Welpkoph, Eugene, 1920 Ash st., retail. Eleventh Ward. Armbrust & Hefmeister, 324 Cedar ave.,

Armbrust & Helmeister, 324 Cedar ave., retail.
Armbrust, Henry, 627 Cedar ave., retail.
Brier, Adam, 516 Pittston ave., retail.
Brier, James, 431 Cedar ave., retail.
Borchers, Frank V., 713 Cedar ave., retail.
Borchers, Frank V., 713 Cedar ave., retail.
Boston Tea Co., 613 Cedar ave., retail.
Boldner, Free, Willow st., retail.
Boettcher, Henry, 688 Cedar ave., retail.
Best, Andrew, 314 Cedar ave., retail.
Engel, Geo., 431 Alber st., retail.
Embery, J. J., 1162 Pittston ave., retail.
Fish Bros., 521 Cedar ave., retail.
Fish Bros., 521 Cedar ave., retail.
Fishes, Geo., 412 Cedar ave., retail.
Funnz, Andrew, 81 Cedar ave., retail.
Fuens, Geo., 412 Cedar ave., retail.

Geiger, Jacob, Sr., 621 Cedar ave., retait. Gschwindt, L. W., 526 Pituston ave., retail Gutheinz, Weiser, & Krager, 518 Cedar Gschwingt, Weiser, & Krage, Gutheinz, Weiser, & Krage, ave., retail. Grossman, Jacob, 312 Cedar ave., retail. Gallagher, W. H., 1102 S. Washingto

ave., retall. Graff, Philip, 501 Cedar ave., retall. Hartman, Jacob, 1105 S. Washington ave., Heen & Son, 400 Cedar ave., retail.

retall.

Heen & Son. 400 Cedar ave., retail.

Haberstroh, Lorenz, 510 Cedar ave., retail.

Hautman, Jacob, 801 Cedar ave., retail.

Hartman, Jacob, 801 Cedar ave., retail.

Kornacher, Wm., 724 Pittston ave., retail.

Kramer, Mrs. M., 427 Cedar ave., retail.

Kaesner, Chas., 516 Cedar ave., retail.

Kirst, Chas., 1101 Cedar ave., retail.

Kirst, Chas., 1101 Cedar ave., retail.

Kuehner, Peter, Pittston ave., retail.

Lello, Anthony, 602 Cedar ave., retail.

Linn, Mrs. H., retail.

Matti, G., 805 Cedar ave., retail.

Miller, G., A., 426 Cedar ave., retail.

Miller, Fred, Jr., 702 Cedar ave., retail.

Mirtz, Geo., 612 Pittston ave., retail.

Mirtz, Chas., 415 Cedar ave., retail.

Mirtz, Chas., 415 Cedar ave., retail.

Mirus, Joseph, 818 Cedar ave., retail. Mikus, Joseph, 818 Cedar ave., retail. McConnell, W. A., 1994 S. Washington

ave., retail. Oldakocoski, Mrs. A., 920 S. Washington Oldakocoski, Mrs. A., 129 S. Washington ave., retail.

Powers, Mrs. L. D., 414 Cedar ave., retail.
Phillips, John, 517 Cedar ave., retail.
Rosar, Peter, 726 Cedar ave., retail.
Rosar, Peter, Jr., 338 Birch st., retail.
Rosan, Geo., 690 Cedar ave., retail.
Rose, Chas., Alder st., retail.
Sames, Henry, 1965 Cedar ave., retail.
Scheuch, Chas., 350 Birch st., retail.
Scheuch, Chas., 350 Birch st., retail.
Scheuch, Wm., 465 Cedar ave., retail.
Stern, Wm., 465 Cedar ave., retail.
Storr, Christian, 615 Cedar ave., retail.
Smith, W. E., 1910 S. Washington ave., retail.

retail Wm., 1210 S. Washington ave., re tail.
Schultz, Jacob, 1132 Cedar ave., retail.
Saft, Harry, 531 Cedar ave., retail.
Schimpff, August, 501 Cedar ave., retail.
Terpee, F. L., 729, Cedar ave., retail.
Wetter, Henry, 403 Cedar ave., retail.
Zang, F., est., 802 Pittston ave., retail.
Ziegier & Schumacher, 501 Cedar ave., re.

John, Stephen, 1012 S. Washington ave., Neuls, Charles, 413 Cedar ave., wholesale, Rumowicz, S. S., 1029 S. Washington ave., retail. Twelfth Ward.

Coyles, W. H. 221 Stone ave., retail.
Frable, W. & Son, 223 Stone ave., retail.
Gibson, John P. 313 Prospect ave., retail.
Hsyes, Mrs. Mary, 211 Stone ave., retail.
Nealon, W. J., 365 Prospect ave., retail.
Nealon, M., 129 Stone ave., 1 pool table, Melvin, John T., 336 Orchard st., retail. Thirteenth Ward. Horace A., 1440 Capouse ave.

retail.
Cole, H. M., 1438 Capouse ave., retail.
Davis, Bertan E., 1537 Ross ave., retail.
Green Ridge Lumber Co., 521 Green Ridge St., retail. Green Ridge Cash Store, 1440 Capouse ave., retail. Hangi, Joseph L., 1609 Dickson ave., re-Hazzard, F. C., agt., 1612 Dickson ave., Henderson, Mrs. M., 1461 Albright ave., retail. Jordan, Thos. H., 1602 Capouse ave., retail Jones, Chas. P., 1557 Dickson ave., retail. Jackson General Market, 1439 Adams ave., retail. Johns, F. J., 920 Green Ridge st., retail. cher Richard, 1536 Dickson ave.

Kehrite, Henry, 1372 N. Washington ave., James J., 1392 N. Washington ave., getail. Lewis, Geo. A., 500 Main st., retail. Lorenz, C., Washington and Marion st., retail, Miller, Mathias, 432 N. Washington ave., McDonnell, M. J., 1322, N. Washington

O'Hara, M. S., 1368 N. Washington ave. O'Donnell, M. M., 1122 Albright ave., re-Paragon Plaster and Supply Co., Scran. J. M., 1301 N. Washington ave. Wm., Nay Aug and Rose ave., re-

Pratt, E. S., 1553 Dickson ave., retail, Scranton Dairy Co., Larch and Monsey ave., retail.

