

ENVOYS MEET DAILY.

Trying to Agree Upon a Basis For Action.

SEPARATE NEGOTIATIONS IMPOSSIBLE

Severe Judgments Against Pao-ting-fu Officials Generally Approved In Germany—Another War Loan Is Likely.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—Regarding the present status of affairs in Peking an official of the German foreign office makes the following statement:

"Conferences are occurring daily between the different ministers representing the powers in Peking, with a view of gaining a basis upon which they can proceed jointly and harmoniously. For this purpose lively telegraphic communications are just now passing between Peking and the different home governments.

"As yet the complete accord has not been obtained which is required to take away from Li Hung Chang every vestige of hope that he can achieve successes by negotiating separately with any particular power. Only after such a thorough accord has been obtained will the representatives of the powers be ready to enter into actual peace negotiations with the Chinese plenipotentiaries.

"Whether the note of the powers to China will be a joint one or whether each power will hand in a note identical in form has not yet been decided."

The press dispatches from China regarding the various antiforeign appointments have been corroborated by official advices from the German minister to China, Dr. Mumm von Schwartzstein. The severe punishments adjudged against the Pao-ting-fu officials responsible for the massacres are unanimously approved by Germany.

It is ascertained from a source apparently reliable that another and even larger imperial loan is forthcoming. Leading financiers in Berlin and Frankfurt corroborate this statement. The cost of the China expedition, which is much more considerable already than has hitherto been admitted, must be covered by such a loan.

Moreover, the expenses of the empire in various departments are much larger than was anticipated when the budget was passed.

"Vice Admiral Alexioff has addressed a communication to Li Hung Chang asking China's intentions regarding Manchuria and inviting her to resume the government of that territory under Russian protection, which, he says, will be of mutual advantage to China and Russia."

Envoys Have Agreed.

PEKING, Nov. 6.—The foreign envoys met again yesterday morning and virtually agreed as to the points of chief importance. It was decided to leave minor differences for future discussion.

The St. Paul Limped Into Port.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The American line steamer St. Paul limped into port yesterday under the port engine after having incurred the most serious experience of her career. On Oct. 31 at 8:06 p. m., in latitude 46.13, longitude 48.03, the St. Paul struck a supposed submerged wreck, carried away the starboard propeller, causing the engines to race so fiercely that the shaft broke, and all connections snapped. The starboard engine was so severely wrecked that they are useless, and it will take six months to replace them with a new set. The after on-board shaft tubing was carried away. The ship is leaking considerably. When the accident occurred, the cabin passengers were quite excited, but they were soon restored to quiet by the prompt report that the steamer was in no danger. The wind was blowing heavily from the northeast, with a high cross sea. The engineers examined the breaks and disconnected the starboard engines, and the St. Paul proceeded on her voyage under the port engine at a reduced speed.

Pensions For Railway Employees.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 3.—Official notices have been posted of the inauguration of a pension system for the employees of the Pennsylvania lines. The new system will go into effect on Jan. 1, 1901. Employees aged 70 years or more will be given option of retiring from service on half pay. Another provision also stipulates that if an employee has been crippled in the service of the road he can retire at the age of 65 years. The system has been in vogue on the Pennsylvania railroad for some time, and as it has met with the approval of the employees it has been decided to extend it over the entire Pennsylvania line.

The Cost of Postal Service.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The annual report of W. S. Shallenburger, second assistant postmaster general, has been made public. It shows that on June 30 last the annual rate of expenditure for inland mail service was \$55,146,000, for foreign service \$2,014,538; total expenditures, \$57,160,538. There were 22,834 star routes, with a total mileage of 209,858, involving an annual rate of expenditure of \$5,133,378; 1,942 special office routes, 182 steamboat routes, 2,488 railroad routes (annual expense \$33,424,782), 228 railway postoffice car routes (annual expense \$4,340,000).

Cecil Rhodes' Brother Arrives.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Cecil Rhodes' younger brother, F. J. M. Rhodes of China, has just arrived in New York. He is stopping at the Hotel Victoria. "I left China seven or eight weeks ago after being hurt," said Mr. Rhodes. "Things there were far from satisfactory at that time. I shall leave this city on Thursday for California, where I intend to remain until something like order is restored in the Celestial Empire. This will probably be accomplished by spring, and then I shall return to China and resume prospecting."

