# HIGH ART SHOWN IN PYROTECHNICS

Beautiful and Costly Devices for Use on the Fourth.

PERTINENT TO OUR NATAL DAY

Some of the Expensive Fancy Pieces of Fireworks That May Be Had by the Rich .- Fortunes in Illuminated Displays.

Speaking of the explosives used on July 4, the Sun says: One fireworks company manufactures a set plece, "Agri-culture," at \$1,350. "Manufactures" cost \$675, and a triple column and stars with the G. A. R. badge \$600. Other fancy-priced special pieces are the train of cars; G. A. R. badge, \$335; firemen with engine and hose, \$350; George Washington on horseback, extra large \$240, and the soldier figure and sailor figure, \$235 each. All these are of heroic size. Of the regulation set pieces, de signed for any and all occasions, the highest price, \$420, is charged for a very elaborate piece called the Girandole "Dazzling Diamonds," another very large piece, comes at \$265, the Piciades, extra large, at \$200; the extra large Gothic cross at \$180, and there are a score of other pieces which cost above

\$100 each. Of the shooting fireworks, rockets and bombs are the favorites, because of the beauty of design which they show and because they make the greatest showing for the money and can be seen by the most people. The bombs are highest in the price list, some of them costing \$40 each, which seems a considerable sum to pay for a loud report in midair and a minute or two of beautiful fire display overhead, especially when one reflects that a very fair bicycle can be purchased for that price, and a bicycle goes a long way compared to a two-minute bomb. These bombs fired from mortars or upright guns and burst when about a mile up in the They display in all colors showers of pearls, chrysanthemums, stars dragons, fans, necklaces, rings, scrolls and a variety of other devices. The price for first-class bombs goes as low as \$7 each.

A CONSTANT RIVALRY.

In rockets there is a constant rivalry among the various fireworks manufacturers for new effects and designs. The parachute rocket has long been famillar. It has been successfully used for signaliting by night in war times. All the finest of the new rockets are of the parachute variety. Two of the finest of the new designs are the prize cometic rocket and the peacock plumes rocket. The former ascends to a great height, leaving a heavy fire trail like the tail of a comet, and discharges a single star of great size and brilliancy. This star, with a parachute attachment, floats slowly down, changing from white to red, from red to green, and from green to blue; then suddenly becomes a flery wheel, revolving rapidly, and finally bursts into a shower of tinted meteors which flash and shoot, forming labyrinths of fire in the darkness. The peacock plume explodes when at the height of its flight, forming a veil of feathery plumes which intertwine in varying hues until the display terminates with a volley of salutes. These two varieties cost \$105 a dozen. The Japanese bombshell rocket at \$57 a dozen is an-other very beautiful firework, but is somewhat less elaborate, the display terminating with the explosion of the rocket into streamers of fire, forming cannon rockets, used mainly for political meetings and parades, which explode with a tremendous concussion high in the air; the cascade rockets, sending down cataracts of fire; the dragon rockets, that writhe fantastically across the sky, and the wonderful telescope rockets, each of which at the end of its upward course releases four more rockets, and these bursts into clusters of colored stars. The "very latest," according to the catalogues, are the electric shower rockets thus des-

"Bursting in mid-heaven, they form an aurora borealis-like shower of electric jewels of emerald and sapphire tints, falling slowly to the earth. The grandest discovery in the art."

cribed.

All these rockets ascend in a direct course, but there are those called gey- | arm, said: sers, or umbrellas of fire, which do not, They revolve rapidly in their flight, throwing off sparks, and as they ascend in a spiral course they look like wheels of fire mounting into the air. The "prismatic whirlwind" is something of the same nature, but at the top of its flight it becomes a crown of varicolored fires. The directions for setting this off

are as follows: "Place on a smooth surface in the open air, light the fuse, and withdraw to a convenient distance."

