THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE-BATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1896.

He May Be Our Next President.

Sketch of the Career of Senator William B. Allison, of Iowa

From the Chicago Record. When Abraham Lincoln had become famous a newspaper man asked him about his early life. The great president, with that pathetic smile for which he was noted, repeated the line from Gray's Elegy: "The short and simple

Senator Allison, asked the same ques-tion, might make the same answer. His beginnings, also, were amid humble



W. B. ALLISON.

surroundings. He, too, was'cradled in the wilderness, and for him, too, boy-hood and early manhood were struggies

with poverty. Senator Allison's father went from Pennsylvania, to Ohio, settling near Ashland. That was in 1823. He and his wife labored hard and were happy when they could call a log cabin, in a little clearing, their own. In this cabin the future senator was born March 9 the future senator was born, March 2,

Of Scotch-Irish Ancestry.

The Allisons were Scotch-Irish, that Scotchmen from the north of Ireland. The Boyds, from whom came the pres-The Boyds, from whom came the pres-ent separator's mother, were of the same blood. They settled in Pennsylvania in pioneer times. They helped to make the Keystone state. The second gen-eration rendered a similar service to Ohio and the generation to which Sena-tor Allison belongs rendered the same tor Allison belongs rendered the same brave service to still another state—

The Allisons came originally from Scotland. They went into the north of Ireland and helped to build those vast industries which afterward aroused the envy and the resentment of the English manufacturers. It was to crush their industries that the English government ndustries that the English government passed unjust laws and imposed on them undue and unendurable taxes. Because of these burdens began the great Scotch-Irish immigration to America. Before the middle of the eighteenth century thousands of fami-lies had made their way to this country to make new house in a new land to make new homes in a new land. They were for the most part poor, but they were all sturdy; they were men and womenf who were willing and had the physical strength to labor.

Scotch-Irish in American. These limitigrants overran the state of Pennsylvania until the peaceful indkers were outnumbered by them. They invaded every section of the south, and many of them found their way into the New England states. They were settered in fact throughout the were scattered, in fact, throughout the states, adding everywhere a desirable leaven to the population. What they

tion, was another representative of the family.

At School in the Woods William B. Allison grew up like other country boys. He was sent to the district schoolhouse in the woods at an early age, but as soon as he was old enough to do even light work on the farm he was compelled to work in the fields during the summer months. How-ever, he made remarkable progress. He

ever, he made remarkable progress. He was especially apt in spelling and mathematics. During a recent visit to his home in Dubuque Senator Allizon showed the writer a precious relie of his school days, a writing book contain-ing 150 pages, filled with solutions to problems in the "Western Calculator." the great text book of pioneer days in Ohio and other central states. Young Allison was fortunate in hav-ing a good teacher-David Kimperiy-

ing a good teacher-David Kimperiywho afterward became a bishop in the Methodist church. This teacher early detected the latent power in his favordetected the latent power in his favor-lite pupil and did everything to encour-age both the boy and the boy's father in regard to his schooling. Kimberly "boarded around" as was customary with school masters in those days, but he managed to spend most of his Sun-days at the Allison home. To the in-fluence of this thoughtful, earnest and pious man the future genator owes much.

Allison in College Life.

much.

The boy, having made remarkable progress and giving indications of fu-The boy, having made remarkable progress and giving indications of fu-ture usefulness, his father sent him, at the age of 16, to an academy at Wooster, O. He remained in that school two years, after which he was sent to Alle-gheny college at Meadville, Pa., through the influence of some acquaintances he had made at Wooster. While at Alle-gheny young Allison and Cyrus K. Hol-liday, still living at Topeka, Kan., kept their own house and cooked their own meals and their year's schooling in con-sequence cost them but little. Allison remained in the Meadville school one year. Then he taught school for one winter, an experience which proved to be very helpful to him. He went next to Hudson, O., where he attended the Western Reserve college, remaining there likewise one year. That ended his schooling.

there likewise one year. That ended his schooling. Having completed his education, the young man turned his attention to the law. His father had filled the office of country squire, hearing and deciding small cases. At these hearings the boy had often been an interested listen-er. These experiences led him to think of the law as a profession. He returned to Wooster and in the office of Hemp-bill & Turner began to read Blacshill & Turner began to read Black-stone. At the end of two years he was admitted to the bar and entered on the practice of his profession at Ashland, Ohio.

