AWARDS MADE AT MAITLAND FAIR

POULTRY, SHEEP AND SWINE PRIZES GIVEN.

Judges Will Have the Other Announcements Ready for Today. Allen S Wins the 2.40 Class Trot. Plucky Young Country Doctor Goes Up in a Balloon When Hired Aeronaut Threatened to Disappoint the Crowd-Good Programme for Today.

special from a Staff Correspondent.

Wallsville, Sept. 13 .- The third day of the Maltland fair, held in this little country hamlet, was ushered in with serene skies and a perfect, penceful calm. That is, the calm existed for a brief space during the very early morning hours. As soon as the gates were opened to the public at 7 o'clock a cavalcade, such as is to be seen only in the county fair times, began to wind its way up the sloping hillside, and every kind of vehicle from trotting sulkies to mammoth stages and omnibuses drawn by four and six horses, commenced to line up. During the day there was an attendance estimated at between seven and nine thousand, and it was a crowd full of good humor, that sauntered along idly, pausing to gaze at everything of interest and speculate as to the probabflity of this and that exhibit winning

a premium. The wind that did so much to cause discomfort and postpone the balloon ascension yesterday had blown itself away this morning, and aside from the prevailing dustiness of the roads leading to the grounds and the heaviness of the track, the conditions for a day of enjoyment were never excelled by a previous fair, the refreshing crispiness of the air adding a zest to the pleasure-neeking.

The fair grounds are pitched well up on the hills of Benton township and the view from the grand stand is inspiring, the sky line being broken up by interesting peaks and valleys covered with verdure of many shades of green and yellow and in the far distance the hazy blue hues of the Elk mountains mingle with the lighter blue of the sky, dotted with the soft, fleecy clouds of summer.

Around the main hall the crowds were thickest all day, and there the enterprising "fakir" pitched his little stand, sometimes protected from the sun by a small canvas tent, handkerchief-sized, or else out in the open air, where his stentorian cries called a halt in the slow procession winding in and out of the building. Everything under the sun, new and old, common to county fairs, is here, from the man who dislocates his hips and shoulders for your amusement, to the country brass band, which industriously tries to render the popular airs of the day so that they may be recognized. And even outside the gates there is a chance for the man with a little money to increase it, but it is only a little, wee chance, and those who have "been there" before pass on with a knowing smile. But others pause, hesitate, and the rest is easy to guess

AN EXCITING RUMOR,

ginger ale was being secured by those "knew the ropes," but a diligent could be procured, however, from a dainty bead finger ring to a grand piano or a three-story stove.

One of the best exhibits in the main hall is that of Driggs & Quick, of Nicholson, who display a fine line of horse goods, blankets and stoves. For those who pride themselves on their dexterity there is plenty of chance to display it, as there are ball-tossing games galore, from the cane and umbrella man to the more ambitious fellow who has a sign reading: "Kill the coon and have no mercy on him." of skill, two of them being run by then more miserably died. That the blind men. The merry-go-round's tuneful (?) strains enliven the still air end of the little island's history is hard the strike, but say they will quit work and vie with the band from Factory- to realize, possibly because a poet or ville, which occupies the stand in the

Hopewell, Secretary Smith, Treasurer Hulslander and Directors Messrs. Potenergies to minister to the comfort and enjoyment of their many thosand government just made by their govthe many objectionable features usually found at agricultural and racing dwelling in places less tragically famon the races are barred, and the whole

ladies and children. ments started in on their task this due to some extraordinary drains upon large number have already been made.

POULTRY.

E. F. Tiffany, Brooklyn, first premium for best collection and nineteen first prizes and seven sec-

George Stevenson, Waverly, second award for best collection of pigeons; also nineteen first prizes and three second prizes. J. J. Bryden, Pittston, ten first prizes, three

E. W. Brundage, Lenoxville, nine first prizes, Eve second prizes. W. S. Huislander, Scranton, one first, two sec

Earl D. Hobbs, Marsh Brook, one first prize. Hugh Barney, Pittaton, three first priz-Kirt Lyman, Lenoxdale, one second prize. Judge of Poultry-George Pryor. SHEEP.