### OTHER GAY DEVICES.

What is meant by "a convenient distance" the directions fail to state, but it is to be supposed that it would be the distance to the nearest house, as the results might be disastrous should the "whirlwind" proceed across country instead of heavenward. A very gay performance is that of the dragon's nest or saucisson, a development of the oldtime mine. This, being set upon the ground and lighted, becomes an amateur Vesuvius, spewing forth colored fires, squirming flashes of flame, and shooting stars, and finally booms itself into darkness with a big bang. Even more gay than the dragon's nest is a large mine which goes by the professional name of "Devil among the Tailors." This starts with an illumination in colors, followed by a stream of brilliant fire, then a fountain of electric stars, and finally shoots out a mass of writhing serpents which explode with loud reports. The flying pigeon is an

interesting and beautiful exhibit achieved by the aid of a length of telegraph wire stretched between two trees the wire having previously been pass through the center of the piece. Then the fuse is lighted and the flying pigeon in a blaze of glory flies there and back.

A special departure this year is the line of water works, for use only on bodies of water. They are floated and then set off. There are diving devils which plunge under the water, flying fish which leap out of it, water volcanoes, floating mines, and many other designs, the beauty of which is augmented by the reflections in the water.

Besides these novelties there are, of ourse, all sorts of improved pin wheels, Catherine wheels, rosette wheels, triangles, flower pots, and colored fires. Even the humble "nigger chaser," which files about with the agility of a lightning flash and the purposelessness of a decapitated chicken, finds a place in the catalogue.

#### AS TO FIRECRACKERS.

"But how about the firecrackers?" isked the reporter, after going through page after page of wonderful and complicated contrivances. "Don't you han

dle firecrackers any more?" "Oh, yes; plenty of them." said the fireworks man. "There's always a good out-of-town demand for them, although as far as the city is concerned, they're a drug on the market. But there's some thing wrong with the firecracker industry. The Chinese importations are getting poorer every year, Accidental

ess ideas, maybe "Do all these packages with the extremely Chinese lettering really comfrom China?"

"They do, indeed; and that's where our fire-crackers will continue to com from until we can get men to work for ten cents a day here. They're Chinese heap labor, and hand labor at that." "Hasn't any machine ever been in vented to---

"How long do you suppose a man would live who attempted to introduce machinery where these firecrackers are nade? He wouldn't last much longer than a firecracker after you've lighted the fuse. But there's something wrong over there. They aren't doing as good work as they used to. Less noise for your money and more crackers that fail to go off than there should be. Here's a firecracker catalogue. You notice that we don't quote prices on the ordinary Chinese cracker."

He pointed to the item under the heading "Chinese firecrackers," which rend:

"Subject to market fluctuations. Net prices quoted on application." In another place was this announce

ment: "The weight and quality of firecrackers has been materially reduced of late. To supply the demand for a first-class article we have imported an old-fashioned extra loud cracker."

These were quoted at \$1.25 a box. twenty packs to the box and eighty crackers to a pack. Extra crackers and cannon crackers were also in the list. One line of trade which has inin the catalogue:

"Ironclad torpedoes. A heavy reporting torpedo. It is a cat teaser." "Bombette torpedoes. This is a very large torpedo with a very heavy report -a regular cat exterminator. No need of sleepless nights with a box of these

at hand." "These," said the dealer, "are a boon to the human race, those torpedoes. Men with humanitarian ideas, or women who are afraid of pistols, use them in case of cats. They are mighty bodies around to litter up the yard unless the cat dies of heart disease. You'd be surprised to see the orders we get willow trees, chrysanthemums, or for these. I'm thinking of getting up showers of pearls. Then there are the a special bicycle brand for use by bieyelists against attacking dogs. that way I might get back a little of what the wheel has taken from my trade."

# SHE WANTED TO KNOW.

Her Complexion Needed Kalsomining and She Saw a Good Pattern. rom the Detroit Free Press. A lady riding on a railroad train was

quite annoyed by the fixed stare of a long, lank, leathery looking woman sitting just across the aisle. She had piercing black eyes and she kept them fixed on the lady's face. Finally the train stopped at a little

station and the keen-eyed woman leaned across the aisle and, laying a bony, ring-loved hand on the lady's

"'Scuse me, ma'am, but kin I ask you a question?"

