en the wild wind ripped Like a maddened thing,
And his ears were nipped
"By the fleroe frost king;
When the deep pipes frose
And clear drops dripped
From his glowing nose;
When the slow wheels creaked
And the panes were streaked
By the ctoher who
"Is never seen,
Re longed for the days when the skies are

And the fields are green;
"Ob, for the glad, warm days," he cried,
"When the loosened streams may flow,
For a summer day is worth," he sighed,
is "More than all the months of snow!
And if this keeps on," he shivering said,
"I fear the fruit'll be frozen dead!"

The glad sun smiled
On all below;
The, winds so wild
A week ago
Blew gently from the south and sent
The frest king skulling ponitiont;
The pleture melted from the pane,
And birds came singing from somewhere
A verdant tinge spread o'er the plain,
And all the scene was fair,
But he who had condemned the blast
Was still ussatisfied,
And many a hopeless look he east
Across the flelds and sighed;
"The sun is warm and bright,
But, ch, it isn't right
That fields are green to-day
And birds are on the wing!
Alas, we'll have to pay
For all this in the spring;"
-3. E. Riser.

Sacred Ben, the Whale of the Cross,

BY JAMES COOPER WHEELER.

SHALL always!

virtue, freely allowed that John was the exception which proves the rule. Therefore no one was surprised when old Hank Timrod, master of the Java signed him as fourth mate. As this officer acts as captain's boatsteerer when the "old man" lowers, and heads the starboard boat when he does not, it goes without saying that he must be good timber through and

It was not common, on an American whale ship, for a Portuguese to berth accepted by Coffin, Holder and Bigelow, the mates, as an all-around good fellow, and as capable a seaman as ever sniffed brine. His whalemanship was an unknown quantity, for none had sailed shipmates with him before. But the mates are men were on their thwarts. Timrod, with the smartest crew, was the first away from the side. "Yeak cars! Step the mast! Shake that sail loose! throat and peak halyards hoist!"

Almost as he spoke the mates are men were on their thwarts. Timrod, with the smartest crew, was the first away from the side. "Yeak cars! Step the mast! Shake that sail loose! throat and peak halyards hoist!"

Almost as he spoke the mates are men were on their thwarts. Timrod, with the smartest crew, was the first away from the side. "Yeak cars! Step the mast! Shake that sail loose! throat and peak halyards hoist!" oft, but before the Java had crossed before. But they took it for granted, and grew fond of the grave, undemon-firative man who never courted, but always welcomed their rough fellow-11000 400 年的特色如此在大型国际国际的

One day, in the South Atlantic, a "lone" bull whale was raised from the mainmast head. It was breaching a long distance to windward, and it took the bluff-bowed Java three hours to beat up to where the lonely monarch could be seen from the deck. Bigelow, the third mate, was in the slings at the main-royal yard with his glasses. He scanned the whale long and closely, while it lay spouting without thought of enemies. Suddealy he sent his voice to the deck:

"I never seen a sperm bull like this ere, Cap'n Timrod. He's queer au' "The "old man," pacing his quarter

like a penned animal, paused in his swift stride and looked inquiringly "What do you make of him, "A"I'm blowed if he's a Protestant!;"

answered Bigelow with a brief chuckle. "He's marked with a cross on his head."

Portuguese John, who stood by the starboard boat near the master, gave a sudden start as the whale was described, and was about to speak, but restrained himself, and Bigelow continued:

on with white lead. The long streak goes from the nose to the hump, an' the cross bar reaches clear athwart his Total Control Sec.

The body of the sperm whale is covered with what may be described as a black pigment. It is slightly thicker than a coat of paint, and may be readily scratched off-bringing to view a dull white skin which covers the blubber. It seems possible that Bacred Ben may have carelessly scratched his head on the rocks at the bottom of the sea in the regions where he is supposed to chase the giant squid. In that way the religious symbol which so astonished Mr. Bigelow may have been produced.—

J. C. W.)

Captain Timrod happened to glance at his fourth mate, and to his surprise John's swarthy face had turned that livid yellow which takes the place of emotional paleness in the Latin races. "What is it, John?" he asked, in

The Portuguese's voice was husky, and he shivered as he answered, pointing in the direction of the bull: red Ben, sir! The Whale of the

"Hey!" exclaimed the "old man" with an expression of deep interest. "I've heard of him before. He's got a bad record!"