L. L. Johnson, Clifford, Shropshire and South-

D. L. Stevens, Elkdaie, fine wool sheep, SWINE.

C. G. Stevens, Lenoxville, four first prizes. Owing to not receiving any entries for the wheelbarrow and sack races, these two events did not take place. The procession around the course of horses and cattle entered for competition, which was set down for 10 a. m. was interfered with by the unwillingness of their owners to take them around the dusty track just before the

official visit of the judges. The first trial of speed was the 2.40 class, trot and pace, for a purse of \$100, and was called at 2 o'clock. The description and summaries of the two

races follows: 2.40 CLASS, PURSE, \$100.

Pirst heat-Five started out of the field of nin-After scoring for positions a number of times the horses were sent away to a good start for the first heat. The first quarter was made in 30% seconds, the half in 1.10%, three threequarters in 1.5256 and the mile in 2.3056. Allen | was se

S was on the lead the first time around the half mile circuit, followed by Adsign Boy. These two horses fought it out all the way around and finished about a length spart in the order named. The rest of the field finished in procession order, with Uncle Ned third, Choir fourth, eight lengths behind, and Jennie B far in the rear.

[Concluded from Page 1.]

Second heat-The horses had quite a breathing spell, owing to the difficulty of getting the first heat of the 2.20 class started. The trotters vere so very evenly matched in the first best that the sporting proclivities of the crowd were keyed up to the highest pitch. The time of the limit quarter in this heat was 36 seconds, the half was stepped off in 1.12½, with Adsign Boy in the lead, a nose ahead of Allen S, the three-quarter pole was passed in 1.40½ and the mile and heat was won by Allen S in 2.23½. Adsign was second, a dozen lengths in front of . The fourth and fifth horses trailed away in the rear. Jennie B was so far behind that her owner withdrew her at the end of the heat.

Third heat.—Four starters. The quarter was made in S9 seconds, the half in 1.18, the third quarter in 1.58 and the full mile in 2.38%. Allen S was first under the wire the first trip around, winning the race handily and without much ef-fort, with Uncle Ned close by.

2.20 CLASS, PURSE, \$500. First heat-Five started out of the entry of nine. After much trouble the contestants were sent away for the initial heat and made a game stringgle all the way around, with the exception of W. O. Bradley, who trailed behind. The quarter was troited in 354 seconds, the half in 1.12, with Flasher Boy in the lead; the threequarters in 1.48%, and the mile was done in 2.26%, Flasher Boy maintaining his lead and beating Actuary by about three lengths, the same distance ahead of King Medium,

Second heat-The first quarter was made in the good time of 25 seconds. At the half Flasher Boy was in the lead, with the watch ticking off .105; the three quarters was done in 1.47, and Plaster Boy won this heat in 2.26 %, never being headed, with Actuary two lengths behind, and W. O. Bradley four lengths away. Third neat-outer a delay of long duration the

feld of five got the word. The time for the quarters follows: First, 55% seconds; second, 1.16%; third, 1.48%; mile, 2.27%. W. O. Brailey was on the lead at the half mile, but could not maintain the advantage, being beaten by Allen S. for the heat by four lengths, this finishing the

THE SUMMARIES.

len S, b. g., L. A. Patterson, Carbon-

Adsign Boy, br. g., J. M. Sherwood, Jer-Uncle Ned, br. s., Robert Lee, Waverly... 3 4 2

Time, 2.2016, 2.3314, 2.3844, 2.30 class, purse, \$200. Flasher Boy, m. g., L. A. Patterson, Carbondate Actuary, br. s., Harry Miller, Waverly .. 2 2 3 W. O. Bradley, blk g., H. S. Gorman,

King Medium, b. s., G. P. Dersheimer, Tunkhannock David Copperfield, b. g., A. J. Schnell,