Accident Took Ilim to Dubuque.

To Popularize Free Libraries. There is a movement in New York in braining in public school buildings. The pigitature is asked to make an appropriation for the purpose, but a far better plan, which says that if school principals were prime and the purpose of the school principals were prime and the school principals were prime books and money would be obtained to interfacture in educational life. The need of counteracting the cheap, sensational models and money would be obtained to the school principals were and mischlerous literature generally reading the best of the prime books are changed over the idea was to put into the hands of the period children, by means of the public brook of the cheap, sense dover, the idea was to put into the hands of the public prime the school children, by means of the public prime. The books are changed once in the school prime and to only have the children by the school children, by means of the public prime the prime of the prime as achool year. The circulation in 185 was between 75.000 prime the parents of many to only have the children by the school children the school school prime the parents of the public prime as the prime of the public prime and the prime of the prime Accident Took limit to buouque. But law cases were neither numerous nor great in Ashland, which was a small place. In 1854, in spite of the fact that he was poor and had apparently small prospects in life, he married Miss Anna Carter, the daughter of Daniel Carter, a man of prominence in that day. It was this extra responsibility which soon thereafter turned his literature.

Unofficial Cabinets for Mayors. which soon thereafter turned his thoughts westward, first to Chicago, which was then a struggling town of less than 50,000 people, and then to Iowa, which he foresaw as one of the empires of the west. "It was largely accidental," he said meantly of his coming to Iowa.

Unofficial Cabinets for Mayors. There is much public interest in the remarkable experiment of Josiah Quincy, the stems destroas of Improving every meeting with little intelligent support in the common council, he has hit upon the posed of leading business men. This ex-term and the municipal service, and, meeting with little intelligent support in the common council, he has hit upon the posed of leading business men. This ex-have no votes and receive no salarles, is consulted by the mayor with respect to ministration and legislation. Bome of the hear the associated board of trade se-hear the associated board of trade se-ther hear the sale that not one of these invited by the mayor with respect to ministration and legislation. Bome Repub-leans, the Salad that not one of these hear the associated board of trade se-hear the sale that not one of these invited board of aldermen. They de-ministration and filticians and cannot will be tried under the most favorable would doubtless commend itself the vould doubtless commend itself th

Mississippi Prison Labor System.

Bill for a Jury of Experts.

Will Afford Instant Ease.

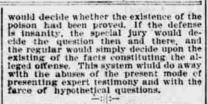
CURES AND PREVENTS

matism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Dif-

ficult Breathing.

HIGHER POLITICS.

To Popularize Free Libraries.



EX-UNITED STATES SENATOR PHILETUS SAWYER, From the Chica ;o Times Herall.

(By the Courtesy of H. H. Kohlsant.)

Drastic Measure Almed at Lynchors. The of the first laws passed by the South for is one directed against lynching. The provisions are very stringent, and there is the greatly abated, provided white juries do their duty. The county where a lynch-ing energy abated, provided white juries the greatly abated, provided white juries is one directed against lynching. The provisions are very stringent, and there is the greatly abated, provided white juries is other duty. The county where a lynch-ing energy abated, provided white juries and the officers who failed to protect the prisoner are to be tried for missiemaanor and, if found guilty, removed from officer and the officers who failed to protect the prisoner are to be tried for missiemaanor and the officers who failed to protect the prisoner are to be tried for missiemaanor and the officers who failed to protect the prisoner are to be tried for missiemaanor and the officers who failed to protect the prisoner are to be tried for missiemaanor and the officers who failed to protect the prisoner are to be tried for missiemaanor and the officers who failed to protect the prisoner are to be tried for missiemaanor and the officer of the lynched per-top of the state. It is true the anger considerations necessitaling effi-certain and the state. It is true the areas here successfully Copied. Drastic Measure Almed at Lynchors.

Plastes Plan Successfully Copied.