Portuguese John moved nearer, and laid his unsteady hand on the master's arm. "Captain," he said in a strained whisper, "that whale means death. He kill my broth', three year ago, in the Indian Ocean. And many more! He stove three boats of the Mary, an' get away with four 'frons' and all the lines. That time I know for I was My broth', Anton, he steer Misser Brown, the mate; an' all that boat crew Sacred Ben kill. An' many more! I hear of him in othair ships.

year," enswered Timrod.

tain, for Christ his sake, do not lower after the Whale of the

The sailor in Hank Trimrod quaked because of the superstition begot by Yankoe spirit of the New England whale-hunter surged up in his breast. "Sacred Ben will try out like any other whale, I recken!" he grimly

John made the sign of his faith. He claim that a better man than Portuguese John never slapped the deck of care of his patron saint, and braced a whaler with his himself to do his duty—whatever foot. All of ma-might befall. The "old man" took rine New Bedford the glasses from the companion-way -thirty years ago rack and climbed the weather main -which was flerce-rigging to a height where he could see

ly skeptical of Dago the bull plainly. enough!" he marmured when he had adjusted his focus. "I'll give him a whirl, for luck!" Then he snapped his glasses together, and roared:

"Stand by to lower away!"

The masthead lookouts seemed to drop to the deck. The crew, on hot foot since Bigelow's first call from aloft, ranged themselves at their stations.

"Lower away, all!" The falls creaked; 'in a twinkle all four boats touched the water, and the

passed aft, and the sail took the

"Drop your centreboard. Let her go!" he said to the midship carsman. Down it went and held the beat up to the wind, as the "old man" laid head straight for Sacred Ben. "Pull all!" The men lay back on their oars again, and the foam curled from the

Captain Timrod—the only man in the boat with his face to the whale— looked out ahead with mischief in his gray eye, His blood was aftre with the chase. The Whale of the Cross, doughty old sea warrior as he was, had an antagonist who would tax his art and test his fighting quality. A mile—two miles—were passed, and the black bulk lay a quarter-mile distant, looming like a bare rock in midocean. His great hump was six feet above the sea. At times he spouted, sending a jet of steam thirty feet in the air, and anon in the wantonness of might he thrust his huge body half above water with a writhe of his muscles, and falling back, splintered the brine into foam a hundred yards around.

Nearer came the boat. Portuguese John, watching Timrod's eye, saw it glow; but he never turned his head, though he knew that Sacred Ben was close behind. Then the captain spoke again as he threw the boat's e in the wind-this time in a strained whisper that shivered along the men's nerves like an electric current:

"Take in the sail-cleverly! Down with the mast. So! Stand up, John! Pull hard!"

He accompanied the last order with a swing on his steering oar, and by the time Portuguese John had knee in clumsy cleat and hand on his "iron" he was facing the Whale of the Cross not ten feet abaft his fin. John, the Dago, was grit clear through, and if Timrod remembered his shaking hand when the whale was first sighted, he knew now that the fourth mate would send his harpoon home with as brave heart as beat under his own Yankee

ribs. "Give it to him!" The old man spoke in a flerce whisper. The hearts of the men leaped, and they gripped oars in arrested stroke with fingers of steel that almost deated the ash. John's "iron" went above his head like lightning, and, with a swish its barbed point sung through the air and stabbed deep into the side of Sacred Ben.

Like report of gun after touch on trigger he responded. A hundred tons sprang into activity as lightly as a wildcat meets its foe. "Starn all!" a wildcat meets its foe. "Starn all!" roared Timrod, "for your lives starn all!" With their very souls in the strain the crew pushed on their cars. A maelstrom of blinding foam encompassed the boat. Whirlpools of angry water spurted vicious gushes over it side, and a dealening rush as though of Niagara was in Portuguese John's ears, while the boat reeled and danced beneath his feet. But the latent tiger at the bottom of his heart more! I hear of him in other samps.