Time, 2.26%, 2.26%, 2.27%. The officials who presided over the trials of speed were: Judges, T. B. Jackson, Scranton, and Eugene Kennedy, Clifford; starter, James Kelly, Scranton; timers, W. S. Bennett, Lenoxville, and Jerry Bennett, Clif-ford; clerk of course, W. C. Smith, Dalton. Too much praise cannot be given these officials for their fairness and justice, especially to Starter Kelly, who never lost his patience, even when it was severely taxed, but always had a kindly word to speak to the driver who happened to be unfortunate in getting away in the preliminary scor-

ing of each heat. After the trotting races, Japanese daylight fireworks were set off on the lawn inside the track, and prepara. tions were begun to send up the huge balloon that has been the cynosure of all eyes for the past two days.

The regular aeronaut being unable or unwilling to go up in it and in order President Mitchell will go to Hazleton, not to disappoint the huge crowd, G. P. Saxer, M. D., of Fleetville, volun- the field for the purpose of holding It was rumored around the grounds teered to take his place. At 5.45 the that something a little stronger than ropes were cast off, and the plucky young doctor made his flight through the air. The absence of wind made a search carried on by many a thirsty high descent impossible, and after man did not meet with success to any going up 300 feet the huge bag slowly Everything else but liquor settled and the doctor alighted in safety.

> The entertainment programme for tomorrow embraces another balloon ascension at noon, fireworks and two trotting races. E. L. Hatfield.

LIFE ON ST. HELENA ISLAND.

Inhabitants Happy and Contented and Crime Almost Unknown.

Few people ever think of St. Helena except as a rock in the sea on which There are five or six of these games Napoleon lived awhile miserably, and greatest of anti-climaxes was not the romancer would have made it the end, center of the lawn inside the track. and a continuation is therefore more The directors of the fair are doing or less unnatural and absurd. Be that all in their power to make everyone as it may, St. Helena has remained attending feel at home and President the abiding place of ordinary human beings who concern themselves very little about the colossal ghost generally ter, are personally directing all their supposed to be the island's only inhabitant, and the report to the English guests. The fair is entirely free from ernor shows that they have joys and sorrows exactly like those of the folks exhibitions. No drunkenness can be ous. For instance, the revenues of the observed, games of chance and betting island last year were £9,152-a decidedly comfortable sum-but, alas! the show can be commended as one cmi- expenditures amounted to £12,349, and nently suited for the attendance of that is an excess of outgo not comfortable at all. The governor says, The judges of the different depart- however, that the bad balance was morning. Some of the awards will not the island's resources, and that he anbe announced until tomorrow, but a ticipated a substantial surplus for the current year. A recent increase of the The decisions that have been given out garrison and extensive improvements now making by the colonial and imperial authorities assure the immediate prosperity of the islanders.

St. Helena has no public debt, but is paying off by small annual installments a non-interest bearing grant of £5,600 made by parliament in 1871. The imports, chiefly foodstuffs and building materials, amounted last year to £62,-985, and the exports, almost wholly of potatoes, to £4,391. Lacemaking has been introduced among the girls of the island with great success, and the governor is experimenting with the manufacture of brick and tile. The whalers have now entirely deserted St. Helena, the few ships engaged in that industry keeping far to the north or The total population of the

island is 4,543. The governor hopes that winter vistors from England may be tempted by the salubrity of the climate to try St. Helena, which is superior, he says, in some respects to that of Madeira and the Canary Islands. He says the people as a whole compare favorably with the English agricultural population; with few exceptions all can read and write, and the language is spoken with greater purity than in many districts at home. As a rule, the people are happy and contented, with little crime among them and much kindness in helping each other. Strangers are greatly impressed with the general civility shown to them by old and young

RAINBOW WON.

New York, Sept. 13 .- Cornelius Vanderbilt's Rainbow won the race for the Lipton cup off Sandy Hook today by three miautes. Mir

STRIKE SITUATION

[Concluded from Page 1.]