"Certainly." "Well, I jist wanted to know if your complexion is natchreel, or if it's one o' these inameled kind I've heerd of."

"My complexion is natural, madam." "It is? Well, I'm jist sorry to hear it. I was hopin' it was one of the inameled kind an' that you could tell me where I could git one like it. That's all. Thank you, ma'am," and she resumed her fixed gaze.

### THE MAN.

From the Washington Post (Ind.)

The fact is that McKinley has attracted o himself a great number of warn friends. He is genial, kindly, unussuming, good hearted, and honest. We do not wonder that he is generally beloved. . He is held in respect and contidence by men of every party, and nobody magistrate. We congratulate the Repub-

### THE PLATFORM.

From the Cleveland World (Rep.) Whenever bimetallic currency can be made stable the Republican party silver as well as a gold party, but not until then. Because it is the party of prosperity, and it knows the conditions as well as the blessings of prosperity. It pelleyes, too, with Senator Hoar, now in Paris, that the marriage day of the two metals in the presence of all the civilized powers is not far distant.

# roquette fried in COTTOLENE is a

most toothsome morsel to tempt a fickle appetite. Once tried, then all desire for lard-fried

things will vanish. Every-thing fried in COTTOLENE is appetizing, wholesome and healthful-less greasy, tastes better,

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

## THE KIND OF A MAN RICHARD BLAND IS

His Beginning and Development as the Apostle of 16 to 1,

THE ABLEST ADVOCATE OF SILVER

Palks About Coinage -- Some Hard Questions and Plain Answers. Turned Down for the International Conference--- Philosophical Bimetallism -- A Senatorial Programme--Story of a Refused Testimonial.

W. B. Stevens, in Globe-Democrat.

Shortly before he went out of conress. Mr. Bland was a guest at a dinner given to several Missouri members by ex-Senator John B. Henderson, "Bland," said Gen. Henderson, "som Eastern people were discussing you in ry presence the other evening. They were wondering whether you were honest in your professions, whether you

free coinage. They wanted to know what I thought about it." "What did you tell them?" asked Mr. Bland.

eally believe what you talked about

"I told them," said Gen, Henderson "that you believed all you said about free comage." "i am much obliged to you," said Mr.

Bland. "I told them," Gen. Henderson went on, after a moment's pause, "that you were honest in your silver professions because you didn't know any better." "I don't know that I am so much obliged to you after all,' said Mr. Bland,

good humoredly.

Nebety who came in contact with Mr. Bland while he was in Washington ever questioned his sincerity on the coinage question. Opinions as to Mr. Bland's knowledge in that direction differ according to the standpoints of those who hold the opinions. And yet Mr. Bland's earnestness of conviction is matched by his readiness of speech on silver. He was never known to be without something to say upon any phase of coinage or in answer to any argument. Of course, his arguments did not seem logical or conclusive to those who differed with him. Judge Culberson, of Texas, the Father of the House, was wont to say that Mr. Bland was the most remarkable debater he

had ever listened to in congress. "He is always wound up," said the "He doesn't have to make Judge. steam. The moment he gets on his feet and is recognized he starts right off at forty miles an hour. I don't know that ever saw a talker just like him. He is a marve! to me.

The fact is, Mr. Bland has been a hard student on the money question. While he has great forcefulness of character. he is personally one of the most modest creased is the torpedo business, and of men. He never makes a show of his the reason was suggested by two items study, and never utilizes his stock of information except to carry some point in furtherance of the cause. He is never on dress parade. For years the leading bimetallists of other countries have recognized Mr. Bland as the foremost representative of that money theory in this country. Europeans of international reputation have sought his acquaintance and maintained correspondence with him.

In the eastern view Mr. Bland is wrong, because he is narrow, prejudiced and ignorant, Mr. Bland may be all effective, and don't leave any dead wrong on the money question, but it is not for want of thought or information. There is so little of sectional prejudice about him that it almost never shows his temper when he talks about Wall street. He insists earnestly that the men who have money are mistaken in their views of what will follow the free coinage of silver. The fact that he bore no part in the war, though born in a slave state, helps to show the temper of the man's mind. Yet if he could have seen that secession was right what a fighter he would have been! Mr. Bland is a philosophical bimetallist. He be lieves the double standard, with all of the gold and silver there is in the world for money, is the best thing for all of the people, and, therefore, he is for it.