Piagree Pian Successfully Copied. The Pingree plan of employing poor per-sons on vacant city lots has proved suc-cessful in Long Island City. The commit-tee's report for the season of 1855 shows that in spite of many untoward elreum-stances remarkable results were achieved. Two hundred and sixty-one persons were supported on 123 acres, the committee pay-ing the people 5 cents an hour for their work. At the end of the season there was a halance on the right side of the ledgor, and the profits were distributed among the farmers. The scheme was practically a farm school. The work was carried on on the co-operative principle. At first the scheme was regarded with some distrust, and applications for land were received rather slowly; but after the crops began to appear, applications were received at the sensor and was do



Coast defense vessels,	1 10 13 8
Torpedo vessel Torpedo boats	2
The United States has under con struction twenty-five vessels, as fol- lows:	÷
Battle ships Armored coast defense vessels Armored cruiser Gunboats	419
Great Britain has in commission 17 vessels, thus:	2
Battle ships First-class cruisers Second-class cruisers Third-class cruisers Serew sloops Gunboats Torpedo boals Coast guard battleships	5211795
Coast guard cruisers Port guard battle ships	4 5

Great Britain has under construction 184 vessels, thus: Battle ships. First-class cruisers..... Second-class cruisers.... Third-class cruisers....

ł	Screw sloops
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1	Coast defense vessels
I	Shanial anomina oblas
I	Special service ships
1	Dockyard reserve.

ent on shore, 358 commissioned officers, 28 warrant officers, 1,173 sergeants, 602 bugiers and musicians, 13,202 rank and file, making in all 15,263. In other ser-vice, such as naval cadets, engineer students, pensioners, boys under train-ing and various other services, there are 7,342, giving a grand total of \$8,850 men.

Const Cities in Danger.

be protected by a navy. Torpedo plants are useless without batteries to protect them. Of all the coast cities, containing many billions of dollars of

containing many billions of dollars of accumulated wealth, San Francisco and New York are alone protected, and their protection is insufficient and somewhat unsettled. Some years ago a definite plan of defense was adopted for San Francisco, but it is not completed. The work has been half-hearted and the ap-propriations parsimonious. A few mod-ern high-power guns and some rifled mortars are in nosition-a hare begin-

mortars are in position-a bare begin-ning of the work required for adequate defense. For this reason the Golden

Gate, the greatest harbor in the Pacific coast, would be an early object of at-

Puget Sound would be an easy prey,

Puget Sound would be an easy prey, too. It is an inland sen, practically, Olympia, Tacoma and Seattle are of great commercial importance, and all are defenseless, and Fort Ludlow, Fort Madison and Fort Townsend are within

reach of long-range guns. The North-ern Pacific railroad terminates there.

Obsolete Guns on the Pacific.

The Columbia river, furnishing mean

f approach to Astoria and Portland,

warship. San Diego is unprotected. There is more than \$200,000,000 worth of destructible property along the Pa-cific coast within reach of the batter-

les of ships of war. Galveston is unprotected; New Or-leans is unprotected; Mobile is unpro-

tected; Key West is unprotected; Sav-annah is unprotected; Charleston is unprotected; Wilmington is unprotect-

Britain's Supply Depots.

Washington, Baltimore and Phila-

tack.

 While nobody believes for an instant

 that the United States and Great Brit

 alm will again fight each other, the

 possibilities of such a conflict brought

 into prominence by recent differences,

 are an interesting study. Some inter

 esting facts from official sources fol

 low, acknowledgment being made to

 the Chleago Times-Lierald, which, in

 reply to the question "If war were de

 clared tomorrow, where would the first

 gun be fired." says the experts agree

 that the first gun would probably

 be fired in the Caribbean Sea. If it is

 for it? How is England prepared?

 These figures will tell you:

 The ships.

 Cast defence vessels, thus:

 Batte ships.

 Armorel cruisers.

 Protected cruisers.

 Protected cruisers.

 the ships.

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 to be a sea fight, how are we prepared

 for it? How is England prepared?