Schellhase, Henry, 109 Larch st., retail.

Spencer, Susan, Dickson ave., and Gree
Ridge st., retail.

Stevens, E. G., 1415 Capouse ave., retail. Ringe St., Fetail. Stevens, E. G., 1415 Capouse ave., retail. Slack, C. R., 1155 Dickson ave., retail.

The Delaware Hudson Co., retail. The Delaware Hudson Co., retail. West, C. L. 1437 Capouse ave., retail. Reichart & Sanderson Oil Co., 1321 Ca pouse ave., wholesale, Fourteenth Ward.

230 N. Main ave., retail. enore, John & Son, 710 Scranton st., re-tail. Blume, Mrs., 228 N. Main ave., retail. Dominick, cor. W. Lacka, and N Main ave., retail, oyet, F. H., 714 W. Lacka, ave., retail, ohl, George F., 629 W. Lacka, ave., re.

tall.
Calabrise, A. M., 127 N. Main ave., retail,
Clarke Bros., 463 N. Main ave., retail.
Connor, Harry, 143 Robinson st., retail.
Connor, Louis, 142 N. Main ave., retail.
Cawley, T. W. 157, S. Seventh st., retail.
Cosgrove, Thomas, 150 N. Main ave., re-

Connor, D. A., 149 Robinson st., retail. Crystal Dairy Co., 1029 Price st., retail. Davis, W. C., 1712 Lafayette st., retail. Doyle, James B. and Co., 142 N. Main ave retail.
Dockelnick, C. C., 236 Main ave., retail,
Franchl, G., 108 N, Main ave., retail,
Gilroy, P, H., 529 Pleasant st., 4ctail,
Geigle, John, 618 W, Lacka, ave., retail,
Gibney, P, J., 414 N, Main st., retail,
Hartman, Philip, 714 W, Lacka, ave., re-

Hyde Park Paint Co., 206 N. Main ave. Holtham, Thomas, 612 W. Lacks, ave. s. W. E. 102, 104 N. Main ave., retail. John E., 106 N. Main ave., retail. Wm. P., 718 W. Lacku ave., retail. in Patrick, 926 Lacku, ave., retail.

Thomas H., 144 N. Main ave., tall.

Jones, S. R., 234 N. Main ave., retail.

Karpus, George, 240 N. Main ave., retail.

Koons & Barrior, 232 N. Main ave., retail.

Lonergan, R., 146 Chestnut st., retail.

Lupto, Peter, 828 W. Lacka, ave., retail.

Loftus, John J., 608 W. Lacka, ave., re
tail.

tail.
Mears, S. C., 208 N. Main ave., retail.
Mount Pleasant Cool Co., retail.
Malott Frank 716 W. Lacks, ave., retail.
Marche, & Porter, 716 W. Lacks, ave., re.

McCormick, James, Chestnut and W. IcCormick. James. Chestnut and W. Lacka, ave., retail.

ass. William, 1923 W. Lacka, ave., retail.

derro, Nicola, 131 Robinson st., retail.

Porter Bros., 817 W. Lacka, ave., retail.

Pickering, Mrs. Anna., 924 Robinson st., retail. Pheiffer, G. F., 368 N. Main ave., I pool Relph, A. B. & G. R., 416 W. Seventh st., Richards & Co. 233 N. Ninth st., retail, Ross, Peter 262 W. Lacks, ave., retail, Sayers, William, 763 Scranton st., retail, Saxe, Martha 146 N. Main ave., retail, Scranton Ice Co., W. Linden st., retail, Schuster's Cash Store, S18 W. Lacks ave., retail.

Schuster's Cash Store, 818 W. Lacka, ave., retail.
Schnell, Philip, 626 W. Lacka, ave., retail.
Stenter, Barbara, 118 N. Main ave., retail.
Strong's Auction House 701 W. Lacka, ave., retail.
Taylor, James C., 101 N. 9th st., retail.
Wenzel Bros., 712 W. Lacka, ave., retail.
Wuench, George., 1032 W. Lacka, ave., retail. Redington, John 724 W. Lacks, ave., re-

Armour & Co., 418 Sth st., wholesale Bennett, Ira & Co., 816 W. Lacka, ave., wholesale. Brown, Frank & Co., 706 W. Lacka, ave., Wholesale. Keller Luther, 813 W. Lacka, ave., whole, nalo.
Naegit & Teil, 16 Dockash st., wholesale.
Schwartzhield & Sulzer, Dockash st., wholesale.
The Cudshy Packing Co., wholesale.
The F. H. Watts Co., 723 W. Lacka, ave., ave., wholesale.

Williams, J. T. & Co., 702 W. Lacka, ave., wholesale. Porter, Samuel J., 206 W. Lacka, ave., re-Smith, B. E., 1935 Jackson st., retail. McDonnnell, J. J., Scranton st., retail.

Fifteenth Ward. Bowman, Gustav, 707 S. Main ave., retail Colan D. 601 S. Main ave., retail, Davis, John R., Believue st., retail. Emmerchide M. 725 Hampton st., retail. Evans, D. D. & Co., 507 S. Main ave., re-Edmuns, Evan L., 1305 Luzerne st., retail. Flanaghan, Stephen, 1717 Luzerne st., retall.
Foster L. & Co., 612 Hampton st., retail.
Gardies, Toni, 401 S. Main ave., retail.
Flughes, Wm., 501 S. Main ave., retail.
Jones David M., 512 S. Main ave., retail.
Mason, T. Fellows, 401 S. Main ave., re-

McNamara, P. F., 813 Eynon st., retail. Naumann, John, 814 Hampton st., retail. Nichols, M. D., 1602 Hampton st., retail. Schubert, Henry, 429 S. 9th st., retail. Stuckart, Anthony, 429 S. Main st., retail. Williams, John H., 702 S. Main ave., re-tail. Wyzick Vincent R., 1516 Luzerne st., re. Wagner, John, Jr., 607 Hampton st., re-

Quinn, Mrs., Luzerne st., retail. Parry, C., 602 Eynon st., retail. Sixteenth Ward.