American heart throbs in sympathy for the down trodden and oppressed, whether in this or any other land. We know the great power of the public press in molding public sentiment. With an abiding faith in the justice of our cause and a consciousness of the knowledge that whoever else may villify and abuse us, the Great Jehovah knows and understands the rectitude of our purpose. We appeal to the American people and to the American press as the greatest arbiters on earth to assist us and sustain us i our hour of trial.
On behalf of the national executive board,

United Mine Workers of America, we are Sincerely yours, John Mitchell, President.

W. B. Wilson, Secretary-Treasurer. Busy at Hearquarters.

Today was a busy one at headquarters. All day long telegrams were being received and sent out and tonight. President Mitchell has enough messages to fill two pigeon-holes in his desk. What these messages contained was not given out. Secretary-Treasurer Wilson and his

force of clerks were kept busy answering the heavy mail that comes in touching upon strike matters, and throughout all of the offices there was an air of subdued excitement. Frequently the two chief executive officers of the organization were closeted together in consultation upon some phase of the situation brought up by the news from lieutenants in the field. There is practically no means of arriving at an estimate of the resources of the miners available for the maintenance of the people to be called out by the strike. President Mitchell and Secretary-Treasurer Wilson, the latter the official head of the finance department of the organization, have firmly declined to give out any figures on this point. "It would be a simple matter for the operators if they knew what amount of money we command to wait until it was exhausted," said Mr. Wilson. "Moreover, it would be folly on Cheir, ch. m., Jehn Wood, Old Forge... 4 8 4 our part to make public at this time Jennie B, br. m., R. M. Abrams, Pittston. 5 5dr any information upon which an estimate of our financial strength could be based.

Strength of the Organization. "At the close of last year there were 93,134 bona-fide members in the Mine Workers' organization. At the convention in January it was decided to levy upon each of these members ar assessment of twenty cents per month to be placed in the hands of the national executive board for use as a defense fund. Part of this money has been used in small strikes, but the bulk of it is probably available at this time, Since January of the present year there has been a very material increase in the membership, which, of ourse, carries with it an increase from the defense fund. Aside from the money in the hands of the executive board, local unions in a number of states have accumulated large sums of money in their treasuries which, while not at the command of the executive officers of the organization, will probably be placed in the strike fund, Contributions from other trades unions can be counted on, and from these facts it can be seen the miners are prepared for a long fight."

Tomorrow will be spent in preparations for such emergencies as may arise during the strike. Saturday night and from there to different points in

SITUATION AT PITTSTON.

Collieries All Working and Little Strike Enthusiasm Apparent.

cial to the Scranton Tribun-Pittston, Sept. 13.-The collieries in the vicinity of Pittston were all at work today as usual with a fairly full quota of men. Although a large number of the men are favorable to a strike, few of them were enthusiastic enough to remain home, and a visit to the different collieries would give anything but an impression that we are on the verge of a great strike

The only indication of any move toward a strike was in the slight decrease in the purchase of powder and supplies. While almost every mine employe will claim they have a number of grievances, a majority of them seem to dread in preference to being called a "scab."

The most enthusiastic strike advocates seem to be among the foreign element. A Polish miner told a Tribune reporter this morning that he heartily in favor of the strike and that all his nationality will go out, although, he said, if the strike was going to last any length of time he was going to leave for the west. The only indication of an active

strike sentiment prevalent here today was at the Barnum No. 2 colliery of the Pennsylvania Coal company, in Upper Pittston, where all the laborers and drivers in the third and sixth veins refused for a short time to go to work this morning. The collieries of the Pennsylvania company are the only ones in this vicinity where "runners are not employed and work falls to the laborers as an extra duty. This is one of the grievances of the employes of this company and the laborers at the Barnum No. 2 shaft refused to commence work this morning unless "run-

ners" were employed. Single mule drivers are paid \$1 per day and team drivers \$1.10. They both want an increase in wages, and, encouraged by the action of the laborers, they also refused to commence work. The mine foreman at the colliery, however, prevailed on them to resume work and appoint a committee to wait on the superintendent. The workmen took the advice of the foreman, and, after appointing a committee of four, returned to their work. The committee expected to interview the superintendent this afternoon.