 These ingures will tell you:

 Batte ships.

 coast defences ressels.

place and ready for immediate action. Of late the island has been used as a station where insubordinate troops and those whose services at home have not been satisfactory have been exiled for

three or four years. St. Thomas, until St. Lucia became Great Britain's station of great impor-tance in the West Indies, was her main military point, and carries a garrison still of several thousand well organized and equipped men. The United States has no such sta-

The United States has no such sta-tion near Venezuela. It has not a single possesion for the refuge of ships or supplies or for the mobilization of troops. It has no place in these waters for the docking of war ships. It is not in the West Indies alone, however, that England is strong and this govern-ment weak. Look at Halifax, Bernui-da, St. Thomas, Kingston and Van-couver. At Vancouver, England has one of the finest ward stations in the couver. At Vancouver, England has one of the finest naval stations in the world. She has the same at Halifax. Besides all these strategic points Eng-land has on the western hemisphere today an army as large as the stand-ing army of the United States.

Progress of Uncompleted Ships. Naval Constructor Hichborn has giv-en out the following official statement, showing the percentage of progress on the new ships of the navy, 100 per cent, signifying completion:

Indiana, at League Island, Philadelhiana, phia Massachusettes, at Cramp's shipyard, Philadelphia Brocklyn, at Cramps' shipyard, Phil-adelphia Dulladal

fitted out under her flag. The gross tonnage of these vessels is over 13,000,-000. The United States possesses less than one-fifth the number that England has and their tonnage is proce-



Is a positive cure in the early stages of the disease. If you have a cough in the morning or at night, and raise a white, thick

mucus.

If you have a tickling in the throat which becomes a hacking cough. If you feel chilly at times, especially, in the evening

If this changes to slight fever shortly

If this changes to slight fever shortly, afterwards. If you have a quick pulse, especially, in the evening and after a full meal. If you have short breathing after any exertion, such as going up stairs. If you feel a tightness of the chest. If you have headaches, accompanied by a loss of appetite. If you have perspiration toward morning and cough during the night. If you have a pale face and languid feeling in the morning.

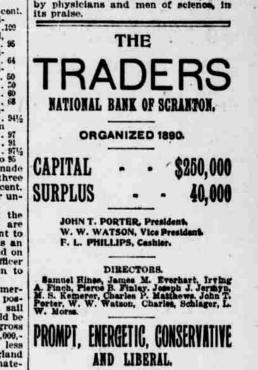
feeling in the morning. If you have a flushed face in the

evening. If you are growing thinner percep-tibly, and your voice is weaker than formerly.

formerly. If you feel weary, languid, and have a loss of vitality. If you have these symptoms, or any of them, to a marked degree, then you are a victim of Consumption, and re-quire immediate care and the best med-icine you can secure. More than two-thirds of all the deaths in the country arise from Consumption.

More than two-thirds of all the deaths in the country arise from Consumption, or some form of lung trouble, and it is your duty to avoid this disease if it is within your power to do so. The great-est discovery ever known in either Eu-rope or America for preventing and curing Consumption, either in its first or advanced stages, is Dr. Acker's English Remedy. This is admitted by the best physicians and scientists in both Europe and America. It is no ordinary cough mixture, such as too many druggists sell, but a Great Scien-tific Discovery. tific Discovery. It has cured more coughs, checked

It has cured more coughs, checked more pneumonia, relieved more croup, stopped more asthma, and saved more lives than any other known discovery of modern times. It has achieved its wonderful popularity both abroad and in America wholly on its merits, and it deserves all that has been said, both by physicians and men of science, in its praise.



have been to America need not be re-counted here. Not only did they bring over sturdy bodies and strong hearts, but they brought with them a religion which seemed especially fitted to their hard surroundings in America. They had been covenanters and Presbyter-ians and they remained covenanters