W. H., 601 N. Washington ave., re-Bailey, J. G., 401 Penn avc., retail. Bertolli, Frederick, 343 Penn avc., retail. Bloom, Morris, 312 Penn avc., retail. Brock, Hunt T., Penn avc., and Lindan st.,

Clark, J. M., 326 Penn ave., retail. Chicago Clothing House, 413 Pen ave., re-(all Callahan, James J., 433 Penn avc., retail. Dinner, Michael, 336 Penn avc., retail. Degutis, Dominick, 441 Penn avc., retail. Epstein, S., 333 Penn avc., retail. Empire Dry Goods Co., 339 Penn avc., Falk, G. L., 301 Penn ave., retail.

lardella, L., 401 Penn avenue, retail. louid, A. R., & Son, 415 Penn Penn ave., Gunster & Forsyth, 325 Penn ave., retail, Goldenlager, H., 411 Penn ave., wholesale, Harris, S. B., 417 Penn ave, retail. Harris, S. B., 417 Penn ave, retail. Heinerfeld, S., 320 Penn ave, retail. Heizel & Collins, 363 Penn ave, retail. Howley Bros. 338 Penn ave, retail. Howley, Anthony, 911 N. Washington ave., retail. Hayden, Thomas J., Penn and Vine st.

Harris, S., 322 Penn ave., wholesale. Josephson, Barnet, 407 Penn ave., retail. Johnson, Wolf, 328 Penn ave., I pool table, retail. Marcus, Adolph, 204 P. Marcus, Adolph, 304 Penn avc., wholesale, Millhouser, S., 403 Penn avc., retail, McKenna, Stephen, 403 Penn avc., retail, Nelson, Morris & Co., Mifflin and Vine st.,

wholesale.
Obici, Guiseppe, 301 Penn ave., retail.
Penn Store Co., lim., 592 Penn ave., retail.
Rubino, M., 416 Raymond court, retail.
Rosenberg, Bros., 310 Penn ave., 1 pool table, retail, Riely, M. P., 323 Penn ave., retail

Swartz, Aaron, 339 Fenn ave., retail.
Swartz, Aaron, 339 Fenn ave., retail.
Scaman Bros., 317 Fenn ave., retail.
Schoefeld, R., 318 Franklin ave., retail.
Suravitz, J., 425 Fenn ave., retail.
Suravitz, Meyer, 421 Fen ave., retail.
Sziupas, Louisa, 401 Fenn ave., retail.
Swift & Co., 702 Wyoming ave., wholesaile Scranton Packing Co., Pine st.,

wholesale.

Vetter, Philip J., 415 Penn ave., retail.

Warren-Ehret Co., 321 N. Washington ave., retail.

Weber, David, 437 Penn ave., retail.

Williams J. D. & Bros., 301 N. Washington ave., retail. ton ave., retail.
Winke J. C., 315 Penn ave., retail.
Devine, Jas., 3335 Penn ave., retail.
Fabrenhoit, John T., 321 Penn ave., retail.
Brandwener J., 332 Penn ave., retail.
Caroll & Co., 431 Linden st., retail.

Seventeenth Word. H., 1410 Madison ave., retail. Boyer, J. T., 242 Adams avc., retail. Bonin Frank, 520 Lacka, avc., 2 pool ta-Boyer. bles, retail Colman, Ed. J., 421 S. Washington ave.

retail.
Drozdofski, S., 518 Lacka, ave., 1 pool table, retail.
Enterprise Store, 516 Lacka, ave., retail.
Foote & Becker, 517 Lacka, ave., retail.
Finley, P. B., 516 Lacka, ave., retail.
Gottesmann, Ignatz, 411 S. Washington ave., retail.
Hulbert & Co., 901 Mulberry st., retail.
Jifkins, Thos., 601 Lacka, ave., retail.
Jones, G., Pine and Prescott ave., retail.
Kelley, Richard, 553 Lacka, ave., retail,
Kilcullen, John, 419 S. Washington ave.,

Lebrato, Frank, 526 Lacka, ave., retail. Levy, B., 401 S. Washington ave., whole. Mechlovics Jacob, 427 S. Washington ave. Mahon & Co., 508 Lacka, ave., retail. Neuffer, Chas. D., 528 Lacka, ave., retail. O'Hara, M. J., 524 Lacka, ave., retail. Rader Wm. A., 522 Lacka, ave., retail. Roll Phil, W., agt., 402 Lacka, ave., retail. Schuitz, Albert, 1202 Mulberry st., retail. Schleider S., 465 S. Washington ave., re.

tall.
Siebecker, Ed., 539 Lacka, ave., retail.
The Lackawanna Store Ass'n, retail.
The Singer Mfg. Co., 526 Lacka, ave., retail. The Scranton Bedding Co., retail. Toti, Adam, 524 Lacka, ave., retail. Young, Herman, 547 Prescott ave., retail.

Eighteenth Ward. Arnovits, Ben. 713 Scranton, retail. Aronovits, Ben. 713 Scranton, pool table Aronoviti, Den.
retail.
Donahoe, John P., 506 Broadway, retail.
Embery, Joseph, 103 S. 7th st., retail.
Flannery John F., 152 S. 7th st., retail.
Krause, Henry, 220 Broadway, retail.
Miller, Samuel, 151 S. 7th st., retail. Miller, Samuel, M., Scranton and 7th st. McLaughlin, T. H., Scranton and 7th st.

retail.

Roth, William, 403, Emmett, st., retail.

Walsh Thos. H., 246 Railread ave., retail.

Wheeler Wm., 729 Scranton st., retail.

Wills, Richard W., 100 S. 7th st., retail. Nineteenth Ward.

