## RELIEF FOR RED MEN.

The Women's National Indian Association Holds a Meeting.

TREASURER BENNETT'S REPORT.

Congress Will Be Asked to Admitsan Indian Representative.

NATIONAL OFFICERS ARE ELECTED

Yesterday morning the annual convention of the Women's National Indian Association opened in the First Christian Church, Allegheny, with about 200 ladies present. After the address of welcome the treasurer's report was read. It showed the receipts of last year to be \$17,311 19, and the total expenditures, \$10,530 02.

The feature of the report was the item showing that \$1,088 had Been loaned to Indians during the past year for building cottages and buying farm implements. It was also shown that \$996 55 of this had been repaid. After a general discussion of the report an adjournment was taken till after

At the afternoon session the report of the missionary department was read by Miss Sarah M. Taylor. It was not a statistical report but showed that enthusiasm was strongly manifested in the work and that new missions had been organized in various sections of the West.

Many Valuable Donations. The report of the Box Committee, auxiliary to the missionary department, shows that boxes containing goods to the value of \$3,198 80 had been shipped to Indians.

The report of the Young People's Department was read by Miss Marie E. Ive, of Connecticut. It exhibited the fact that young people in all organizations were torming children's auxiliaries to the Indian Association.

A paper was read by Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, entitled, "Shall We Make a Soldier of the Indian?" She said: "Barbarism of the Indian? She said: Daroarism and warfare are synonymous terms." After tracing the early history of the Indians, she continued: "It is the duty of the United States Government to civilize and Chrisstantes Government to civilize and constituents the Indian; but does it convert a savage into a civilized being to make him a soldier? By no means. To make him a soldier would be to retard his civilization."

The election of officers resulted as fol-

The Leaders Are Chosen.

The Leaders Arc Chosen.

Honorary President, Mrs, Mary I., Bonney Rambautt Hamilton, New York; President, Mrs. Amelia S. Quinton, Philadelphis, Pa.; Representative Vice President, Mrs. S. T. Kinney, New Haven, Coan.; Eastern Vice President, Mrs. S. T. Kinney, New Haven, Coan.; Eastern Vice President, Mrs. John Bidrell, Chico, Cal.; Southern Vice President, Mrs. E. John Ellis, New Orleans, La.; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Helen R. Foote, Philadelphia, Pa.; Recording Secretary, Mrs. D. H. Tribou, Philadelphia; Prassurer, Mrs. B. H. L. Wilbur, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; Anditor of Accounts, Mrs. C. G. Boughton, Philadelphia; Executive Board-Mrs. George Dana Boardman, Mrs. Washington Entcher, Mrs. J. F. Unger, Mrs. F. Barrington, Mrs. Hannah J. Baily, Philadelphia; Miss Emma Lore, Delaware: Mrs. C. C. Hine, Mrs. C. C. Bishop, Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk, New Jersey; Mrs. Edward Elliott, Mrs. George Van Sielen, Mrs. A. Emstaphieve, Mrs. Albert Bickmore, Mrs. George Farnham, Mrs. William Isancs, Mrs. O. F. Zollikoffer, Mrs. D. O. Wickham, New York City: Mrs. Lyman Abbott, Mrs. J. B. Gilbert, Brooklyn: Mrs. Van Brunt Bergen, Long Island; Miss Myra E. Avery, Mrs. A. J. Dubois, Mrs. Seth Talcott, Connecticut.

The honorary vice presidents and ad-The honorary vice presidents and ad-

visory board are the same as last year.

The evening session was held in Carnegie The evening session was neid in Carbegie Library. The meeting opened with a selec-tion on the organ. Rev. Dr. Robbins then read a scriptural lesson, taking the parable of the Good Samaritan. He was followed with prayer by Rev. Dr. Sproull. The opening remarks were made by Mrs. Quin-ton. She said never had so much progress been made in Indian work as during the past year. More than half of them have schools, and the Indian every-where is now desiring education. In the matter of land there has been 20 per cent more land taken by them in severalty than They have secured better laws and the civil service system has been put into effect in regard to officials of Indian affairs. Miss Emily S. Cook, who has for 18 years been connected with the Indian Bureau in Washington, D. C., spoke of the Indian educational work of the Govern-

ment. She said that the question has been asked why so much trouble has been taken with a few thousand Indians when there are millions of blacks to be educated. She supposed that it was because the black was easily assimilated, while the Indian was treated as a foreign element and expelled. They now desire to expel the foreign element by educating the Indian out of him. Mrs. J. S. Plummer, of Brooklyn, read

paper from Mrs. Annie K. Bidwell, of Chico, Cal. It was a description of the work among the Digger Indians of Califor-

