of alcoholic liquors consumed. According to this standard, each person in France drinks thirteen quarts of alcohol in many more quarts of wines, beers, etc., in the course of a year.

A HOME-MADE BOOKCASE.

How an Ingenious Girl Can Manufacture Useful Articles.

Every young woman has, or ought to have, her own little collection of "pet" books, which she likes to keep in her own particular room, and not in the family bookcase or library.

Yet it is possible that it may not be easy for her to buy a real bookcase for her exclusive use, and, as the small bookshelves hold only a part of her little library, she is compelled to forego much of the pleasure that might be and should be hers. Girls so situated may like to know how a young woman converted an old wooden bureau into a really ornamental and thoroughly useful receptacle for favorite books.

"It was a plain, painted affair," she said in telling of her experience to a reporter, belonging to the bedroom suit in the servants' room and, had been discarded as too shabby for further use.

"Ingenuity is the child of Necessity, and when I saw the drawers of the old bureau piled on the floor, preparatory to being ignominiously removed to the woodshed, a brilliant idea struck me. I followed those drawers into retirement, armed with a small saw, hammer and package of short, smooth nails called 'brads.' In a short time I had made a bookcase in a way that the cut will readily disclose.

"The converting of the merely utilitarian into the ornamental was the next step. I bought for twenty cents a box of oak-colored enamel paint and a small piece of putty. Filling the holes where the knobs had been with putty, I covered the entire surface with the paint. I then fastened small brass brackets on the front of the upright drawers, and on the ends of the top shelf, six in all. These held slender brass rods, from which were hung curtains of pretty 'art muslin' in a flowery design on blue ground, that harmonized with the wall paper.

"I also made a cover for the top shelf of the muslin, sewing a narrow ruffle around the front and ends to cover the exposed edge of the shelf, and my bookcase was complete.

"The entire cost was about a dollar in money and not more than a dozen hours of time, scattered over two or three days.

"My girl friends were so charmed with the result that one soon after applied the idea to a shallow packing-case, with equal success."

Co-eds Happy. There is joy among the co-eds at the University of Chicago. For the future curfew will not ring for the girls earlier than 11 o'clock at night.

Hitherto candles have been snuffed in the girls' quadrangles at 10. The co-eds who have social tastes and have been receiving callers from Snell Hall in the evenings have been compelled to show the young men the door at the early hour of 10. The girls have rebelled against this restriction time and again, but to no purpose. The powers that controlled the destinies of Beecher, Kelly and Foster Halls have been inexorable. Not even the dignity of the young professors from the Quadrangle Club across the way has been taken into account. All were treated alike. For five long years the girls have contended against odds. Recently their triumph came. The girls were told by the respective heads of the houses that callers would be allowed in the halls until 11 o'clock.

Candles for Bedrooms. No one who has not used candles for the bedroom can appreciate their value. The light is soft and there is no unpleasant, unhealthy odor, as there may be from gas or kerosene, nor the stinging whiteness of the electric light. Lamps are pretty for the bedroom, but it is almost impossible to turn them out without leaving some odor in the room. But candles are for retiring only, when they furnish sufficient light. No room can be too light where a woman is dressing. She should be able to see every detail of her dress from every point of view from which it will be seen by many eyes in a drawing room or ballroom. If there were more mirrors in the world, and they were better distributed, there would be more well-dressed women. For other purposes the candle is infinitely restful to the eye.

Whispered Possibilities. The very, very latest thing is to have a purse made of the same material as the street dress. And, not only that, but the purse must be mounted with a gold clasp, and have the initials of the owner in gold letters upon it. Another possibility which it is whispered may descend upon us is to have walking shoes made in dyed leather to match the walking costume. This is a pretty fancy, at all events, and has probably come about from the tremendous and universal success of the tan shoe, which is so much softer and prettier than black, and is worn in winter as well as for outing.

Bonnets for Old Age Only. Bonnets are not worn by women much under sixty. Large hats, toques, and the boat-shaped variety are the favorite styles, with here and there a poke for the few who can wear it. Feathers are put on to slant back from the face and fall a little over the hair. Mirror velvet has the preference for millinery, and glaze silk and satin are both used. Anything glossy is in style.

Women Bailiffs. One large agency in London employs women for bailiffs, putting them in charge where the victim of distraint is a woman or an elderly person who is not likely to make trouble for the custodian.

Tired of Outspread Skirts. Paris is tired of the outspread skirt and already there is looming in the distance the clinging, dragging pattern of picturesque and untidy memory.

Bright—What made you tell me you wouldn't climb the Christmas tree? Bobbie Bright—Cause then I didn't think I could do it.

All cold vegetables left over should be saved for future use in soups or salads.

DAIRY MATTERS.

TRYING TO INVENT CHEESE.