Arnold, John, 615 Pittston ave., retail. Boston Tea Co., 533 Pittston ave., retail. Cavanagh, P. A., 522 River st., retail. Devine, John, 429 Prospect ave., retail. Devine, John, 429 Prospect ave., retail, Dippre, Philip, 1023 Pittston ave., retail, deigle, John, 620 Elm st., retail, Graf, Chas., 427 Pittsten ave., retail, Hagen & Son, 526 Alder st., retail, Haipin, Martin, 825 Stone ave., retail, Herz, Ambrose, 832 Stone ave., retail, Hessinger, M. & Co., 709 Pittston ave., re.

May, Mrs. M., 401 Prospect ave., retail. McHugh's Cash Store, 502 Stone ave., re. tall. Sporer, Michael, 921 Stone ave., retail. Spruks Bros., 519 Alder st., retail. Westpfahl, John, 625 Pittston ave., retail. Witt, Wm., 629 Prospect ave., retsil. Laubscher, H., 529 Maple st., 2 ten pin

alleys, retail.
Scranton Dairy Co., 531 Pittston ave., re, tail. Twentieth Ward. Ackerman, Ackerman, M., 740 Locust st., retail, connell, Wm., & Co., retail, callary, Mrs. P. J., 2535 Birney ave., reickert, Frank, 615 Locust st., retail. ninicavy, Mrs. M., 1426 Pittston ave., re, tail.

Diesing August, Prospect ave., retail. Fallon, J. F., 405 Prospect ave., retail, Hug, Fred, 1514 Pittston ave., retail, Humpbrey, D. W., 1418 Pittston ave., re, tan. Hausrath, Geo., 2590 Cedar ave., retail, Judge, M. J., 1428 Pittston ave., retail. Johnski, Anthony, 1505 Prospect ave., re. Klonski, W. S., 1305 Pittston ave., retail, Kopolski, Frank, 1228 Prospect ave., retail. Lavelle, M. H., 2435 Birney ave., retail, Malkowski, Jacob, 1220 Prospect ave., re.

tail.
Mellet, H. P., 1427 Phitston ave., retail.
Melvin, Ed., 1812 Cedar ave., retail.
Mulherin & Judge Lumber Co., 1441 Remington ave., retail.
Raliga Martin, 1302 Prospect ave., retail.
McCrea, Mrs. John, 1709 Phitston ave., re-

Lackawanna Store Ass'n, lim., Pear st., retail Thiel, Seb., 253; Cedar ave., retail. Thornton, Michael, 232; Birney ave., re Woelkers John 614 Cherry st., retail, Drahent, J., 1412 Pittston ave., retail. Twenty-first Ward.
D. 1. & W. R. R. Co., Brisbin mine, re-

tall. L. &. W. R. R. Co., Diamond mine, on Coal Co., Common Wealth bldg.

EATING HOUSES.

Burrows, Ike, Carbondale, retail SCRANTON-EIGHTH WARD Burrows, Joseph, Spruce st., retail. Dolan, F. K., 123 Franklin ave., retail. Broad Oyster House, 124 Penn ave., retail. Goldberg & Finkelstine, 161 Franklin ave... Handley, William, 608 Lacka, ave., retail, Weisberg, Joseph, 228 Spruce at., retail.

BCRANTON-NINTH WARD.
Beemer, O, S., 505 Linden st., retail.
Boyer, J. T., 244 Adams ave., retail.
Appeal day, Thursday, April 26, 1900, 9
a. m., to 5 p. m., at the Arbitration Room,
Court House, in the city of Scranton.
Any person so ascertained or assessed
who shall full to attend such appeal or to
appeal from the decision of the appraiser
to the Common Pleas within ten days
thereafter will not be permitted to set up
as a defense to the recovery of the amount
of the license which he is required to pay
when suit shall be brought, that he is not
a daler in merchandise, etc., etc. The
law further provides, that it shall be the
duty of the County Treasurer to sue for
the recovery of all licenses duly returned
to him by the Mercantile Appraiser if not
paid on or before the first day of July
lin eash and every year, within to Mercantile. paid on or before the first day of July n eash and every year, within ten days after date, and said Treasurer shall not be discharged from any such license unbrings suit to recover the same n or before that date. MICHAEL KRAEMER.

CERVERA'S WATCH IN PAWN.

Timepiece of the Gallant Admiral in a Kansas Town.

From the Kansas City Times. Cervera's watch is "in soak" in this city, and W. P. Cleveland, a local genius of literary tastes and esthetic habits is organizing a company of 40 persons to redeem it and send it back to Spain to the admiral.

Vail & Co., jewelers, are in possession of the watch, having advanced \$40 upon it to ex-Lieut W. R. Bettis of the Twenty-third Kansas troops, colored. While in Cuba Bettis was leading a detachments of his company when he met a Cuban who was all but dead. This Cuban had been in hiding, vainly waiting to make his way to Spain. He ore from the lining of his trousers, in which it had been sewed, this watch and sold it to Bettis. The watch contains the name of the admiral and the arms of Spain. On the way home from Cuba a passenger on the transport offered Bettis \$300 for it, which he refused. He wanted to bring that watch to Wichita to exhibit to his friends as relic of the Spanish American war. Lieut. Bettis, after arriving at his home, was rather flush and started into a little business in Wichita that is commonly supposed to have a fascination for young men of color. One day, or night, luck was against him, and he 'soaked" the watch for \$40. Lauck hasn't come his way yet with sufficient smiles to enable him to redeem the watch, and now Mr. Cleveland thinks it would be a graceful thing to have a Wichita company chip in for its redemption and return it to Cervera with the compliments of the people of Wich-

The story of the watch is that-tha is, the Cuban end of it: Cervera gave it to a Cuban pilot to show him the way out of Santiago harbor the morning of the memorable battle. Cervera had had been crushed the Cubans were so delighted that they wanted to hang the pilot who helped him in his intended escape from the Amer-

ican navy. The Cuban pilot made his escape from Santiago and skulked in the woods until he could find some means of escaping to Spain; for he knew that it would be useless for him to try and live in Cuba after the war. It was while he was skulking that Lieut, Bettis caught up with him and obtained

the watch Cervera's sister's daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell, is a dressmaker in this city. She married a Scotchman and was disinherited and exiled she claims, for having done so. She has seen the watch and believes it to be the property of her distinguished but unfortunate uncle.