Wants the Question Settled. At the conclusion of the paper Miss Kate Foote submitted the following as the report

of the Committee on Resolutions: WHEREAS, The legal status of the Indians on the unalloted lands is still undetermined, and to avoid conflicting with the wise laws aircady passed for the benefit of the In-dian Association.

dians, therefore, the women's National Indian Association
Resoive, first, To recommend to Congress
an early and definite settlement of the legal
status of the Indians that it may become a
basis upon which to carry on the administration of their affairs in the fature.
Second—That the time has come when
Pueblo Indians should be admitted by especial act of Congress to the legal enjoyment of their rights as citizens of the United
States which was contemplated by the

ment of their rights as citizens of the United States, which was contemplated by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

Third—That Congress shall be asked to pass an enabling act for the five tribes of civilized Indians so they shall form a Territorial Government and be represented by a delegate in our national Congress. The resolutions were adopted. Mrs.

Elliott, of New York, presented a resolution, recognizing on the part of the associaion the great services rendered in the work by the present administration, especially by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. This was also adopted. The meeting concluded with a description by Mrs. Quinton of a visit she made to various tribes.

#### DREXEL'S YOUNGEST SON MARRIED. He Woos and Wins Miss May Irick During

Two Summers at Long Branch. VINCENTTOWN, N. J., Nov. 18 .- At 11

o'clock this morning Miss May Irick and George Washington Childs Drexel, the youngest son of A. J. Drexel, the banker, were married in the Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church. Bishop Scarborough, of New Jersey, performed the ceremony. Owing to the illness of Mrs. Drexel, the bridegroom's mother, the wedding was quite private. On this account there were no bridemaids and no wedding breakfast.

Miss Irick is of an old New Jersey fam-ily. She is a beautiful young woman. She has not appeared frequently in society. The young couple had been acquainted for two The courtship was carried on during the past two summers at Long Branch, where Miss Irick has visited Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Childs' niece, at the Childs cottage, which adjoins the summer home of the Drexels. G. W. Childs Drexel is 22 years old. He has a youthful face, but is guiet and sedate in manner. He is a member of the Philadelphia Four-in-Hand Club and is an accomplished whip.

Governor Hovey Arrives Home III. INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 18 .- Governor Hovey and party arrived home from their Mexican trip last night. The Governor was taken ill while the party was in Mexico City, and the journey was cut short 12 days on this account. He was very weak when

the train drew into the city last night, but his condition is not alarming. The Governor is of very corpulent build and is afflicted with asthma, and the high altitude of the Mexican capital, as well as the trip over the Alkeli plains, were the causes of his

ADVENTURES OF A WHALER.

The Vessel Long Given Up as Lost but Arrives in Port at Last.

schooner Nicoline, Captain Herndon, arrived this morning after an absence of over two years in the Arctic ocean. The schooner had several times been reported as lost. Captain Herndon says that the crew passed the Herndon says that the crew passed the winter of 1889 at Elsom Bay. The ice broke up July 22, 1890 and pressed the schooner out of water and upon the beach, fortunately doing no damage. The whaling had previously been poor, as the water was intensely cold and the ice did not move, consequently very few whales were seen.

August 6, 1890, after having received supplies and securing two white men, and five August 6, 1800, after having received supplies and securing two white men and five natives to assist the crew, the schooner started eastward, and reached Herschel Island August 27. Here several steamers and the schooner Silver Wave were found. The Nicoline proceeded as far as Keypoint, and, sighting no whales, returned to Herschel Island to winter. The homeward trin was comwinter. The homeward trip was com-menced July 19 last. On September 28 a gale, lasting five days, did much damage to the vessel. Gales and bad weather accom-panied the schooner to within eight days of

### MURDERER ALMY ON THE STAND.

He Reaffirms His Love for Christic Warden With Tears in His Eyes.

PLYMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 18 .- A surging crowd again besieged the doors of the little Court House this morning long before they were opened, and the court room was packed as on yesterday. Almy, the murderer of Christie Warden, was on trial. He passed a sleepless night, and was brought into court at 9 o'clock, showing every evidence of the strain through which he is

Mr. Storey opened the argument for the defense. Several witnesses testified to secgraph, and to his telling his love for her and that he was going to Texas. Frank C. Almy, the prisoner, was then sworn amid much excitement. He told of his first coming to the Warden farm in July, last year, and of making a contract with Warden to work on the farm. The witness, trem-bling and weeping, affirmed his love for the Warden girl, and said: "After Myra and Alice went West, the best of the girls remained. Christie was a very quiet girl. I loved her and thought the world of her." Almy detailed at great length his relations with Christie, giving the impression that they were of the most friendly character and of a reciprocal nature.

#### MEMPHIS TRAINMEN MAY STRIKE. Their Grievances Still Under Consideration

by the General Manager. KANSAS CITY, Nov. 18.-Grand Master Wilkinson, of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and Grand Senior Conductor A. B. Garretson, of the Order of Railway Conductors, arrived here this morning to meet the Grievance Committee of the Memphis trainmen and arrange for the possible arbi-tration of their troubles. The indications to-day were the men will strike unless the

the demands are acceded to.

The feeling among the members to-day is stronger than ever, and they are more out-spoken in supporting their demands. The Grievance Committee and the ten Brother-hood trainmen met General Manager Nettleton, of Memphis, this afternoon, and had a long conversation with him. Nothing of importance, however, transpired. The importance, however, transpired. The committee will meet Mr. Nettleton again

#### A\_CHEONIC SWINDLER ARRESTED. He Played His Little Game Once Too

Often in the Quaker City.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.-Albert Hope, alias Allen Heath, 21 years old, whose home is in Shreveport, La., was arrested at Broad street station to-day on the charge of of passing a bogus check and attempting to pass a draft, which is believed to have been forged, for \$250 at the Market Street National Bank. Hope admitted that he had committed these crimes, and was locked up for a hearing.

In his satchel was found a large book

containing a long list of names of people whom he declared he had swindled, with the amounts obtained from each, the whole amounting to \$3,175. On the list were the names of W. V. Tompkins, Prescott, Ark., \$200; T. D. Cox, Morrilton, Ark., \$200; First National Bank, Memphis, \$250.

### GARZA LOCATED AGAIN.

An Effort to Surround the Revolution Chief Probably a Failure.

SAN ANTONIO, Nov. 18 .- Word reached here this evening that scouts from Captain Hardy's corps of United States cavalry, which has for some time been patrolling the American side of the Rio Grande in the vicinity of Catarano Garza's revolutionary operations in Mexico, had located Garza at ranch on this side of the Rio Grande

Captain Hardy's troops were in motion to surround and capture Garza, and shortly after this report was received another can from another source from down the river that Garza is moving boldly along the Mexican side of the river with several hundred well-armed followers, and is within 20 miles of Nueva Laredo. A dispatch from Lareno to-night states that the reports have caused great excitement at that point.

### A PENSION FOR MRS. DAVIS.

The States That Formed the Confederacy Asked to Grant One.

RICHMOND, Nov. 18.-Mrs. Jefferson Davis and her daughter, Miss Winnie, left the city to-day for Memphis. The Richmond Dispatch to-morrow, in an editorial on Mrs. Davis, will say:

The Southern States ought to vote a pension to Mrs. Davis, and Virginia should lead the movement. It is nothing but fair and and proper that we should put her upon the same footing that the United States Government places the widows of its Presidents. The duty devolves upon the States that composed the Confederacy, as the Confederacy is a thing of the past. It cannot be a very costly precedent for us, inasmuch as there never will be another Confederacy, therefore, never another widow of a Confederate President.

### An Anti-Chinese Boycott.

ANACONDA, MONT., Nov. 18 .- Labor organizations in Butte, Missoula, Great Falls and other cities of Montana have commenced a strong fight against the Chinese. All members of the various unions will not patronize the Chinese, and agree to boycott all merchants, saloonmen, restaurant-keepers, hotel-men and others who employ Chinese in any way. Hends of families are requested not to employ Chinese as cooks or servants. There are over 4,000 Chinese in Montana, and 1,600 in Butte alone.

### The Rothschilds to the Rescue

VIENNA, Nov. 19 .- The Rothschild banking house has decided to relieve the French syndicate which undertook to float the Russian loan. The Rothschilds offered to take £5,000,000 of the unsold scrip.