#### BLAND'S OFFICE. The room of the committee on coin

part of the capitol under the dome,

opening on a side corridor but little used. It looks out on a court, and is warmed and ventilated by an old-fashioned fire-place with a quaintly carved Carrera marble mantel, one of only half a dozen to be seen in the whole capitol. There Mr. Bland was to be found when the house was not in ses sion, and there was the place to hear the theory of bimetallism expounded at its best. In the closing months of the fifty-third congress, when, after twenty-two years of service, he had been beaten at the polls, and when only chaos seemed to face the Democracy, Mr. Bland had no doubt of the ultimate triumph of the cause of silver. In a number of conversations he forecasted with accuracy what has come to pass He said that the only hope for the Democratic party to pull itself together was to take a decided stand for free silver, regardless of the rest of the world, and upon the old ratio. He said doubts that, if elected, he will make an this must be done, and that the sooner honest, upright, and conservative chief it was done the quicker would be the recovery. It wassuggested to him-that there was a very large element in his party which could not follow such action. That, he thought, should not be considered. He wanted the party to commit itself to 16 to 1 because it was right, in his opinion. He believed that with such a platform the country could be carried. He believed the election returns of November, 1894, would hasten the adoption of such a course by the Democracy, and just before he went out of congress he did all in his power to bring the party to commit itself so far as the Democratic representatives could do it. For that advice and urging Mr. Bland was derided by the Demo-

cratic majority in the last congress as an extremist and a crank. One day Mr. Bland was asked in the committee room what he really thought would happen if the United State should pass an act providing that on a certain date the mints would be thrown open to free and unlimited coinage of

silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. "I believe the other leading nations would promptly follow," he said. "We would have silver restored to its place and would go on with the double stan

"But, suppose the other nations didn't follow; suppose the United States had to maintain free coinage of silver alone, what then?" was asked. "I suppose it would give our bankers and capitalists quite a wrench," was

the reply, "but it would only be temporary. The time in which Mr. Bland made this reply was probably much like that of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad in which George Stephenson, the inin which George Stephenson, the in-ventor of the locomotive, answered the country and making it more attractive.

anxious inquirer who interrupted the explanation of his plans to ask what would happen if a cow should get on the

"It would be bad for the cow." said the inventor, and went on to elaborate the general advantages of steam locomotion.

So, Mr. Bland, absorbed with the benefits to be conferred upon humanity by the acceptance of silver at 16 to 1, can see only "a temporary wrench" of the monetary system if this country tries to go it alone with free silver. That temporary wrench is to his mind insignificant as compared with what he con ceives to be the greatest good to the greatest number. He says that the immediate effect might be to put gold at a premium and to stimulate the exportation of it. But in a few months perhaps in two or three only, the gold would be coming back, the premium would disappear, the country would be gin to feel the benefits of an increased volume of currency based on coin-gold and silver. Mr. Bland hasn't slightest idea that free coinage of silver is going to drive gold out or is going to send this country to a silver basis. believes that the double standard would go into effect with the concurrence of other nations, perhaps not Great Britain at first; but certainly with that of France and Germany. Should the other nations hold back for a time to let the United States blaze the way, he is sure the monetary disturbance in this country would be but a matter of a few

#### AN HONEST MAN.

A good deal of malice enters into the motives which make some men advocates of free silver. The idea that the wealthy may be made to suffer to some extent is not altogether displeasing. Envy is a strong argument. Mr. Bland was never heard to give expression to such a spirit. He is a commoner by nature. He thinks free coinage means the betterment of the condition of the masse That is what moves him. He may be all wrong in his premises and conclusions, but he believes what he says and his motives are pure.