TWO KINDS OF PRESIDENTS.

Jackson and Cleveland King Presidents-Lincoln and McKinley Congressional Presidents.

. L. Hunter, in Ainsiee's Magazine. For convenience, I shall call presipposites Congressional Presidents. The most striking examples of the King son and Cleveland, and the two Republicans, Johnson and Grant: the most striking examples of the Congressional President are the two Democrats, Jefferson and Monroe, and the two Re-

publicans, Lincoln and McKinley. King Presidents have been inspired by the idea that they were the special and peculiar representatives of the people chosen to protect the people against other representatives. Jackson, being able to persuade the people that he was right, greatly exalted the authority of the chief magistrate. When one congress fought him, the people sent him another that was submissive Johnson could not command the sun port of the people, and by his attempt at absolution exalted the power of congress. Grant, though the idol of the people to the end, could not get a submissive congress. Cleveland, who was swept into office by a wave of popular protest against existing political abuse: retained the admiration of the people well into his second term. No prest-

Among congressional presidents Jeftentionally he endeavored to show that he looked on congress as the centre of government, on himself as the servant of congress. But his personality was so attractive, and the party behind him so strong, that congress almost without exception followed his initiative. The result of the Jeffersonian policy of allowing the representatives of the people to govern became apparent under Madison. The authority of the president visibly declined. During the era of good feeling under Monroe, the authority of congress was greater than at any other time in the history of our country. It did not occur to a president nominated in congressional caucus to esist the body that made him. Under Lincoln, the authority of the president which, in the interval since Jackson had declined-noticeably increased, partly owing to Lincoln's political ability, partly to the opportunity of war.'

NUES OF KNOWLEDGE.

The British soldier is the most costly of European fighters, his, annual cost For calling another man a liar through

the telephone, a citizen of Boone county, is, had to pay a fine of \$2 According to a German newspaper, there are at present in Europe seventy-one marriageable princesses and only forty-seven marriagcable princes. The Province of Quebec requires the barber, first of all, to be himself a healthy subject, free from transmissa-

Then he must pass an disinfection. xamination in On a farm in Virginia there is an apple tree which is eight feet five inches around. In 1880 eighty-five bushels of nice apples were gathered from it and sold at the apple house for \$60. The tree is 75 years old and is still bearing. In Virginia a company has been formed for the manufacture of an artificial marhie, which closely resembles the genuine and can readily be curved, the ingredi-ents being milk of time, glycerine, silicate of soda, soap, salt and marshmallow root, together with a coment which thickens and combines the components.

HISTORY OF OUR FIRST EXPANSION

STORY OF JEFFERSON AND LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

For \$23,507,621 the United States Acquired the Magnificent Domain Stretching from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains. Now It Produces Hundreds of Millions of Wealth Yearly-The Anti-Expansionists of 1803 Bitterly Fought the National Growth-How the Negotiations with Napolean Were Conducted and Concluded.

Henry Hall, in Pittsburg Times.

Amid the anti-expansion turmoil the movement to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the "Louisiana Purchase" by an international exposition and world's fair at St. Louis in 1903 would seem out of keeping with the principles which some of our statesmen would like to see followed unless the country is to go to the dogs entirely. And yet such a plan is before congress in a bill which is fathered by no less strong an opponent of expansion than Senator Cockrell, of Missouri.

This bill provides the machinery, and very liberal funds for the creation of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, to open at St. Louis not later than May 1, 1903, and to close not later than Dec. 1. The nations of the world are to be officially invited to take part, and the United States is to appropriate \$5,000,000 towards the expenses of the exposition, provided that not less than \$10,000,000 is raised by subscriptions to the stock of the corporation to be formed to create and manage it. and by the issuance of bonds by the city of St. Louis. The government is have a representative exhibit, in a building to cost not over \$400,000, and \$200,000 more is to be appropriated for other expenses. The total expenses arising from this government exhibit is limited to \$1,500,000.

It will be seen from this that the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is to rank among the great expositions of the world, and that the Mississippi valley will witness in 1903 a mighty gathering of the nations of the earth bearing with them the trophles of their industry and progress.

WORTHY OF CELEBRATION.

The Louisiana purchase was an vent which is well worthy of celebration. It was the first step which the United States took in that wise policy of expansion which has given us a territory extending from ocean ocean, and from the Dominion of Canada to Mexico and the Gulf. As originally understood, it added to the public domain 1.182,752 square miles, or 756,961,280 acres. In the restricted sense, exclusive of the territory west of the Rocky mountains, which it is now claimed was not included in the Louisiana purchase proper, but which was ours by the right of discovery and settlement, it covers \$83,072 square miles, or 565,166,080 acres. It embraces the entire states of Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, North and that South Dakota, parts of Minnesota, one. Kansas, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Louisiana, all of the Indian territory and part of Oklahoma Territory. "Its importance of immediate action, closed rea is more than seven times that of Great Britain and Ireland: more than The price agreed upon was finally fixed four times that of the German em- at 60,000,000 francs, in the form of pire, or of the Austrian empire, or of United States 6 per cent, bonds, France: more than three times that value \$11,259,000, and in addition to this of Spain and Portugal; more than sev- our government assumed the payment en times the size of Italy, and twice of certain debts due to our own citidents who have been free users of the that of Egypt; nearly ten times that eto power King Presidents, and their of Turkey and Greece; nearly three times that of Sweden and Norway, and nearly six times that of the Japa-President are the two Democrats, Jack- nese empire. It is also larger than Great Britain, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal and Italy combined. It is about one-fourth less than the area of the thirteen original states. According to the census of 1890 it had then a population of 11,232,439. It produced in 1896, according to the reports of the department of agriculture, 1,145,137,081 bushels of corn, valued at \$191,812,676 151,395,786 bushels of wheat, valued at \$111,488,251; and 260,822,175 bushels of eats, valued at \$41,660,266. The value of the real and personal property in 1890 was \$3,190,456,461. The area of public lands disposed mounted to 510,858 square miles, while the public lands remaining unsurveyed

aggregated 152,192 square miles. rea unappropriated and subject to entry equals 188,300 square miles."