Population of Florida.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The population of the state of Florida, according to the twelfth census returns officially announced, is 528,542 against 301,422 in 1890. These figures show an increase in the population of the state since 1890 of 137,120, or 35 per cent.

Bruption of Klans Feared.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—A school of San Francisco, Hawaii, has brought news of four severe shocks of earthquake on Oct. 11. These were as heavy and were accompanied by such loud rumblings that residents are expecting another shaking of the great volcano.

MONARCH IN CAPTIVITY

How Samory the Dethroned African King Is Existing.

Some interesting details in regard to the present condition of Samory, the dethroned African monarch, have just been received by the French Minister of the Colonies. Samory is now at Kayes, where he occupies a camp, which is guarded by a company of soldiers. He has fifteen wives with him, and sixteen of his children and several servants. He spends his time in reading the Koran and smoking cigarettes. To outward seeming Samory is calm and contented, but at heart he is quite the reverse. He cannot rid himself of the idea that he will be murdered some day and whenever one of his guards happens to fire a shot he is confident that his last hour has come. He brooded so much over his coming doom that he quite lost his senses recently, and made a determined but futile effort to commit suicide.

Samory still retains with him a few pieces of his barbaric furniture, but all his gold and silver treasure, which mainly consists of gold rings and silver plates, has been confiscated by the French government and is to be sold. His silver cuirass, however, a massive and unique work of art, will be placed in the War Museum at Paris. Samory, it is said, has grieved much over the loss of these treasures, and it is considered doubtful whether his captors, no matter how kindly they may treat him, will ever be able to reconcile him to his lot.

The Untruthful Mummy.

We saw only the outer gardens and the museum, the chief attraction of which is a magnificent marble sarcophagus decorated with bas-reliefs of Alexander the Great. On one side the conqueror is represented as routing the Persians, and on the other side there is a lively struggle with a wild boar. The guide book does not certify that Alexander ever occupied the sarcophagus, but the guide assured me that he had. The collection of statues, bronzes and sarcophagi is interesting and immensely valuable, and I would like to copy some of the descriptions from the guide book, but space forbids.

One Egyptian mummy case had a "Stranger forbear" kind of an inscription on it. The guide furnished me with a liberal translation. The king on the inside of the case, "swathed in spicery and fine linen," had caused this injunction to be placed on the lid of his sarcophagus:

"Do not disturb these mortal remains, for there is naught within this casement except my poor body. There is neither gold nor precious jewelry to reward the covetous."

The antiquarians who unearthed the sarcophagus did not respect this appeal. When they examined the mummy wrapped inside of the box they found several pieces of gold clasped in the right hand, which proves that an Oriental will lie even after death.—Egyptian Correspondence to the Chicago Record.

Wanted Her Money or Her Teeth.

A great crowd collected at St. Lazare Station, Paris, one day lately to see a furious dispute between a young girl and an elderly man, during which the girl kept uttering the cabalistic words, "My money or my three teeth!" At length the police marched them off to the nearest police station, and the girl told her story.

She met a man in Montmartre who so admired her teeth that he offered her 60 francs for three of them. The girl had them pulled, but the treacherous monster did not pay.

The man of St. Lazare Station was, however, not the culprit in question. It was a case of mistaken identity. The police are now looking for the tooth thief.

Teaching the Heathen.

"As I understand it," said the heathen, "your purpose to civilize me." "Exactly so."

Music Killed a Horse.

Music caused the death of a beautiful three-year-old filly at Florence, Ala., the other day. A farmer drove his valuable young mare into town, and as he was driving up the principal street a brass band suddenly struck up its blatant music. The mare had never heard any sound like that before, and so startled was she that she dropped dead in the shafts of the trap. A veterinary surgeon who examined the carcass declared that the mare had died of heart failure, due to excitement, caused by the sound of the unaccustomed music of the brass band.

Habituated to Solitude.

Mr. Newlywed (of Lonelyville)—I've been to the employment agency and got a jewel of a cook—coming tomorrow, dear. Said she'd just as lief live here as not, and was three years steady in her last place, just as lonesome as this.

A New Test of Diamonds.

It is reported that Prof. William Lippard Bobb, of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., has made X-ray pictures of real and imitation diamonds. The genuine stone was transparent to the rays, while the artificial stone cast a solid opaque shadow. This may prove a valuable test for jewelers' purposes. A combination fluoroscope would enable a jeweller to detect a bogus diamond.

A Confession.

The Novice—Do you find it hard work, my boy? The Caddis—Well, the hardest part 's keepin' from losin' 'em when de guys mas de hell.