and Presbyterians in America. They were of all Protestants the most sturdy. Of the Allisons there were three branches in America; one settled in New Hampshire, another in North Carolina, and the third, of which Will-tor Derd Allians in the most illustricity iam Royd Allison is the most illustrious representative at the time present, set-tied in Pennsylvania. John Allison, who headed the Pennsylvania delegation to the convention which nominated Lincoln and who served afterward as register of the treasury at Washing-ton, was a descendant of the southern branch of the family, though he was born in Pennsylvania. In her interestbranch of the family, though he was born in Pennsylvania. In her interest-ing life of James G. Blaine, Gall Hamil-ton mentions the Allisons as living in Chester county, Pennsylvania. She says that the land of "James Allison and Richard" "ran along the old road and up to Andrew Galbratth's and near the Donegal meeting house, till in the second generation the family sold it all and went west, to be represented in our day by Senator Allison." In the same neighborhood lived the Buchanans, who gave a president to the United States; the Brownlows, who became famous through Parson Brownlow, and many other families whose sons and daughters have become noted in state and national history. The famous Rev. Dr. Allison, schoolmaster and scholar of the Pennsylvania before the revolu-

Should be Looked Into. THOROUGH INVESTIGATION REQUESTED. A BOLD ASSERTION. <text><text><text> Ever since Prof. Koch startled the world

"It was largely accidental," he said recently of his coming to lowa, "but 1 like to think that there is a Providence even in accidents." His brother had preceded him to Dubuque, a city which was then the terminus of the Illinois Central railway, and in consequence the distributing point for a large land and water traffic. The traffic of St. Paul and Minneapolls and the rest of the northwest was by way of Dubuque. These, added to the mining interests of the city, made it the most conspicu-ous among the cities of lowa, and like-

wise the most promising. It was in this way that the family which had been represented in the mak-ing of Pennsylvania and in the making of Ohio was to be represented in the making of still another state, one more in the westward succession of states, whose foundations were laid in the sacrifices of the best men and women in the nation, and whose superstruc-tures has since stood as a bulwark for the union and for safe, economic and natricite government patriotic government.

Allison Was Twice Married.

Allison was twice Matried. Senator Allison was twice married, but his life has been two long bereave-ments. His first wife was Anna Carter. He brought her as a bride to his Iowa home, where she died in 1860. He mar-ried Mary Nealley in 1873. As a young congressman from Iowa he had met ber in the home of Senator Crimes in the home of Senator Grimes, her in the home of Senator Grimes, which was the social and political cen-ter of the Iowa delegation in Washing-ton. When he married her he was serving his first term in the United States senate. She had been carefully reared and finely educated, both at home and abroad ome and abroad. Mrs. Allison was practically an in-

valid before her marriage, due, it is be-lieved, to an attack of Roman fever abroad. Everything that love and skill loss. could suggest was done for her, to re-store her to health, but in value. In 1881, when Senator Allison was offered a seat in Garfield's cabinet, a seat next the lamented Blaine's, he declined it. The politicians said he preferred the senate. There was an "insuperable personal reason," as he expressed it, and that was his wife's health. Mrs. Allison never mended. She died in August, 1883.

A NATIONAL NECESSITY.

Professor Waterhouse, of St. Louis.

A NATIONAL NECESSITY. Professor Waterhouse, of St. Louis. The Nicarague Canai is imperatively needed as a means of national defense. Of late the foreign relations of our coun-try have been seriously disquieted. Only a few days age a leading European jour-nal asserted that the United States navy was too feeble either to vindicate Ameri-can rights or enforce the Monroe policy. How long will the fichest country on the face of the earth permit such a reproach to be deserved, how long will it continue, the impolicy which leaves our shores unprotected and exposes our maritime cities to the gravest peril? A single bom-bardment might desitory values greater than the entire cost of our coast defenses. With its boundless resources and with a sogacity that cught to pourd assinst even distant dangers, the United States should build forts and facets that will ef-fectively protect its frontiers. With no spirit of aggression, with no embiton for conquest, with no desire for arbitrary die-taton, our country should be fully equipped with the means of maintaining its rights and its honor. The power of self-defenses prevents the attack which feebleness would invits. In every land the sun shines on American citizenship our countrymen. A few years ago, at the time of our international difficulties with chile, an American battle ship was unable to sail from San Francisco to Val-mabies of states that might perhaps be indis-fossing station. If our western sea ports were assalled, how could our war ships reach the Pacific coast without the help of states that might perhaps be indis-fossing station. If our western sea ports were assalled, how could our war ships reach the Pacific coast without the help of states that might perhaps be indis-fossing oucky to the defense of our im-periled seaport. There are always possibilities of war. Our recent embroid manis with Chile and bridy and our triple contention with Great Britaly and our triple contention with Great Britaly and our tr No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bedridden, In-firm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with diseases may suffer. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF For hondache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumailsm, lum-bago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or Ridneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a nermanent cure and its continued use for a few days enter a permanent cure. Instantly stops the most axcruciating pains, allays inflammation and cures con-gestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Rowels or other glands or mucous mem-Radway's Ready Relief Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheu-CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need any-one SUFFER WITH PAIN. INTERNALLY-A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Bpasms, Sour Stomach, Nauses, Voiniting, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhoes, Collc, Flatu-lency and all internal pains.