He always kill, an' always get away." was aroused, and he did not give back. "I heard of the Mary losing her an inch. Wiping the spume from his boats. I was in the Okhotsk that face with his lost hand, with the right he sought and grasped the "second

Timrod, at the stern, had for a m ment a clearer view than his boat-steerer, and now he cried: "See, he's

milling! So it was. The bull had settled in the water at the prick of the steel, and with two strokes of his fins, and

neath the whale boat. Timrod was too old a blubber hunter not to know what that meant. An upward stroke of that tremendous engine of destruc-by an exploding mine. He gave a great heave on his long steering oar, and the boat whirled about. John stood, harpoon uplifted. His eyes, searching the whirling eddies in front, saw the flukes of the Whale of the Cross, curved like a bow, ascending the work of the whitewash at least once a year, and as a running mate keep the place sprinkled with plaster. These two will kill the germs—although not all—and will add to the general health-follows of the surroundings of the

The next instant Timrod bent to his blade again, and the boat again swung from the rising death. The captain did his best, but even as the turned the great tail came from the sea, smoothly, silently, as though driven by some irresistible mechanical driven by some irresistible mechanical do not lay in winter, but all are force. John gazed at the black horror in momentary paralysis, his "iron" poised for the dart. Its point was poised for the dart. Its point was and lack of exercise which it induces. This causes all scrta of troubles. The caught by the corner of the fluke, and fowls in cold, stormy weather remain on the result was all scrta of troubles. flipped as a boy jerks his kuife in on the roosts until noon. Then they mumble peg. The harpoon turned on its axis—and John was impaled upon it. In continuance of the motion the lift the henbouse is dark, either from flukes rose high in the air, and then snow outside or from lack of windows, sunk from sight. Sacred Ben had

ounded, and the line hissed over Portuguese John's postrate body through the chocks in the bow.

whaleboat. All is action. The men, scarcely realizing the tragedy, but ice from the bird's breath. These knowing the whale to be fast, peaked double windows will also make the their oars. Timrod reached for the henhouse much warmer, as the space line, and tossed two flakes from the tub to give play that he might bring it over the snubbing post in the stern sheets. It coiled through his hands like a hissing serpent, and in the very act of accomplishing his purpose a flake leaped into the air, and opening like the loop of a cowboy's lasso, dropped over his shoulders. It seemed for a second that nothing could save him from being cut it two. But the boat oarsman happened—by the Almightyls favor—to see the fatal loop as it sprang in the air. In a heart-beat his sheathknife flashed, and the line was severed before it had time to nip, or become taut on the "second iron."

"The old man" cast the loosened coil from his body and settled back in the stern sheets. "Jonas," he said to the bow oarsman, "I guess you saved my bacon. But now look o John. I'm afraid this blamed old

Whale of the Cross has fixed him."

Jonas reached to where the body of the fourth mate lay on the thwart, and turned his face to the sky. On examinution it was found that the harpoon he had turned against Sacred Ben had cloven his own heart in twain. - New York Independent.

Typhold Pever in South Africa.

Professor Sambon, writing in the Journal of Tropical Medicine, says: "Typhoid fever is the most prevalent and fatal disease in South Africa. In the Galeaka Gaika war it was stated by the principal medical officer to have been undoubtedly the most serious disease during the war. In the Zulu war of 1878 typhoid appeared at the headquarters at Helpmakaar and at Rorke's Drift in the middle of February, accompanied by diarrhea and dysentery. Helpmakaar became so unhealthful that it had to be evacuated. Helpmakaar became so The troops were moved to Utrecht and Dundee, but the fever immediately broke out at both these places.