CLAIMED BY FRANCE. This vast territory was claimed by France under the right of discovery and occupation, in part. La Salle, under the authority of Louis XIV, was dent ever treated congress with such the first white man to descend the Mississippi from its navigable northern waters to its mouth, and from the gulf ferson is an extraordinary example of inward again. On April 9, 1682, standthe able politician. Avowedly and in- ing on the banks of the most western channel of the Mississippi, about three leagues from its mouth, he took possession of the country in the name of Louis XIV, and naming it Louisiana, proclaimed its extent to be "from the nouth of the great river St. Louis, on the eastern side, otherwise called Ohio. Alighin, Sipore or Chisagona, as far as its mouth at the sea or gulf of Mexico, upon the assurance which we have received from all those nations (the Indian tribes along those rivers) that we are the first Europeans who have descended or ascended the said river."

For nearly eighty years following La Salle's discovery the country named by him as Louisiana remained intact as French possessions. Here the grant vas made to the Mississippi Commercial company, under the regency of the Duke of Orleans. This was the celebrated John Law's Mississippi scheme, in which \$20,000,000 was sunk. Altogether it was an expensive colony to France. It is conceded that she spent 40,600,000 livres in colonization efforts in Louisiana. Willing to rid herself of uch an expensive luxury, France ceded it to Spain in 1762, but the formal transfer of sovereignty did not take place until 1766, and then the colonists vere so enraged at the cossion that they rose in revolution and two years later the Spanish governor was obliged to leave New Orleans. The next year, however, Spain sent a fleet and an army of 2,600 men, re-occupied the colony, and some of the revolutionists were condemned to death, some to imprisonment for life, and the property

of all was confiscated. CEDED BACK TO FRANCE

In 1800 Spain by secret treaty ceded the province back to France. while the thirteen colonies had gained their independence, and had become the United States, Settlements had spread to the Mississippi, and this great highway to their markets was controlled at its mouth by a foreign from Mr. Jefferson downwards, seem,

nation. The right of deposit of goods at New Orleans, granted by the Spanish in 1795, had expired. The people began to petition congress, demanding navigation rights on the Mississippi, and declared that "if congress refuses us effectual protection, if it forsakes us, we will adopt measures which our safety requires, even if they endanger the peace of the Union, and our connection with the other states. No protection, no allegiance." Possibly, this was the first threat of secession. The people of the east joined with them in their demands and President Jefferson, quick to see the approaching went to work. The treaty of 1800 ceding the Louisiana province to France was a secret one, and it was Spain, therefore, that Jefferson made his overtures. He sought only to obtain a cession of the territory east of the Mississippl, thus giving the United States control of one side of the river and its mouth. Spain refused, but did not hint of the secret treaty of cession to France of Louisiana. But the treaty got out in 1802, and the recent troubles with France, which had nearly led to war, with the fact that England and France were about to fight, brought matters to a critical stage. Jefferson wrote to Minister Livingston, in Paris, "The day that France takes possession of New Orleans fixes the sentence which it to restrain her forever within her lowwater mark. It seals the union of the two nations who in conjunction can maintain exclusive possession of the ocean. From that moment we must marry ourselves to the British fleet and nation. This is not a state w

NAPOLEON WILLING.

seek or desire.

He at once sent James Monroe, afterwards president, as a special commissioner to France to negotiate the purhase of New Orleans and the Floridas, or so much of the latter as France possessed, under the treaty of 1800, But Napoleon was face to face with England, then as now the great nava power of the world, and he said to his two associates in the consulate: "They (the English) shall not have the Mississippi, which they covet. The conquest of Louisana would be easy if they only took the trouble to descend there. I have not a moment to lose in putting it out of their reach. I think of ceding it to the United States, They only ask of me one town in Louisiana, but I already consider the colony as entirely lost; and it appears to me that in the hands of this growing power it will be more useful to the policy, and even to the commerce, of France, than if I should attempt to keep it." One of his associates opposed the

step, but Napoleon was firm, and later announced to them, "It is not only New Orleans that I will cede: it is the whole colony without any reservation," and he directed that negotiations begin at once. James Monroe and Minister Livingston represented the United States, while Napoleon designated the Marquis de Marbois on his part, although Talleyrand had a share in the matter. Jefferson had authorized an offer of \$2,000,000 for New Orleans and the Floridas, and Livingston, fearing that this would not be accepted, was therefore astounded and suspicious when Tallyrand, before the arrival of Monroe, abruptly asked: "What will you give for the whole?" He delayed answering until the arrival of Monroe, when Marbois soon convinced them that the French offer was a serious The Americans were overjoyed, and, having no time to consult the house government, but realizing the the negotiations with all due speed. zens walued at 20,000,000 francs, or \$3 .-750,000, making the total consideration paid \$15,000,000. "When we consider that Jefferson at one time was willing to give \$2,000,000 for New Orleans alone we can well marvel that so vast an empire as the whole province should come to us for the price paid." It is related that when Livingston signed the treaty he shook hands with Mar-bols and Monroe and said: "We have lived long, but this is the noblest work of our lives."

A STORM OF OPPOSITION The treaty was immediately sent to Washington for ratification, the papers arriving there July 14, 1803, and congress was convened on Oct. 17. A great storm of opposition arose. James G. Blaine, in his "Twenty Years of

Congress," says: "It scarcely seems credible that the acquisition of Louisiana by Jefferson was denounced with a bitterness surpassing the partisan rancor with which later generations have been familiar No abuse was too malignant, no epithet too coarse, no imprecation too savage, to be employed by the assailants of the great philosophic statesman who laid so broad and deep the foundations of his country's growth and grandeur. President of a feeble republic, he was contending for a prize which was held by the greatest military power of Europe and whose possession was coveted by the greatest naval power of the world.