There are always possibilities of war, Our recent embroilments with Chile and Italy and our triple contention with Great Britain, relative to the seal fisheries, the Alaska bouhdaries and the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine in Venezuela, de-mand that our republic should always he prepared to redress its wrongs and vindi-cate its rights. It is the duty of caulious and sagacious statesmanship to provide our country with efficient means of main-taining its rights. The Nicaragua Canal would grant invaluable facilities for naval defense.

the rate of fifty a day. The land was do-nated by public-spirited citizens. THE LEADER OF THE SENATE

> John Sherman Not a Rich Man, Although Ile Has Enough Laidby to Keep Him Out ing on Great Britain would probably at-

of the Poor-llouse.

Senator Sherman, of Ohlo, according to W. E. Curtis, the Washington cor-respondent of the Chicago Record, is still regarded as the ablest and most influential man on the Republican side

A number of states are perplexed over the prison labor question, and they may find considerable instruction in the Mississippi plan of employing convicts or state lands under official control. In 1895 state lands under official control. In 1855, when the leased system was terminated by a constitutional provision, agricul-tural labor was decided upon by the board of control as the best employment for the cotvicts. Three large tracts of land were purchased and several hundred convicts were put to work on them. Large net profits have resulted to the state from the experiment, and the ad-vantages of the system have so impressed the board that it has recommended the purchase of sufficient land to provide all of the convicts with employment. Or-manized labor is less opposed to this plan than to any other, while the farmers will hardly object to the "competition of con-vict labor." Mississippi has demonstrated that the state can employ its convicts upon its own lands without danger of financial loss. Bill for a Jury of Experts. The New York State Medical society has-prepared a bill which it regards as a solu-tion of the difficulties encountered under the present crude way of presenting ex-pert testimony. Without violating the fundamental principle of trial by jury, the bill provides for a special jury of ex-perts before which the court sends the medical issue presented, for instance, in a poisoning case, just as it sends other issues before special juries. The regular petit jury would decide upon the regular billy of the accused for the presence of the poison, while the expert special jury

So do the Oregon and California Coast line, the Oregon Short line, the Great Northern and a branch of the Northern Pacifis. A hostile fleet once in posses-sion of Puget Sound, the control of these railroads would be an easy step. ability by placing him at the head of the committee on foreign relations, which is the most important of all the committees of the senate at the present

session, and the speeches he has deliv-ered this winter demonstrate very clearly that he still retains his physical is guarded by guns that are obsolete and practically harmiess to an armored

clearly that he still retains his physical and intellectual force. Mr. Sherman is not worth \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000. Like many other public men, he has been bitterly attacked by demagogues and others who have not been as fortunate financially as he. I think the same rule prevails universai-ly among humankind. He is worth in the neighborhood of \$500,000, and his money has been accumulated by care-ful economy and by prudent and judi-cious investments. If Mr. Sherman had used the opportunities offered him to make money by the use of his office. to make money by the use of his office, power and knowledge, he might have been richer than the Vanderbilts, but