HIDDEN IN PETTICOATS

Vast Wealth of a Woman Sewn Up In Her Clothes.

Quite a sensation has recently been caused at Jassy, in Roumania, by the death of a Mme. Balsch, who has, by her eccentricities, for years past, attracted much attention in that town.

Some years ago she was the wife of a Herr Veldman, by whom she had a daughter. After a year or two of married life she divorced him and married a Herr Balsch, by whom she had a son. Soon after the latter's birth she left her second husband.

She then went to Paris, where she called herself Countess von Balsch. Toward her children she never seemed to feel anything but the greatest hatred, and when her son died she sent the body to his father for burial. She turned her daughter out of her house, and the unfortunate girl was only kept from starvation by the kindness of relatives. After the death of her second husband she returned to Roumania, where she lived in complete retirement.

In spite of the fact that she was extremely wealthy she lived in the most wretched manner, and was generally reputed to be a miser. A few days ago she died. When her daughter came to examine her belongings no trace of money could be found. In going through her mother's clothing, however, she noticed that one of the petticoats seemed somewhat stiff, as if heavily lined. She ripped it open and found over 200,000 notes sewed under the lining.

This put her on the track, and all her mother's petticoats, of which she had an enormous number, were examined. In nearly every one large sums of money were found, amounting all together to between 2,000,000 francs and 3,000,000 francs.—Fremdenblatt.

Glacier Streams of Iceland.

All the glacier streams of Iceland, says the Geographical Journal, possess the common characteristics of carrying down large quantities of pebbles and clay and of spreading out over the lowlands in a network of anastomosing channels. Generally they emerge from their parent glaciers with a pretty steep fall and gather heavy burdens of pebbles and debris from the moraines—so heavy, indeed, that when the strength of the current diminishes the stream cannot carry its load but drops it. The river bed thus gets choked up, the current divides. The strongest branches force their way through the debris, encounter fresh obstacles, run into one another, coalesce with other branches, gain accessions of power, once more burst through the deposits of gravel, send off small side arms, again diminish in volume, and so go through unceasing struggle between the glacial torrents and the masses of gravely debris, giving rise to an incessantly changing network of interconnected channels.

One day a river branch will be swollen to the dimensions of a dangerous river, the next day it will contract to the compass of an insignificant rivulet. A minute often suffices to cause a stoppage, a division of the current, the carving out of a new bed. Some of these streams become dammed up until they form lakes, which overflow and inundate many square miles of the adjacent country. Some cut out such deep channels through the glacier debris that they do not shift their course for many years. One of these glacier torrents, therefore, often presents a picture of an extremely complicated network of hundreds of branches, enclosing between them a multitude of islands of clay and sand, which are usually variable as the rivers themselves. It may be accepted as an invariable law with regard to the glacial streams of Iceland that they never empty themselves into the deep fjords. In all cases where they formerly did so the fjords have become choked with sand, gravel and clays.

Women Smoke In France.

Statistics have been taken in France of the spread of the habit of smoking, and it has been discovered that within the last year the cigarette, and even, astonishing as it may appear, the pipe have found an enormous increase in their female votaries.

The fashion of smoking among women is no longer confined to the secrecy of a private room. The Duchesse d'Uzes and the Marchioness de la Rochefoucauld now publicly take a cigarette after dinner.

The statistics alluded to show that 807,000,000 cigarettes are yearly consumed in France.

How They Knew It.

Mrs. Parvenu—It's very annoying, very. How did they discover that the spoons I gave them weren't solid? They certainly were not mean enough to have them examined?

Mr. Parvenu—Of course not. They're genuine blue bloods. But a burglar carried off all of the rest of the silver and left those spoons.—Detroit Free Press.

Very Good In Fact.

Gush—Take him all around, he's a pretty good fellow.

Rush—Yes, I have discovered that after taking him all around last night he was good enough to borrow \$5 of me just before we parted.—Cleveland Leader.

Ambiguous.

"Here about Willougbee's railway accident? They say he cannot recover."

"Who says—his doctor or his lawyer?"—Indianapolis Journal.

He Is Obligated To.

"That man always keeps his weather eye open," said Mr. Cumso to his wife. "Who is he?"

"He is a forecaster for the Signal Service."—Detroit Free Press.

His One Desire.

Big Boss—No man can be sure of his honesty until he has been tempted.