There Are Only Four Brands and Another Is Needed.

When Colorado manufactures cheese she manufactures the most palatable and most universal of all foods, says the Times, of Denver. She also manufactures that which costs her comparatively little, and is salable for comparatively much. That is to say, it is not difficult nor is it expensive to grow and feed good milk cows in this State—in almost any part of this State—while between Iowa and California no State has any special capacity for exceeding Colorado, either in the amount of milk that can be turned into whey and cheese or in facilities for resching a big market.

As a matter of fact, there are only four brands of cheese in the world that constitute a regular adjunct to the table of all classes of consumers. These are the Stilton cheese of England, the Edam cheese of Holland, the Schweizerkase of Switzerland and the Herkimer of New York. The Stilton cheese is said to derive its distinguishing qualities from the pasturage of the stock; the Edam gets its qualities from the manner of manufacture; the Swiss from the herbs used in the composition, and the Herkimer from both the pasturage and the herbs.

Four brands of cheese in an entire world, however, is a parsimonious number to have achieved distinction. There is plenty of room for another brand. And Colorado has ample chance to occupy this room. Wisconsin and Iowa are struggling for it, but neither Wisconsin nor Iowa have the Colorado grasses, the Colorado flowers, the Colorado opportunities for aging and flavoring. Therefore, why should not a Colorado cheese, a Pike's Peak cheese, or a Douglas county cheese, a Ute cheese, or some such nomenclature article, gradually work itself into the lists with Stilton and Edam and Schweizerkase and Herkimer?

MARKING THE MILK. It Enables One to See at a Glance Just When to Skim.

Where the milk is set in shallow pans it is wise to mark each day's milk, as "Tuesday morning," "Tuesday night," etc. In this way one can

see at a glance when to skim, and does not have to stop to reckon up the number of pans used each day. It is also often desired to mark a particular cow's milk, in order to observe its quality. A label and method of attachment is shown in the cut. A strip of pasteboard has its end bent over and wire inserted as shown. The fold is glued down, thus holding the wire. Bend the double wire and hang it over the pan's edge—New York Tribune.

Shipping Frozen Milk. Farmers and dairymen in New Jersey may experience a new form of competition from long distances in the sale of milk in nearby cities by a process now in successful use by the milk dealers in Denmark and Sweden. The milk is collected at a central station from farms within a certain radius. It is then Pasteurized and frozen. The blocks of the frozen milk are placed in stout wooden casks holding about double the volume of the blocks, and the extra space is filled with sterilized milk, after which the casks are hermetically sealed. The milk is thus safely transported as far as England, and it is preserved for about twenty days. By this process milk from the middle west can be set down in New York in as good condition as milk fresh from Essex county.

To Make the Butter Sweet. If the cooking butter seems rancid when needed for fancy cakes and other delicate cookery it may be restored by taking it to the dairy and melting it in a water bath with some freshly burnt and coarsely powdered animal charcoal, which has been thoroughly freed from dust by sifting and straining it through a clean flannel. A better and less troublesome method is to thoroughly wash the butter first with good new milk and next with cold spring water. Butyric acid, on the presence of which rancidity depends, is freely soluble in fresh milk. After washing, press the butter with the hands until the water and milk are removed, then lightly squeeze the lump of butter in a towel, put into shape until all liquid is removed and keep in a cool place until used.

The Profit in Dairying. It requires about 150 pounds of butter per year to pay for the labor and feed devoted to a cow. The profit is the amount produced above the proportion necessary to pay the expense. A cow that produces 350 pounds of butter a year will give four times the profit that will be derived from a cow producing 200 pounds of butter per year, as the first 150 pounds must be charged to the cow as expense. It can be seen, therefore, that one cow, giving 350 pounds of butter in a year, is equal, in the profit given by her, to four cows which produce 200 pounds each during the same time. The one cow will take up less room than will four. These facts show where profit from dairying is derived.

Don't Wet the Cow's Teats. One of the relics of barbarism in dairying is wetting the cow's teats in milking. The milker who will do this ought to be put to wheeling manure and feeding pigs, the latter under instructions and oversight, of course.

Beware Of the Knife.

Mr. Lincoln Nelson, of Marshfield, Mo., writes: "For six years I have been a sufferer from a scrofulous affection of the glands of my neck, and all efforts of physicians in Washington, D. C., Springfield, Ill., and St. Louis failed to reduce the enlargement. After six months' constant treatment here, my physician urged me to submit to a removal of the gland. At this critical moment a friend recommended S.S.S., and laying aside a deep-rooted prejudice against all patent medicines, I began its use. Before I had used one bottle the enlargement began to disappear, and now it is entirely gone, though I am not through with my second bottle yet. Had I only used your S.S.S. long ago, I would have escaped years of misery and saved over \$150.

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