IN WYOMING REGION.

It Is Admitted That Nearly All of the Miners Will Quit.

Wilkes-Barre, Sept. 13 .- Nearly all the local assemblies of United Mine Workers held meetings tonight to take action on President Mitchell's strike order. The statement issued by Mr. Mitchell was read by the secretaries. In some of the assemblies the reading of it was received with much enthusiasm, while in others there was si-The strike order has now been officially promulgated in the Wyoming district, and every member of the United Mine Workers' organization will be expected to quit work on Saturday night at the latest. There is still a big difference of opinion as to how many men will go out in this region, Nothing can be based upon the membership of the United Mine Workers' organization. It is admitted by the operators that all the miners who are affiliated with the union will quit work, but how many men outside of the organization will lay down their James this afternoon tendered to be had the dies changed. D. V. F. Yellow sca.

say this will not be the case as they have pledges from many men that they

to keep the collieries in operation. It is thought, however, that the number of men who are willing to continue in the employ of the companies will not be sufficient to operate the mines. Some of the operators think this may be the case for a few days. but after that they expect a break is the ranks of the idle men and that there will be a flood of applications for work. The operators report tonight that their reports from the collierles show that the output of coal today was a trifle larger than Wednes-

All employes reported for work and they are all expected to report tomorow and Saturday. At some of the Plymouth a few men took their tools out tonight. Their powder was exhausted and they said that as a strike was so near at hand they would not buy a fresh supply for one or two

At Pittston there was some disturbance at the Parnum shaft. The drivers and laborers to the number of a hundred had some trivial grievances and would not go to work until they were settled. A compromise was agreed upon this evening and all hands will report for work tomorrow. The Kingston Coal company, which employs 3,000 men, will suspend operations if more than forty per cent, of the men quit work. The officials of the Lackawanna company, who employ 13,000 men between Shickshinny and Scranton, say they expect the mafority of their miners to quit and that the mines will probably be like for to 1,000 men, report tonight that less than five per cent, of their men are organized, and that they expect to work their collieries on Monday the same as

FATHER PHILLIPS MAKES STATEMENT

The Miners' Friend Believes That the Strike Struggle Must End in Sure Victory for Operators.

Hazleton, Sept. 13.-In a statement ssued this afternoon, Father Phillips

deplorable. I labored might and day to avert the strike, and, now that it is declared, I feel that as a citizen I have done my full duty. I give no epinion as to the compliance of the miners with the order of President Mitchell My conference yesterday in New York with the executive officers of the big coal companies has convinced me that if there be a prelunged conflict it will be a buttle to the death, with but one result, which is easy to foretell. The oper-ators will never recognize the United Mine

ist sue for peace by unconditional surrender and then their last state will be worse than the first. Perhaps I am mistaken. I hope I am, for the sake of the miners who are the ben and sinew of every social business as well as re ligious interest in northeastern Pennsylvania But, as I have feared the conflict so I fear the sult, and if the miners regret it, as I believer will, they must share the responsibility videspread misery and the useless sacrifice of the

Again I say that perhaps I am mistaken and n too pessimistic, but, being gloomy and dis-cartened this morning. I must speak to the miners whom I love better than any class of men m earth with all the sincerity of my soul, and herefore I cannot, and would not if I could, fear and little or no bepe to offer them as to the final result. This ends my connecting with the strike question.

AT POTTSVILLE. All Collieries Work as Usual-Sentiment Against Strike.

Pottsville, Pa., Sept, 13.-All the cotlieries in this county are at work as usual. There is said to be practically no organization of miners here. Whatever organization there is, is cattered through the towns in the Mahonoy and Shenandoah valleys and is composed principally of Lithuanians, Hungarians and Italians. The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company and a her large corners ations pay their hands semi-monthly, have no company stores and charge but \$1.50 for powder, and other mining supplies relatively low. The Pennsylvania company is interested in the Lytle colliery at Minersville, whose

company store was recently abolished. The sentiment here is apparently against a strike and if the mine workers go out it will be out of sympathy with those who save presented their grievances. R. C. Luther, general superintendent of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company, refuses to discuss the strike.