Senator Pickering, of Massachusetts, declared that "neither the president and the senate, nor the president and congress, are competent to incorporate the inhabitants of the ceded territory into the Union." Senator Tracy, of Connecticut, said: "We can hold territory, but to admit the inhabitants into the Union, to make citizens of hem, and states, by treaty, we cannot constitutionally do." Representative Griswold, of Connecticut, said that the vast and unmanageable extent which the accession of Louisiana will give the United States, the consequent dispersion of our population, and the destruction of that balance which is so important to maintain between the eastern and western states, threatens, at no very distant date, the subversion of our Union." Representative Griffin, of Virginia, feared that "this Eden of the New World would prove a cemetery for the bodies of our citizens." Senator Plumer, of New Hampshire, declared that the admission of the western world into the Union would restroy "at once the weight and mportance of the eastern states and compel them to establish a separate, independent empire." Senator White, of Delaware, believed that the incorporation of Louisiana into the Union would be "the greatest curse that could at present befall us." Mr. Thatcher of Massachusetts, declared it would 'involve the necessity of a consider able standing army," while Mr. Lucas asserted that the inhabitants of Louisiana were "not prepared for a govern ment like that of the United States.'

DENOUNCED BY THE PRESS. The eastern press was especially bitter against the purchase and Mr. Jefferson. Said the Boston Gazette: "And like Anacharsis, our titled patriots,

to entertain the same furious enmity against the language and commen sonse which they do against the religion and government of the country. The New York Herald said: president proposes to erect a government about as despotic as that of Turkey in Asia. The folly which supposes that the people of Louisiana are not as well qualified to enjoy political liberty as those hordes of aliens and strangers who are continually intermeddling with our public concerns, will not always pass current with the people of America. Nor is it possible that any part of our empire can be long held in a state of vassalage under even the philosophic Jefferson. Even the limited monarchy proposed in the bill now under discussion in the house will probably not be established, and it is next to a certainty that the session will terminate, leaving Mr. Jefferson in complete possession of all the despotic powers which were lately acquired by

the Spanish monarch." The Columbian Sentinel said: "We pay for the purchase of Louis and upward of \$15,000,000-that is, \$3 for every man, woman and child in the United States. And why should our rulers be grinding the face of the poor in purchasing land which they, nor their children, nor their children's children, to the latest generation, will ever, in all probability, see cultivated?"

The bill which the New York Heraid said proposed a limited monarchy, did ecome a law, and Senator Spooner's bill for the temporary government of the Philippines, now in the senate, is a copy of it.

GAMES AND PLAYTHINGS.

Modern Toys Are Only Modifications of Ancient Ones.

Dolls and tops have equal claims to be the oldest known toys, and it is probable that children have played with them in every century since the world began. Many changes take place in the course of even one hundred years, and fashions in dolls and tops must have varied greatly since the little Egyptians used these toys. Tops of cedar wood, carved in the

form of the whip-top of today have been discovered in Egypt, dating back to 2500 B. C. This was about the time of Rameses II., the Pharaoh of the Exodus, whose daughter found the tle Moses on the river bank. Educated in the palace with the little princes of Egypt, going with them to the school called the "House of the King's Children" Meses, no doubt, spent his playtime with the other boys, spinning his top in the marble-paved courts that sloped down to the Nile's blue waters

In the tombs of the Pharaohs, built by this same Rameses, the body of the little daughter of one of the Ptolemies has been found, holding in her arms her old-fashioned doll.

In the ruins of Troy, Schliemann The history of precisely like ours. Eastern nations, like that of more classic and modern peoples, is too pompous and grand to concern itself with children's playthings. It is the same in Greece and in Rome, but there | tourmalines \$2,000 worth were mined are the monuments to speak for themselves. At Tanagra in Boetia small china figures have been unearthed that represented the daily life of the people, and were intended as memoriais of those in whose tombs they were placed. In the children's graves were buried small figurines, evidently their dolls and playthings, and though put together they were perfect and the colors as bright on the china as if had just been burned in the kiln too, may be seen toys, among them balls, dolls and tops of wood, recovered from the ruins of Pompeii. The Romans had a word, pupa, meaning French poupee, doll, and our word pup-Doll is thought to be from idel, or from dol, Old Dutch, which curiously enough, means a whipping-top and perhaps was originally a general name places where rags and second-hand

goods were sold, and were distinguish ed by the sign of a black doll. There is a curious identity about games and tops found in different parts of the world, as if they all originally had a common origin, and in spite of world wide wanderings, and the ages that have passed since their invention, they have preserved this identity in a marvelous degree. ball games and quoits can be traced to the discus, an iron quoit used by the ancients. Homer tells of the disk throwing in the games at the obsequies of Patroclus, and it was precisely like the game that men and boys play with horseshoes in our country towns and

rillages. The South Sea Islanders have sixteen different examples of string and finger puzzles, all beginning like cat's-cradle, which all civilized babies learn to play. They have also the games of tipeat, jackstones and hop-scotch, Ancient ring-puzzles of carved lyory, brought from China by scafaring men years ago, are of the same pattern and made on the same principle as the steel and iron-ring puzzles made in a New England blacksmith shop in colonial days.

The Hawaiians and the Indians of America have in common a game of dice stone, one face marked with a cross, and the different stones. one, two, three dots and a blank. The spots count and the highest number wins. Instead of stones the Micmaes and the Algonouins use bone dice. The Tewan Indians have a game played on a board with pieces like checkers that is practically fox-and-goese. Little as they know of mathematics

in theory or in practice, the New Zealanders and the islanders of the Southern archipelago have the same method of counting out in turn the players in a circle that is common among children of civilized lands, like out Eeny-meeny, mony, mike, Pennsylvany-bony-strike, and the English William - Matrinity - he's - a - good waterman. Buy a button, steal a button, and a

buttons on their own or on others' dresses to foretell the profession the future will bring them-rich man, poor man, beggar man, thief: lawyer, doc tor, Indian chief, are identical with the old custom of casting lots, and all these cases go to prove the theory that in the beginning such games as cards, chess or dice were invented, not so much to amuse the people, as to foretell their future.