NEW JACKETS, New capes, New ulsters, Jos. HORNE & Co.'s

## PLEA FOR SILVER.

Senator Stewart Addresses the Mining Congress at Denver.

PAYS HIS RESPECTS TO SHERMAN.

The History of Civilization Declared to Be SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18 .- The whaling That of Mines.

PROTEST AGAINST THE LONG DOLLAR

DENVER, Col., Nov. 18 .- A parade and the dedication of the Mining Exchange building preceded this afternoon the Western Mining Congress, which took place in the forenoon. That conference was opened at the People's Theater, with ex-Governor Tabor in the chair. Delegates from 33 States and Territories reported, and t was understood that Hon. Niles Searles, formerly Chief Justice of California, would be elected Permanent Chairman.

The greater part of the afternoon session was occupied by Senator Stewart, of Nevada, with a long address on the silver question. He took the ground that silver had been demonstized through the influence of Wall street, and urged the congress to adopt resolutions that would compel the National House of Representatives to pass laws restoring silver to a parity with gold. Resolutions favoring the coinage of the American product only, the Senator said, would not obtain 20 votes in the assembly.

The Enemies of the Silver Dollar. "The demonetization proceeded from the nen who struck down silver, and who aimed a blow at the prosperity of the nation. They said gold was better than silver, but where 100,000 people use the latter comparatively few use the former. To talk about maintaining the parity of the two metals is ab-

surd. "They believe," said he, "they will rehabilitate silver and restore its original parity. If it is to be credit money it is too expensive to print promises to pay upon. Silver is now discarded. The gold ring has repudiated it and they have reduced the issue of commercial paper to the narrow limits of gold. As a consequence farmers are growing poorer and the history of bank failures show their circulation is not enough

to keep the banks in reserve funds.
"Why should there be hard times with 20 years of peace? Why should times be worse than at any other time in the century? Want of money is the cause. Secretary Sherman, after a visit to England and a conference with the gold bugs, returned home and surreptitiously incorporated in a bill the clause rejecting silver. If this had been done to gold it would not be worth 25 cents on the dollar.

Can Be Depreciated, Not Destroyed. "If it should not be used for money it would have no commercial value. But silver was universally circulated. It could not be destroyed, but it could be depreciated. There was no surplus bullion in the world previous to 1890. The entire product was used for commercial puposes. Great Britain was constantly selling silver short. The interest payment of that nation was \$80,000,000 annually and was derived from the sale 000 annually and was derived from the sale of silver. When silver went up last year England sold twice as much as the requirements of the nation demanded, and they would do this as long as silver remained

commodity.
"Civilization has kept pace with the growth of mines, and no nation in the world has been able to keep going after the ex-haustion of the mines. This nation has been especially favored, but the greed of the misers has stopped the wheels of progress. They increased the purchasing power of a dollar. [Cheers.] The country was being robbed. Because they made a long dollar, enough dollars could not be found to pay debts. Hence stagnation and hard times were common. Want of money would make every man a coward, and there was not a tramp in the country who would not not a tramp in the country who would not fight at the drop of a hat if you put \$1,000 n his pocket.

Governor Routt then delivered the ad-dress of welcome, in which he paid a comliment to Senator Stewart. After a speech by Hon, C. S. Thomas and the appointment committees, the session adjourned till tomorrow morning.

### TOOK A TIGER ON HIS BACK.

A Story Illustrating the Methods of Bidel, the Lion Tamer.

Bidel, the famous lion tamer, passed most of his childhood in a menagerie. Early in his career he was at Bayonne with a menagerie. The afternoon entertainment was about to begin when a terrible cry was raised "Athir has escaped." Athir was a young royal tiger, notorious for his savage osition. It was easy enough to manage him in the menagerie, but at large, tempted by easy prey, the danger was terrible. Everyone fled, rushing into houses and climbing trees.

climbing trees.

"I set out to hunt for him," says Bidel.

"For a long time I traced him walking from place to place under the burning sun. Some one whispered to me from a window, fearing apparently that the tiger would overhear, 'He is there.' The finger of this hero pointed cautiously to an iron-worker's shop, the door of which stood open. I rushed in shop, the rushed in.