DAUPHIN MINERS TO STRIKE, Non-Union Men Will Go Out, Rather

Than Be Called "Scabs." Harrisburg, Sept. 13.-The strike orfered by the United Mine Workers of America will be generally observed by the miners in the anthracite region of Dauphin county. The mines are located In the vicinity of Lykens and Williamstown, and employ about 1,300 men and boys. Of these, 1,000 live at Lykens, and the balance at Williamstown and adjacent villages. The membership of the miners' unions in that locality is B. C. about 600, and those in confidence of the men say they will all quit work on Saturday.

Many others who are not members of the union will join in the strike, rather than become "scabs." The mines in this locality have been in operation almost constantly the past year, Many of the men own their own homes, and the authorities do not anticipate serious trouble. Sheriff Reiff lives at Lykens, and is prepared for any outbreak which might occur,

ASSISTANCE FOR SHERIFF.

Committeeman James Offers the Services of 5,000 Men Without Cost.

Hagieton, Sept. 13 .- All the collieries in this vicinity were in operation today, although in a few instances some of them were running short-handed, because of a misunderstanding of the strike order by the men

In a statement issued this afternoon by Rev. Father Phillips, who has been endeavoring to bring about a meeting between the operators and the Mine Workers, he says that a long hard struggle is ahead, but that it is his opinion that the strike will ultimately mean defeat for the miners, because of the determination of the operators to fight the union to the bitter end. Father Phillips says he deeply sympathizes with the miners in their efforts. National Committeeman Benjamin

tools is all guess work as yet. The Sheriff Harvey, of Luzerne county, the union miners say all hands will quit services of as high as 5,000 men to prewhen the time comes. The operators serve peace and order in the region during the progress of the strike. He assured the sheriff the services of these will continue at work if it is concluded | men would not cost the state or county

HAZLETON MINES TO BE ABANDONED.

In Case the Men Go Out the Coler aine, Milnesville and Evans Will Not Be Re-opened.

Hazleton, Sept. 12,-The strike will riously affect business and merchants re preparing to protect themselves families have ordered flour nough to last for several months, but e orders cannot be filled, as merchants refuse to deliver more than a few dollars worth of goods on credit to peole whose sole dependence is the mines Delaware and Hudson collieries in Most of the collieries will pay their men this week and miners who will be idle on account of the strike say that they will lay in an extra supply of provisions, paying for all they get in eash. I. P. Pardee, president of the Hazleton National bank, and executor of the A. S. Van Wyckle estate, opereting the Coleraine, Milnesville and Evans collieries, employing altogether about 2,000 workmen, said today:

"I have notified Superintendent Ayers to inform the workmen at Coleraine that if they feel so disposed they an go on strike, but when the strike a declared off they will find no work at that place, as the collieries will be abandoned. The company has been osing money for some time, because we have been obliged to pay an enormous sum to have the water pumped from the abandoned Jeanesville colleries. I will notify the land owners the Evans colliery, at Beaver some time. The Crescent and Red Meadow, that we will abandon the Ash companies, who give employment same after Oct. 1. It is also a fact that same after Oct. 1. It is also a fact that negotiations are now on for a sale of ur mules and machinery at the Milnesville colliery."

Benjamin James, when seen at trike headquarters today, said: "Everything looks encouraging. We have received numerous reports from all parts of the region and the indications are that there will be a complete tieup of operations, not only in the Hazleon districts, but in the entire anthra-

AN OPERATOR YIELDS.

Miners Employed by William Morgan Will Not Strike.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 13.-William Morgan, owner of an idependent colliery at Audenried, which employs about twenty men, agreed today to yield to the demands of the mine workers and the men will not go out on strike.