When Mr. Bland went to congress twenty-four years ago he had a good farm in the suburbs of Lebanon and he had some thousands of dollars in money. He has got the farm now, but the money is gone. He is poorer than on the day he first went to Washington. The paternity of the silver dollar is his, but it has not multiplied dollars in his pocket, Not many people know that when Mr. Bland was serving his last three months in congress there was delivered to him one day by the express company the finest silver service that sound money could buy. It came as a tribute from the mountain states' admirers of silver's champion, Mr. Bland barely looked into the box, saw what it contained, directed it back to the senders and said nothing about it.

The supporters of Mr. Bland are figuring upon the necessity of some revolutionary acts to insure his nomination. They are misleading themselves: Il their candidate ever gets a majority in the convention, even though it be by a single vote, the requisite two-thirds will sentiment it provided that the senate be given to him. There hasn't been an instance since 1860 when a Democrat candidate for the presidency received a majority and failed of the two-thirds. The two-thirds has come promptly on the following ballots when the majority point was passed. When Tilden went by the majority point at St. Louis in 1876, delegates instructed for Hendricks, notably those from Texas, changed to Tilden on the next ballot and nominated

Before Seymour and Blair were nominated in 1868, a caucus for the Pendleton men was held to consider the very who said openly: proposition Bland men are now agitarule. They counted a majority of the delegates with them, and a motion was carried to push the repeal of the rule at the next session of the convention. After this was done the New York delegation met and sent Judge Green to the Pendleton leaders to urge a reconsidera-

tion of the caucus action. "New York," said Judge Green, "urges you not to reverse party tradition, but to let the two-thirds rule stand. I am authorized by our delegation to say to you that if on any ballot Mr. Pendleton shall receive a majority of the convention, even though it be but by half of one vote, New York will cast her entire vote for your candidate." The Pendleton caucus met again beage, weights and measures is in the old

fore the convention did. Judge Green's statement was repeated. The caucus decided not to interfere with the twothirds rule.

### FULL OF VIGOR.

Those who have heard Mr. Bland's "Mr Speaker!" or "Mr. Chairman!" never forget it. That is not because the voice is rasping or melodious, highpitched or low-toned. The forceful personality is imparted to the first words but two-thirds of them will sit in the that issue when Mr. Bland gets on his feet. And, as Judge Culberson expressed it, from the opening sentence he is in the full vigor of delivery. His speeches are without introductions. They wind up as they begin, all earnestness for silver, with small regard for choice of words or polish of phrases. Mr. Bland is always full of his subject. and yet he never slops over as some of these silver orators do. In the last session of the fifty-third congress, when the final efforts were made to get through the house silver legislation in the form of coinage of the seigniorage William L. Bryan was dwelling on the enormity of the offending against sil- will formulate, if enough of them get ver. He pictured the evil consequences which were to follow, and became so lowed to have their way. But if the impassioned that, with tears in his convention gets away from the senators voice,he declared that,if he could thereby avert these evil consequences from 1, Mr. Bland will be in the front rank future generations, he would "willing-ly lay down his life." The house burst out into a horse laugh. The climax dent Stevenson. He is the choice of was turned to burlesque, and " the boy orator of the Platte" finished in confusion. years of his uphill work in congress for silver, never lost his head. His warnings sometimes bordered a little upon lamentations, but he never read himself out of his party or lost faith in the ultimate vindication of the cause of

the white metal. It is not difficult to understand how Mr. Bland came to make coinage his specialty. "The crime of '73," as the venerable Senator Stewart calls it on all occasions, the demonetization of silver, had taken place in the congress preceding the one in which Mr. Bland began his career. If there was anything with which the new Missouri member felt especially familiar that subject was the precious metals. Shortly after he completed his education and reacted his majority at his Kentucky home he went to the Pacific slope to seek his fortune. He settled in what is now Nevada and mixed mining with the practice of law for several years, He was county treasurer out there. Then he came to Missouri, and became his brother's law partneg at Rolla, soon after settling in Lebanon, the extension

Mr. Bland had lived in Missourt less than ten years when he was elected to congress. Here is another evidence of the man's forcefulness of character. Without any Confederate record, at a time when that counted in politics, and with only eight years' residence in the state, at the age of thirty-seven, he was elected to congress.