"It was black as night; for ten seconds I could see nothing. Then in a corner, crouched ready to spring, his jaws open, his eyes on fire, I saw the runaway. A second more, and he would have bounded forward, seized and torn me. I was ahead of him; it was I who sprung. Then what roaring, what foaming at the mouth, what anger! That hand to hand struggle in the twilight, I breathless, he mad with rage, was short. If it had not been, I should have been lost. "I seized him with both hands by the skin of his back, raised him on my back, and under this enormous weight, without stumbling or flagging, I walked with a firm and equal step toward the menagerie. You may imagine how I was congratulated!" "It was black as night; for ten seconds

### RUSSELL SAGE TO BOYS.

The Great Business Man Tells of the Benefits of Book Reading.

The boy who is wanted in the business world of to-day must be educated, says Russell Sage in the Ladies' Home Journal. If his parents cannot afford to give him a high school or college education, he must learn to study without the aid of a teacher. in the early morning before business begins, and in the evenings after business hours. It can no longer be truthfully said that an education is out of anyone's reach. The main thing is the beginning. Don't be in a hurry to get away from your school books. The cares and responsibilities of business life will come soon enough. Go to school as long as you can, and, remember, every hour spent in study in your youth will be worth money to you in after life. Read good books—the Bible above all.

Read good books—the Bible above all.
Make yourself acquainted with history.
Study the progress of nations and the
careers of men who have made nations
great. If you have no library of your own
join one of the numerous associations to be
found in all cities, where good, healthful
books may be obtained. Study religion,
science, statecraft and history. Learn to read intelligently so that you may turn to practical use in after life the readings of your youth. Be sure you begin right. Do not waste time in reading trashy books.

Troops for the Pollish Frontier. VIENNA, Nov. 18 .- Well-founded re-

Austrian Government has ordered that a large number of officers and men be dispatched to strengthen the frontier guards.

PHOTOS OF THE COAL SACK.

An Achievement That Forshadows Great Astronomical Discoveries.

Every one has heard of the "Coal sack," an apparently barren spot or hole in the Milky Way, visible in the Southern Hemisphere, and so evident to the naked eye that it catches the attention at once, and ranks among the celestial wonders of the

But a potograph of the "Coal sack" lately made at the Sidney Observatory, in New South Wales, shows it all sprinkled over with faint stars, so that, as has been re-marked, "At first sight of the photograph you wonfler where the Coal sack is."

After the camera has been applied to search all the depths and corners and space we may have a very different idea of the structure of the universe from any that is now entertained.

A Church Choir 300 Strong. CHICAGO, Nov. 18. - The Mormon Church choir, 300 strong, which takes part in the services at the temple in Salt Lake City, has decided to visit Chicago during the World's Fair and compete for the first prize in the Eisteddfod with seven choirs from Wales and a number in America, which have already announced their intention of taking part. A letter to this effect was read at a meeting to-night of the Cymrodorian Society, which has the international gath-ering in charge.

#### Exploring Arctic Jungles.

One of the chief obstacles encountered in threading active jungles is a plant known as the "Devil's Club," which grows to a height of 10 or 15 feet, its stems running along the ground for some distance and then turning upward. Every part of its surface, even to the ribs of the leaves, is thickly set with spines, which inflict painful wounds, and, breaking off in the flesh, cause festering

### A Postmaster Held Up.

St. Louis, Nov. 18.-Postoffice Inspector Dice, received word this afternoon, that B. C. Weiler, postmaster at Glasgow, Mo., had been compelled by three robbers, this morning, in broad daylight at the point of a revolver, to turn over all the valuables in his possession, amounting to nearly \$3,000 who then escaped to the woods.

Another Berlin Banker Arrested. BERLIN, Nov. 18 .- Another banker of this city has been arrested on charges of misappropriation of deposits.

#### TO CONVERT TEETOTALERS.

Dana Thinks Societies for That Purpos Should Be Established.

The New York Sun breathes beatitudes about the blest feeling that a little of "the regular old stingo, by jingo from San Do-mingo" can create in a man's "midst," and prescribes it as a beneficial medicine, as fol-

"Colonel Chevis, temperance crank, is hasty enough to charge hypocrisy against the well-meaning clergymen who pitch into the Louisiana lottery while tolerant of 'the rum traffic in their midst.' Yet who can doubt that, had the Colonel's own midst been soothed by so much as three flugers of particular old Jamaica with one lump of sugar and the water boiling, his softened mood would never have permitted him to discharge at those reverend heads any such

discharge at those reverend heads any such rancorous, vindictive and uncharitable words. The Colonel's contorted visage would have smoothed, summer smiles would have played round his lips, a genial glow would have suffused his countenance, a mellow light have beamed from his eye, a mild benevolence have enwreathed and transfigured his features.