On the Hazleton division of the Lehigh Valley railroad there are seventytwo coal crews of six men to the crew making a total of 432, and the strike will throw nearly all of this number out of employment. Fully five hundred Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill railroaders will be thrown idle if the collieries of the Cross Creek Coal company are closed down,

A COIN TALK.

How and When Metal Came to Be Used as Money.

In very ancient times, commerce was carried on principally by barter. There was always a necessity, however, for a common standard, and any commodity was said to be worth so many sheep, oxen, etc. In course of time it was found much more convenient to express the value of mos ties by bits of leather, on which certain marks were made, indicating the number of beasts each place worth. These stamped bits of leather

The precious metals were first made use of as currency in the form of unstamped bullion, and values and mounts were then determined and expressed by weight; hence the origin f the terms pound, livre, mark, etc. The original process of coining was ideed simple: A piece of metal, having a defined weight, was placed on a tie engraved with some national or religious symbol, and was struck with hammer until it had received the impression of the die. At the present day the device is first engraved upon plug of forged steel, which, when finished, is hardened, and is then alled a "matrix."

From this matrix, by means of a powerful fly press, an impression in relief is taken upon another piece of soft steel, which, when properly shaped and hardened, is called the "punch." From this indented impressions are again taken upon pieces of steel; and these pieces of steel, after being shaped on a lathe and tempered, are the "dies." A good pair of dies will sometimes yield two or three hundred thousand impressions before they become too much worn for use.

The word, mint, is derived from the Anglo-Saxon "mynet," a word mean-ing "money;" and a mint is the place designated by law where money is fined by authority of the government. The first mint in the United States was established at Philadelpiha.

"The Father of History" the "invention" of coins to the Lydlans, about nine centuries B. C. It is said, however, that more than two the "City Near the Sea" must apply thousand years B. C., the Chinese had iron coins that were dagger-shaped. The Persian daric was one of the urally infer that the waterway thus most ancient Asiatic coins; it was a gold coin, and was struck during the reign of Darius, about five centuries

The first coinage in Rome was in the year 600 B. C.; the coins were brass, brick-shaped, stamped with the figure of a sheep or an ox, and weighed 4,000 grains. Julius Caesar was the first whose head was stamped apon coins by order of the senate. The "mite" mentioned in the Bible vas a Greek coin that circulated freein Rome and Palestine; it weighed about eighteen grains. Silver was first coined at Rome 275 B. C., and about

seventy-four years B. C. the first Ro-

nan gold coin was Issued. The aureus was the heaviest gold in minted by the ancient Romans: it was worth about \$5.03 in our money. The first coined money regularly mintd, and properly so called among the Jews, was issued in the time of Judaa Maccabeus, In the year 279 A. D., the Saxons coined the first British piece. The first Colonial coins issued in America were struck in Massachusetts, in 1652; they were three, six and twelve pence pieces. By act of congress the dollar was established July 6. prior to that date the English pound

was used in the colonies The first United States coins bore the likeness of Martha Washington, General Washington appreciated the compliment thus paid to himself and his wife, but was much worried hecause he was afraid his political opponents would think the image Mrs. Washington on coins indicated a leve and desire for royal honors; so

Don't Put Off the

Purchase of a Piano Now

TOU may not see this advertisement again. We are going to move our stock one week from today. Of course, rather than pack it and ship it away we will give you such bargains as are real bargains. The question of profit does not enter our minds now, as our main object is to dispose of the stock.

You can buy a Piano, Organ, Violin, Guitar, Banjo, Mandolin or anything in the Music Line as cheaply as though you were a dealer. Several Fine Show Cases and one Large New Counter for sale cheap.

PERRY BROTHER

205 Wyoming Avenue.

The J. A. Banister Co.'s Shoes for Men Best in the World. Always in the Lead.

FIRST PRIZE AWARDED At Philadelphia in 1876. At New Orleans in 1884-5. At Chicago in 1893.

AT PARIS IN 1900 GOLD MEDAL.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

008

CHINESE NAMES ARE SIMPLE WHEN KNOWN

ALL THAT'S NECESSARY IS THE KEY.