ed; washington, Battimore and Phila-delphia are unprotected, excepting by obsolete and old-fashioned guns that could not be expected to succesfully resist a single hodern battle ship, to say nothing of a fleet. Recently a modern battery has been placed on Sandy Hook. been richer than the Vanderbilts, but those who are familiar with his career cannot be convinced that he ever took advantage of his position as secretary of the treasury or chairman of the committee of finance to advance his own pecuniary interests. In private life he has lived unostentationsly and economically. He has no expensive habits, and is generally considered pretty close. In other words, he appre-clates the value of money, and has placed on Sandy Hook. There are two forts-one with twelve-inch disappear-ing guns of the most modern pattern. the other with mortars. There are six-teen of the twelve-inch guns. At each charge they send a shell weighing 800 pounds a distance of three and one-half miles. They are so accurately

bounds a distance of three and one-half miles. They are so accurately rided that the shell can be directed with precision. The Sandy Hook defenses are superb. Fort Wadsworth and Fort Hamilton, farther up the bay, have re-cently been equipped with modern guns. The arrangements for protect-ing New York city, however, are not considered adequate, and the plans of the government are by no means ma-tured. A modern war vessel, like H. M. S. Terrible for instance, could do no harm to New York until she had passed Sandy Hook and the two forts. If a fleet ever accomplished this there would be no way in the world of saving lower New York from destruction unless it was by means of torpedoes. Britain's Sapply Depots. habits, and is generally considered pretty close. In other words, he appre-clates the value of money, and has shown practical as well as theoretical ability in financial mattera. The greater part of his fortune was made in real estate speculations in the city of Washington. Many years ago he foresaw that the growth of the city would be toward the northwest and purchased large tracts of land in that direction at a very low price. City lots for which he then paid at the rate of 1 and 2 cents a square foot are now selling at \$1.50 and \$2 per square foot. He still retains a considerable portion of this property, and the price keeps In case of a declation of war, the irst move would be made toward La

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Price, SOc. per Bettie. Sold by all Druggists.

y less.

Chance for Privateers.

The experts say the United States, af-It is presumed in case of war, that ter the first flurry on the Caribbean, would assume the defensive. The fight-ing would radiate from the Caribbean privateering would receive a great im-petus, and small craft would be fitted out at every American port to prey on out at every American port to prey on England's enormous commerce. The annual cargoes of British ships landed in England alone last year were valued at nearly 5500,000,000 and the exports from English provinces at f300,000,000. These were mostly carried in British ships. The food products carried in British ships last year were valued at f150,000,000. Privateering would be a profitable business in case of war. The presence of Canada in case of war with Great British is not feared. It cuts a small figure in the general situation. England could approach the great lakes only by the Welland canal, and the ability to make that impass-able is not open to serious question. The United States could soon overrun Can-ada with volunteers, the army experts tack the defenseless coast cities of New York, Boston, Charleston and San Fran-cisco. New York and Boston would be shining marks for British guns, and the British like a shining mark. It is generally conceded that the coast of the United States would be poorly defended. No one believes that the 4,-000 miles of American coast line can be protected by a navy. Torpede

ada with volunteers, the army experts say, and the big fighting would not be

here. FOR LADIES ONLY. Roy's If you would be relieved of periodical pains, bearing-down sonsations, organic displace-ment or derangements, or fe-male weakness; if you would enjoy good health, use Rors Restoria Compound. For sale by JOHN M. PHELPS, Scranton, Pa Restoria Compound



The St. Denis

Broadway and Eleventh St., New York, Opp. Grace Church .-- European Plan. Rooms \$1.00 a Day and Upwards.

In a modest and unobtrusive way there are few better conducted hotels in the metropolis than the St. Denis. The great popularity it has acquired can readily be traced to its unique location, its bomelike atmosphere, the peculiar excellence of its cuisine and service, and its very moder-ate prices. Guayra. In two weeks the British could assemble its Atizntic fleet in the harbor there and, while there are no battleships in the fleet, the cruisers are numerous, and good ones at that. No officer of the navy is bold enough to





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He still retains a considerable portion of this property, and the price keeps advancing. He also made conniderable money in the oil and gas fields of north-western Ohio. Mr. Sherman has been for twenty-five years a director in the Pittsburg. Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad and has interests in banks and manufacturing establishments at Mans-field, where he lives. If reports are true Mr. Sherman is not worth as much money as Mr. Cievelar



JOHN SHERMAN.

of the senate. The Republican caucus showed its confidence in Mr. Sherman's