"And if all this humanizing influence could be shed by three little fingers of the West Indian still, to what heights of universal philanthropy must not three tumblers exalt his soul? That pinched and parched essence is perishing of innutrition. It would be an act of simple mercy to organize societies having for their sole object the conversion of tectotalers. They are as ganize societies having for their sole object the conversion of teetotalers. They are as brands to be snatched from the burning and quenched in flagons. It would be economy in the interest of society's peace and quiet-ness to stand the charges of their drenching till every Man Jack of them grew rosy in the gills as an Archdencon and portly as a Bishon.

Bishop.

"This is no idle and fautastic dream. It is a project big with promise. Think of rescueing from the pangs and langs of the flend, dyspepsia, and restoring to happiness and full radiant mental and physical life, those misguided wrecks of a stunted and disfigured humanity."

### TARIFF ON CIGARS.

It Has Greatly Benefited the Manufacturers of American Tobacco. Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

"The cigar trade has been affected curiously by the McKinley bill," said H. A. Richey, of New York, who, with A. Cruz, one of the largest cigar manufacturers of Key West, registered at the Welllington yesterday. "The price of imported cigars has increased, but not so much as was expected, owing to the fact that the Cuban manufacturers, in order to counterbalance in a measure the effect of the increased tariff, made a material reduction in the price of their cigars. The tariff has completely shut out all the inferior brands of Havana cigars, and herein is where the American weed is benefited. Of

brands of Havana cigars, and herein is where the American weed is benefited. Of course we can't make as good a cigar as is made in Havana, and American cigar manufacturers are now able to supply, without foreign competition, the demand for the cheaper grades of goods.

"The duty on foreign manufactured cigars was always greater in proportion than the advalorem duty on imported tobacco, and for this reason, notwithstanding the fact that the McKinley bill raised the duty on imported wrappers from 35 cents to \$2 per pound, a better cigar made from Cuban tobacco can now be bought for 10 or 15 cents than before the increased tariff. The sale of fine imported cigars has not been materially reduced, for the reason that a man who can afford to pay 25 cents for a favorite cigar will have no objection to paying an additional 5 or 10 cents for the smoke. The McKinley tariff en cigars was designed as a protection to American cigarmakers, or cigarmakers who, while foreign born, live in this country. In attaining this result the new tariff has succeeded admirably."

### GOOD FROM WRONG.

New York Tribune.]

One Case in Which Two Wrongs Made Right-Mock Marriages.

"About a year ago," says a Brookiya clergyman, "a woman who had been deceived by her lover by means of a 'mock marriage,' and who had discovered the fraud, came to me with her tale of woe and asked my advice. She was living with man she supposed to be her husband, but be-lieved that he was about to desert her. I man she supposed to be set absorded, but be lieved that he was about to desert her. I thought the matter over, and told her to arrange a little party at her house and to invite me as a friend, but not as a minister of the gospel, and at an opportune time propose to the lover that they show their friends how they were married in fun.' She was a bright little woman, and carried out my instructions to the letter. The people in the house when I went there knew of the existing conditions, and readily entered into the scheme, prouppted by curiosity to see how a 'mock marriage' was performed. I was pressed into service by the woman, on the plea that I had a brother in the church. I took a Bible she provided and married them fast, and made out the certificate in due form. Then I had an interview with the man. He was very angry at first, but came around all right, and he and the little woman are now living together very happily. That isn't the way most 'mock marriages' end, but it would be a good way to do it."

-Insomnia may often be overcome by so placing the body and limbs as to promot muscular relaxation. The legs and arms should be so disposed as to bring them in contact with the mattress at as many points ports are current here that the Russian Government has ordered that 40,000 troops be dispatched to the Polish frontier, and that the number of barrack huts in that region be largely increased. In consequence of this movement it is further reported the

# THE SKIN OF A DOG

To Be Grafted on the Lascerated Arm of Young Corcoluzzi Kauzi.

A HAIRLESS JAPANESE CANINE

Selected by New York Doctors for an Unprecedented Experiment.