The speaker of the Forty-third con-

suited his inclinations. There are two

with forms of money—the banking and currency and the coinage, weights and measures. At that time banking and currency was the dominating committee of the two. Permanent upon it had been Judge Aylett H. Buckner, one of the strong men of the Missouri delegation. The national banking and currency laws came from that committee. coinage, weights and measures was one of those committees which existed for little more than the purpose of giving some member of the majority a chairmanship and a clerk. Furthermore, as the preceding congress had revised the coinage laws, there was no prospect for any serious work by that committee, yet in three congresses, Bland had pushed the coinage question to the front, had forced a transfer of the relative positions of these two committees and had begotten the Bland dollar. The sixteen years which followed steadily increased his prestige as the foremost advocate of free coinage of silver. The persistency with which he pressed the issue made him in the eyes of the East, a silver crank," yet in each successive organization of the coinage committee the speaker recognized the position Mr. Bland had won by making him the chairman or the leader of the minority of the committee, according as the house was Democratic or Republican. These facts are interesting to recall, because they go to show how thoroughly logical is Mr. Bland's candidacy for the presidential nomination if 16 to 1 wins at Chicago.

#### TRYING TO DOWN HIM.

In view of the swelling list of free coinage delegates to the Chicago convention, it is interesting to recall that fourteen months ago a manifesto committing the Democratic party to a 16 to 1 ratio was circulated on the Democratic side of the house of representatives. There was 200 Democratic members in the house of the last congress. The paper received thirty-one signatures. Mr. Bland's name headed the list. The Democratic representatives who would not sign number over 100.

Of the thirty-one who signed the declaration in favor of committing the Democratic party to such a platform twenty-one were congressmen who had been defeated for re-election. Not only did the big Democratic majority in the house a little more than a year ago repudiate Mr. Bland as a leader on the coinage issue, but it was guilty of one of the meanest acts of party tude. The Wolcott proposition had gone through the senate providing for the election of delegates to an international monetary conference. In order to secure representation of the silver should select three and the house the same number of delegates. This legislation was enacted in the full expectation that such a conference would be held. The general understanding was that Mr. Bland would be one of the delegates. A final vote was not reached until the closing hour of the congress. and then it appeared that in conference the proposition had been changed so as to make eligible as delegates only those elected to the fifty-fourth congress This was done through the insistence of certain members of the house who had practical control of the matter and

thing."

The proposition was changed solely for the purpose of shutting out Mr. Bland. And now the man who was set aside by the party leaders as a crank is a presidential candidate who will enter the balloting at Chicago, it is claimed by his Missouri managers, with 200

Up to the present time Mr. Bland's candidacy has not been treated seriously in Washington. The wise men of the national capital weren't convinced that McKinley had a walkover until all the rest of the country saw it. The Republican senators held daily cloakroom conferences until they had figured out the impossibility of McKinley's nomination. For several weeks Democratic senators have been en gaged in the same pleasing work of determining by cloak-room consultation the programme for the Chicago convention. The parallel doesn't run all the way. There is this difference: The Republican senators who beat McKinley, in their minds, had among them four of convention as delegates, and they are

their number who were candidates for the nomination. The Democratic sen ators have no candidaes among them, strongly impressed with the feeling that what they say will go a long way toward the determination of the con vention's action. If the masses of the Democratic party show the same disposition to turn down their senators that the Republican masses did, the parallel will be completed. The plan of the Democratic senators is a compromise, a declaration of ardent devotion to bimetallism with the ratio left for future conditions to fix. As for candi dates, these senators do not consider Mr. Bland the remotest possibility. He isn't on such a platform as the senators on the platform committee and are aland pronounces unequivecolly for 16 to of possibilities. The candidate of the senatorial cloak-rooms is Vice Presisuch extreme silver senators as Morgan and Pugh, of Alabama, and of such gold Mr. Bland, in the twenty-two standard Democrats as Brice and Gorman. If Mr. Bland amounts to anything in the Chicago convention it will have to be over the heads of the Democratic senators.