Little Boss—Yes, that's why I want that office—to get a chance to be tempted.—Cleveland Leader.

A Small Thing to Worry Over.

"She's one of those girls who worries over trifles."

"What's the trifl; that's worrying her now?"

"Her bathing suit."—Chicago Post.

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America's Ten Greatest Dairying Authorities on Cream Separators.

The Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station. MADISON, WIS., July 13, 1897. In conducting our Dairy School, we have had occasion to use the various sizes of improved U. S. Separators for dairy instruction during several winters past. Our students have always been pleased with the operation of these separators, and we find that they skim the milk very clean indeed from fat, and that they are generally very satisfactory.

Cornell University Experiment Station. ITHACA, N. Y., November 15, 1897. We have used the U. S. Separators for the past four or five years, and have found them at all times efficient and reliable. They are easily cleaned and kept in order, and can be depended upon for satisfactory work.

Massachusetts Agricultural College. AMHERST, MASS., July 7, 1897. We regard the Improved United States Separator as one of the very best all round machines. In cleanliness of skimming it surpassed all the others. It compares favorably with the rest in capacity. Our man calls it the smoothest running machine we have, although it has been in use nearly three years—a good comment on its wearing qualities.

Michigan Experiment Station. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MICH., Jan. 27, 1897. Your No. 5 Separator was received, set up, and has been operated daily since the 4th of January. Each of our dairy boys has now had a turn at it, setting it up, running it, washing the skim-milk. They all like the machine, on account of its easy running and simplicity. We are running through milk 12 to 24 hours old, warmed to over 80 and usually about 90 degrees. The per cent. of fat in the skim-milk, so far as reported, will not reach on the average a tenth of a per cent., and often is too small to read in the skim-milk bottle. We are pleased with the machine in every possible way, as far as we have been able to observe it in a month's use.

1898 Record Equally as Good. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MICH., March 25, 1898. I do not know that I have anything to add to what I wrote you in January, 1897, or any changes to make in the statements therein made (see above).

Vermont Experiment Station. UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT AND STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, BURLINGTON, VT., June 25, 1897. It has been the uniform custom of the officers of the Vermont Station to decline to issue letters of a testimonial nature. I may say, however, that I can and do refer parties inquiring regarding the merits of the Improved United States Separators to the records of the running of the same as published in our report for 1897.

Iowa Experiment Station. AMES, IOWA, Jan. 25, 1897. Your two machines have been here in use for some time and are doing excellent work. We have succeeded in skimming over 2,600 pounds per hour, and as close as .007 of one per cent. of fat left in skim-milk, with the larger machine. This we consider excellent work for the winter. The small machine also does good work.

Again in June, Iowa Experiment Station. AMES, IOWA, June 25, 1897. Your large size factory machine has been doing excellent work. We have used it six days per week for the past two months, and it skims to a trace right along, skimming 2,300 to 2,700 pounds per hour.

Ohio State University. COLUMBUS, OHIO, June 25, 1897. Enclosed you will find statement of the several runs made with your various Separators. (Tests from the runs referred to show the following):

January 15, 1897.....0.02	February 5, 1897.....0.02	February 15, 1897.....0.02
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Of course, you will understand that these runs were made by students who at the beginning had no knowledge of separator work. The same efficiency can hardly be expected under such circumstances as where operated by an expert.

Idaho Experiment Station. MOSCOW, IDAHO, March 25, 1897. Our Dairy School has just closed, having had a very successful career. We have used daily one of your No. 5 Improved U. S. Separators. It has given perfect satisfaction, and is the favorite with all the boys.

Connecticut Experiment Station. NEW HAVEN, CONN., Aug. 5, 1897. The Improved U. S. Steam Turbine is running every day, and has been since April. It is an easy-running and thorough skimming machine. In two recent tests, made on different days, running a tribo over 200 lbs. of milk per hour, the skim-milk showed:

No. 1, 0.06 of one per cent. butter fat.
No. 2, 0.07

This is as close as any one could ask for.

Missouri Experiment Station. COLUMBIA, MO., March 25, 1898. The Improved U. S. Hand Separator was used in our Dairy School during the winter term to the entire satisfaction of instructors and students, and did most excellent work.

The Improved United States Separators are now not almost but altogether universal. The number in use is 120,000, more or less. Their sale is eleven to one of all imitating machines combined. The latest improvements carry them still further to the front. Send for new Dairy catalogue No. 201 or new Creamery catalogue No. 190.

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