EVERY EXPECTATION OF ITS SUCCESS

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) NEW YORK, Nov. 18 .- The most interest ng occupant in the Eastern District Hospital in Brooklyn is a hairless Japanese log named Pin. He is a bright-eyed, ugly little fellow, with a skin of dirty bluish tinge without a hair on it. Three weeks ago Corcoluzzi Kauzi, a 17-year-old boy employed in a candy factory in Gwinnett street, near Harrison avenue, had his left arm caught in the machinery used for rollng boiled sugar. Before the machinery could be stopped the skin of the arm was torn away from the elbow and pulled over the hand like a glove.

Kauzi was taken to the Eastern District

Hospital, where Drs. Myerle and Blaisdell were called in consultation. The skin was put back to its place and the hurts dressed. It refused to heal, and the doctors decided to cut away the deceased parts and to try skin-grafting, if they could find anyone willing to contribute the skin. willing to contribute the skin.

A Dog Found Just in Time. Kauzi has no friends in Brooklyn but a RAUZI has no friends in Brooklyn but a grandmother, and she is too old for the purpose. On Friday of last week, as Dr. Blaisdell was driving past the Novelty Theater, in Driggs street, Williamsburg, a dog ran out of the stage entrance and barked at his horse. Dr. Blaisdell had never seen a dog of the same species before, and pulled up his horse to investigate. The dog, frightened at his whip ran barking and pulled up his horse to investigate. The dog, frightened at his whip, ran barking into the theater, and Dr. Blaisdell followed him. Bert Johnson, stage manager of the theater, came from his office at the noise of the barking, and asked the reason of the visit. Then he called the dog, and Pin and the doctor seen became friends.

the doctor soon became friends. While patting the smooth skin of the hairless Japanese animal, Dr. Blaisdell thought of his patient, who was likely to lose the use of his arm for the want of a few lose the use of his arm for the want of a few inches of skin. A careful examination convinced him that the dog's skin could be grafted with benefit to the boy and without injury to the dog. Mr. Johnson objected strenuously at first to taking any risk, but on the joint guarantee of Drs. Myerle and Blaisdell, that his pet should be returned to him upburt, he consented to the experihim unhurt, he consented to the experi-

The Canine Not Consulted,

The dog was not consulted. He was carried to the hospital and examined by a veterinary surgeon, who pronounced him sound. Since then he has been carefully dieted and his skin treated antiseptically dieted and his skin treated antiseptically. As soon as it is in proper condition the first operation will be performed. The boy's wound is being kept open, ready to receive the layers of skin. When all is ready for the operation that portion of the dog's skin which is to be removed will be shaved and washed with weak spirits. He will be bound to an operating table, so that he cannot move, and a piece of the skin will be taken off the dog and laid on Kauzi's wound, so that one edge will just overlap the sound skin of the arm. Other shavings will overskin of the arm. Other shavings will over-lap that again, and so on until the whole of

the exposed surface is covered.

Twenty or 30 operations will be necessary Twenty or 30 operations will be necessary. One application will be allowed to heal before a second is put on. The edges of the skin are kept from dying and shriveling up by the dressings. The doctors are confident as to the success of the experiment, which, they say, is the first of its kind that has ever been attempted.

### DANGERS OF MOUNT ST. ELIAS.

Grizzlies Are No More to Be Feared Than Pigs, but Ice Is Treacherous. vicinity of Mount St. Elias, but Prof. Russell, who has just returned from there, did not find them very dangerous. He says that his encounters with them reminded him of killing pigs. Of brown and black bears he saw and shot a great many. The expedition met with enough perils, however, to satisfy the most adventurous geographical explorers. Nearly all of the climbing had to be done up steep walls of ice and snow by cutting steps. At almost any time a slip would have precipitated the party down the frozen precipiees thousands of feet. On one occasion they were descending, when they found that an ava-lanche had carried away the steps which they had made in going up. The impromptu staircase was destroyed for 300 feet, and they had to lower a man by a rope to chop out another, there being no other way of

One night about 12 o'clock the party was passing over a bad place in the Agassiz gla-cier. Two men were in the lead drawing a sled. Suddenly they disappeared from sight, having fallen into a crevasse or fissure in the ice. Luckily they were caught upon a projecting ledge at the depth of associations with men.

about 20 feet, else they would have never been seen again. They were hauled out with ropes.