#### VOTERS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES The United States at the Head of All Nations.

Twelve million voters participated in the presidential election of 1892, and 12, 500,000 voters, it is computed, will take part in the presidential election of 1896. There will be one more state voting this year than four years ago, but during the intervening time restrictions upon the suffrage, greatly diminishing the electorate, have been established in various southern states, particularly South Carolina and Florida. The total number of male inhabitants of the United States of voting age, as re turned by the Federal census of 1890, was 16.-940,000; but this total is subject to a reduction of 1,160,000 aliens, and about as many more persons are deprived of suffrage by legal causes in various states and particularly by con stitutional restrictions established by the

A very recent computation made offi-

cially of the electors of the United Kingdom gives as the total 6,416,600 out of a total population of 39,000,000. Of these voters 630,000 reside in Scotland and 830,-000 in Ireland. The United States stands at the head of all nations in respect of the mere number of electors, though the changes of residence, which are frequent here, but comparatively rare in Europe, keep the actual number of gress was very willing to let Mr. Bland voters far below the number of those have the committee assignment which who are eligible. France, with a total population very much below that of the United States-about one-half the popucommittees of the house which deal lation of this country-has 10,000,000 electors. Germany has 10,600,000 elec tors and the number is increasing steadfly as the restrictions upon voting are decreased. In Austria there has been a radical reform in the electorate by its wholesale extension

Up to a dozen years ago the total number of voters in Austria was 1,200,000, or less than the voting population of New York state, though the total population of the Austrian empire is 41,000,000 There is now pending in the Reochsrath at Vienna a bill presented by the president of the council of ministers. Count Badent, which adds two members to the existing 353 deputies in the Reichsrath The present number of electors in Austro-Hungary is 5,300,000. Of the members of the Reichsrath the great landowners elect fifty-eight, the calmbers of commerce twenty, the towns 116 and the counties 129. The total number of possible electors who, under the present in Austria is 210,000, Italy is peculiar among European-

governments having representative institutions in that while the actual number of qualified electors is large, the in a few days. Price, Sc. number participating is very small. In other words, a very large number of cures all forms of indirection and stom-Italian citizens qualified by law to vote | ach trouble. Price, 25c. abstain from doing so, desiring by this nia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. course of the Italian government in its relation o the papacy. In 1892, 3,006,000 Italians were on the registered rolls, of whom 1 600 000 and of the lungs, Price, 25c. whom 1,600,000 voted-about 5 per cent. of the total population of Italy, Belgium is a country which up to ten years ago had less than 100,000 voters, but this number has vastly been increased by with, besides, a provision of cumulative voting whereby some citizens are enabled to cast two ballots. In the confusion which has resulted the advocates of universal suffrage have been outvoted.

In the United States there is one voter to every 41/2 persons; in Great Britain, one to every six persons; in France, one to every 31/2, and in Italy one to every ten persons .- New York

#### A BEN BUTLER STORY.

Did you ever hear the story of the meet ing of Governor Taibot and Ben Butler at a ball? Both men were candidates for governor of Massachusetts, and each was doing his utmost to win. Party feeling ran high. The occasion was a charity ball in aid of the Horseshoers' Friendly associates, or the Garbage Gatherers Protective union, or some such terrible thing, and the two men were there to see how many votes they could get away from each other, as they posed in uncomfortable chairs on the platform, and tried to look and not as if they really enjoyed it. At hist the floor murshal came to Gen-eral Butler and asked him if he would lead the cotillion. This was too much, and Butler's ire rose. Governor Talbot looked over with his sweetest smile and said. almost pleadingly, "What, don't you dance, General?" "No!" thundered Butler, "I make it my business to make other people dance

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is not a nasty dose, but pleasant pel-lets that act through the capillaries and nerve centers and build up while you work. Dr. Humphreys' No. 24 for Brain Fag: General Debility; all forms of Physical and Nervous Weakness, arising from Mental Strain; Business Anxiety, Care or Worry, Overwork, or Ethotional Excitement, or from loss of blood, or of sleep. If there is Indigestion alternate with

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Dyspepsia; indigestion; weak
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# HUMPHREYS'

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