Many Lives Saved.

In almost every neighborhood there is some one whose life has been saved by Chamberlain's Colle, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or who has been cured of chronic diarrhoea by the use of that medicine. Such persons make a point of telling it whenever opportunity offers, hoping that it may be the means of saving other lives. For sale by all druggists. Matthews Bros., wholesale and retail agents.

WE ARE RICH IN GEMS.

The United States have never taken

The United States Can Supply Every Kind but One. From the Brooklyn Eagle.

their proper place among the gemproducing countries, principally, it would appear, because of the superior gains offered in the motal mines, Patient and skillful working of the gem mines, however, would appear to promise as well as many of the metal industries. There are in Montana sapphires of beauty and value. True. they are light in color, but they have more brilliancy than the Aslan sanphires, and often exhibit dichreism, or double color, under different lights. The supposition that a sapphire should dark blue is possibly responsible for the slowness of their acceptance in the market, but as a matter of fact, sapphires are not of necessity blue; they are green, yellow, purple, white, and when they are red we call them rubies, for the ruby and supphire are identically the same, save for a fraction of a per cent, of coloring matter, Every gem known to the lapidary has been found within our borders, except that form of chrysoberyl known as alexandrite, a stone most commonly found in the Urals, and showing green by day and red by artificial light. We have also found but few of the vari-colored garnets of which Russia furnishes such remarkable and beautiful examples, and none that have their brilliancy, though the red garnets of Arizona and contiguous territory are unsurpassed in richness. Wa

have several genes, moreover, that are

almost neculiar to this country, and

that should be used more extensively

because of their intrinsic beauty. Such

are the golden beryls of Connecticut.

that are of a brilliant yellow, full of

light and sparkle, and the curlous

chlorastrelites and thomsonites of Laka

Superior, that are useful as green or

mottled grounds in the making of de-

Among the lesser known but interexting and often beautiful minerals that are found in this country and that lend themselves to purposes of ornament are the grass-green hiddenite, the superior of emerald in vivacity; the duller green diopside, the utahite, which is a rival of turquoise, if it can be made to keep its color and texture: the zircon, of red and brown, and especially the tourmaline, which presents a wide range of color, from et black to almost water white, and neluding pink, brown, blue and almost very shade of green. These tournalnes are more appreclated abroad than they are at home, and whereas we buy sapphires and rubies from Burmah, and diamonds from Africa, and topazes from Persio, we remain seemingly indifferent to the gems that come from Maine and Connecticut. Collectors found terra cottz tops, and tipeats have known them for years, however, and have prized them at their value, Many of the crystals show two and even three colors, being red at one end and green at the other, or green without and deep pink within. Of these

last year at Mount Mica. Me. Turquoise has been known to the Indians of the southwest for centuries, and there is good reason to believe that it was mined by the Aztees. Brooklyn capital has been invested in one of the New Mexico mines, and it is said that a superior quality has been produced. there is probably no ornamental stone broken to pieces in sign of grief, when that is so extensively inditated. Hundreds of people are wearing what they uppose to be turquoise, but is in realty glass or enamel or a composition In the National Museum at Naples, that closely copies its color and apparent texture, and does not fade, as the stone itself is apt to do. There has been an addition to the semi-precious stones of a new variety of garnet baby girl from which comes the known as rhodolite, of a pale rose red, but not many specimens have been arought to the cities, and it has not appeared to any extent in lewelry. would seem to be worth our while to work our gem deposits more thoroughfor toy. Dolly shops in England were ly, for, according to the report for 1898, by Mr. George F. Kunz, the expert, there continues to be a profitable netivity in the making of lewelry. This country has imported as much as \$14,-500,000 worth of gens and gem material in a single year, while the home production has always been relatively slight albeit there is a gain. In 1898, for instance, the production of precious stones in the United States represented about \$161 000, as against \$120 000 in the year before and 198,000 in the year before that. The indications are that we have mineral veins and deposits that will, when adequately worked, offer rewards far in excess of these figures.

A SOUTHERN SOCIETY MAN.

Senator Beveridge Tells of One He Met in the Philippines.

In Senator A. J. Beverldge's brilliant article, "With Our Fighters in the-Philippines." in the Saturday Evening Post, are many good stories. Here is

"The second time I was at our extreme front in Luzon I met a young man who is of one of the first families of the South. He is wealthy, highly accomplished, and is what is known as a society man.' All that is charming or delightful in American life is his. You would not imagine that this lowspoken, rich-voiced, quiet-mannered gentleman, with all the characteristics of the ultra-fashionable American 'swell,' could be induced to fight in any manner, and much less to fight in the deadly contest of arms. Yet he had left all the allurements with which life and fortune and his own talents had surrounded him, and enlisted as a private soldfer in Cuba. There he had risen by cool gallantry, to the position of a commissioned officer. He had He had won his promotion absolutely without influence and solely by his courage and soldierly qualities.

"He had been in every fight up to the capitulation of Santiago. The fever had seized him and his health had been impaired. One might have imagined that his desire for army expertence would have been satiated; but instead of satisfying the thirst for war, the hardships and dangers of the Cuban campaign only put a keener edge on it. So he traveled half way around the world, and here I found him in the interior of Luzon, not a member of the army, but, nevertheless, wearing a khaki uniform and seeking further portunities to fight. Nor would be wait until the regular engagements came on. I saw him up at five o'clock in the morning, mounting his horse with a small scouting party, going on one of those desperate reconnaissances which, to the mere observer, look like expeditions to certain death. On one occasion he and two companions charged a group of sixty Filipine soldiers, and he himself captured four of them. I saw him the evening of the day on which the exploit was performed. He had already forgotten it and was 'nosing around' for some fur-