#### AN ARCHWAY OF ICE.

Unearthly Sounds Issue From It and a River Flows Through It-

In the Lucia glacier, on Mount St. Elias, occurs a most interesting feature, in the shape of a glacial river, which comes out from a mountain through an archway of ice, flows for a mile and a half in plain view and then is lost to sight in another tunnel. Where the stream emerges finally is unknown. No explorer has as yet been bold enough to enter the tunnel and drift through, after the fashion of Allan Quar-termain and Umslopogaas. The greatest risk in such an undertaking would be from

falling blocks of ice.

At the mouth of the tunnel there are always confused noises and rythmic vibrations to be heard from the dark recesses within. The air is filled with pulsations like deep organ notes, and it requires but little imagination to transform these strange sounds into the voices and songs of the inhabitants of the nether world. It used to be supposed that Mount St. Elias was a volcano, and sea captains sailing on the Pa-cific have often beheld what they imagined to be smoke issuing from its summit; but this is a mistake, and it is probable that the alleged smoke was really avalanche dust blown upward by the wind.

#### LAWS FOR THE BAKERS.

The Great Nations of the World Are More Careful Than the United States.

A recent number of the Baker's Helpe gives an account of the laws which regulate the making and selling of bread in various countries. The laws of France in this respect are very strict, and are enforced with the utmost vigor. The French baker is not only required to conform to the laws regarding weight, but he is also told at what price he must sell his bread. He is further required to deposit a certain sum of money required to deposit a certain sum of money in the hands of the municipal authorities as a surety of good behavior. In the large fortified cities he has to keep a specified quantity of flour on hand to provide for war-

In Germany laws of similar import are in existence, and are enforced with such se-verity that no baker ever dreams of defying them. The British law regulates the weight of loaves and makes provision for the clean-liness and ventilation of the bakeshops. The price is left to regulate itself by trade competition. The Ontario act empowers mu-nicipalities to engage officers for the pre-vention of fraud, and clothes them with auhority to confiscate all bread found to be of light weight. The bread seized in this way is turned over to the charitable institutions for the use of the inmates.

### THE USE OF THE COMMA.

How a Prussian School Inspector Surprised a Surly Burgomaster.

The London Journal of Education says that Prussian school inspector appeared at the office of the burgomaster of a little town to ask him to accompany him on a tour of inspection through the schools. The burgomaster was out of sorts, and

was heard to mutter to himself, "What is this donkey here again for?" The inspector said nothing, but waited his time, and with the unwilling burgomaster set out on his tour. At the first

well punctuation was taught.

"Oh, never mind that," said the burgomaster. "We don't care for commas and such trifles."

such trifles."

But the inspector sent a boy to the black-board, and ordered him to write, "The burgomaster of R—says, the inspector is a donkey.

Then he ordered him to transpore the comma, placing it ofter R—, and to insert another one after inspector, and the boy wrote, "The burgomaster of R—, says the inspector is a donker." wrote, "The burgomers, the inspector, is a donkey."

It is probable that the refractory official idea of the value of "commas"

### gained a new idea of the value of ENGLAND'S POET LAUREATE.

Tennyson Described by an Occasional Dis-

patch Correspondent. An occasional correspondent of THE DIS-PATCH writing from London of a visit to Lord Tennyson, says: His appearance had lost much of its stately presence; he looks every inch the man of 80. His fine face looks worn and transparently pale, though not deeply wrinkled. His large, dreamy eyes were rather red about the rims of the evelids, his flowing hair and beard were entirely white, only his prominent, arched nose and high, broad forchead denote still the strength of the poet who wrote "In Memorian"

Memoriam. He was dressed in a dark dressing gown. displaying a large, white collar and ruffles to the wrists. His small feet were dressed in womanish looking, bronze leather slippers; several rings adorned his white, deli-cate hands. Upon the whole he had a pale, languid, refined look—to me something singularly and unpleasantly delicate in its

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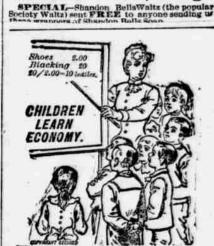
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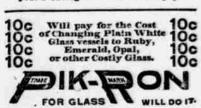
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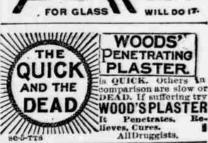


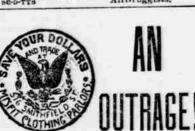
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