The Geography of the Great Middle Kingdom Will Be Simplified for All Who Shall Read the Explanations That Follow.

From the New York Sun. We are reading just now of many Chinese districts, towns and rivers. Many of these geographical names doubtless appear repellant and unpronounceable to all except a few persons who are familiar with them. But if we had a better acquaintance with these names and knew their meaning they would be found to be full of interest. They are often condensed descriptions of the place or feature to which they are applied. They are far more instinct with life than many geographical names in other countries. Suppose we had never heard of Shanghai, for example, but knew the meaning of the two words composing the name. We would know at once that to a seaport. Yun ho means "The River of Transportation," and we natdesignated must be commercially important. Yun ho, in fact, is the Chinese name of the Grand Canal which plays so large a part in the freight service of east China.

MONOSYLLABIC.

However many syllables there may be in a Chinese place name it is composed of as many words as there are syllables, for all Chinese words are monosyllabic. If we know the meaning of even one of the words in a geographical name it helps to convey a definite idea. The words Ho and example, both mean Kinng. "river," and when we see them on a map we know they refer to a river or stream. Many of the names of rivers are descriptive of them: Hoang ho, for example, means "Yellow River;" Tsin klang means "Clear River." Observe how definite is the idea expressed in the name of each of the three rivers which converge upon Canton. One of them is the Sikiang, or "West River," another the Peklang, official at the head of the department, or "North River;" the third is the Hien signifies one of the districts into Tung kiang, or "East River." The which a department is divided, and names of these rivers tells the direc- when attached to a place name means tion from which they come. They help that the official in charge of the disto simplify the study of the geography trict resides there. It is better to omit of that part of China. When they these merely political designations, unite they form the Chu kiang, or When we have more intimate dealing "Pearl River." The Chinese named with China and better knowledge of their largest river in the north the the people and their country, we shall Hoang he because it cuts its bed through yellow soil from which it de- | China's place names, and know what rives its color. The yellow flood it pours into the sea cotors that part of pours into the sea conors that part of clearly that these names show con-the ocean yellow, and hence the siderable imaginative and descriptive Chinese call the sea Hoang hai, or facility, and that they are really help-

The Chinese unite the words in a name so that they form one word just as we write Newton, Hartford or Deerfield, Sometimes we unite words in a Chinese name and sometimes we separate them but there is no reason for example, why we should write Tien-Tsin when we do not write Pe-Kin. Each of these names is composed of two words. Pe means "north" and Kin means "the capital" or "the king's household," and thus Pekin means the northern capital. means "heavenly" 'and Tsin means "place," and thus the name of the largest city in northeast China means "heavenly place"-a name it has borne for many centuries. When Marco Polo

visited the city in the thirteenth century he translated its name into "Città" Coleste, Many Chinese names we see in the newspapers and do not even attempt to pronounce would give us as much information, if we could translate them, as a long sentence might do. Hankow, for example, is the name of a very important city on the Yang tse klang. There are only six letters in the name and yet any Chinese boy would know from the two short words composing it that it is the name of the town standing at the "kow" mouth of a river named Han. Han is the greatest tributary of the Yang ise kiang and plays a most important part in the commercial life of that teeming valley and the city built on the spo- where the Han mingles it waters with the Yang tse is Hankow e, the town at the mouth of the

Han. The word Yang means "ocean;" tse means "son," and the name tee klang which the Chinese applied ages ago to their greatest river shows that they did not mean to depreciate its line portance. Some writers say the eark Chinese believed their largest rive contributed more water to the make ing of the ocean than any other stream in the world, and so in the name of the river they conveyed the idea that the ocean was its son. name is often erroneously translated the Blue River.

In some books and maps we see the words "fu" or "hien' 'added to the names of many towns. These words are not a part of the names, and some of the best atlases emit them, for they lengthen the name and make it more formidable to the foreigner. Fu means the capital of one of the departments into which a province is divided; other words it is the residence of the The which a department is divided, and have uniformity in the spelling of these names mean; and we shall see

ful in the study of Chinese geography.