'I do not contend in the least that water may not be a vehicle, and pos-sibly the principal vehicle, of typhoid infection, but there are many outbreaks that cannot receive so comfortable an explanation. Some of them are strikingly limited and their limitation is rarely in accordance with the distribution of the water supply sup-

burg, from his observations in South Africa, came to the conclusion that typhoid fever depended chiefly upon infected cattle. He describes a specific enteritis occurring in calves, subject to relapses and very contagious, and affected with this distemper, on gaining access in any way into the human body, will give rise to typhoid fever. He holds that typhoid fever thus arose in a great measure among the British troops in the Zulu war."-Medical Record.

Freaks of Temperature.

On one day recently the thermome-ter registered thirty degrees in New Orleans, or two degrees below freezing, while at the same time in points in Dakota it registered forty-four degrees. As the difference in latitude is something like seventeen or eighteen degrees, the difference in temperature upon the day in question is almost startling. But to show that it is not exceptional, a gentleman to whose attention the matter was called told of a summer experience he had some years ago, when he was in Quebec, about the middle of July. At that time the thermometer was in the nineties during a certain day and in the seventies at New Orleans. So the oddities are not confined to any season nor to any year. - Cincinnati Commercial-Tri-

How They Catch Smelts.

Residents of Surry are happy as well as busy now, for the head of the river is frozen and the smelting business began Saturday. The news spread about that smelts had appeared in the bay, and those who were in readiness made quite a catch and sevoral shipments were made. Others employed themselves in getting their tents on the ice, and Monday some sixty-five tents were located and one of the largest catches in the history of smelting in Sprry was made more smelting in Surry was made, more than two tons being taken. The averthe water at the prick of the steel, age quantity was from seventy-five to and with two strokes of his fins, and a lash of his flukes (which had caused the vortex) he was milling (turning) his bulk as though on a pivot, with from five to fifteen cents a pound,—the effect of bringing his tail under-

fulness of the surroundings of the cows, which is so necessary it it is expected of them to give good, wholesome milk.

Making Heas Lay in Winter.

There are many reasons why hens the fowls will stay on their roosts most of the time, and if fed well with corn will fatten rather than begin laying. Make the henhouse as light as There is no time for horror in a possible. Provide double windows so that they will not be steamed up with ice from the bird's breath. These of air between them is one of the best non conductors of heat. Then feed mainly with wheat, giving little corn except in the very coldest weather, and fowls will lay some eggs at the time when eggs are always the dearest.

Dehorning Cattle. If the horns have been allowed to levelop cattle are dehorned by using the saw or dehorning clippers. In either case the horn is removed by cutting it off as close to the head as possible without injuring the hones of the head. The best plan is to kill the horn button in the young calf when a few days old by applying caustic potash. Cut the hair from the horn button, take a stick of caustic potash, wrap it in paper, leaving one end exposed, moisten this exposed end, rub over the horn button until it has an inflamed appearance. Do not let the caustic come in contact with the fingers or with the skin of the animal. After two or three weeks, if the horn gives any indication of growing again, repeat the operation. As a rule, however, one application sufficient. Dehorning is of great advantage in that the cattle are prevented from injuring one another, they stand more quietly in the shed and greater number of them can be sheltered. Much less room is required at the feed trough and the animals are more easily handled. They can be treated as so many sheep.

The Preservation of Milk.

Interesting experiments have been conducted at the agricultural experiment stations throughout the country to determine the effect of pressure in the preservation of milk. Samples of milk used in the tests were inclosed in collapsible tin tubes and placed in hollow steel cylinders. The space surrounding the tubes was filled with water. The cylinders were fitted with pistons, to which bydraulic pressure was applied. Several hundred samples of milk were subjected to pressure ranging from 500 pounds per square inch upward, and comwith the samples receiving similar treatment except pressure it was found that milk subjected to a pressure of ten to fifteen pounds for posed to be polluted.

"Dr. James Allen, of Pietermaritzthe tests. The souring of milk was not materially delayed by pressure much lower than this. Pressure of thirty tons for one hour delayed souring for upwards of twenty-four as compared with the check samples. Pressures of seventy-five to ninety holds that the excrements of animals tons for several minutes to one hour kept the milk sweet from two to seven days .- Chicago Grocer.

Caring For Poultry.

While the animals on a farm have suitable arrangements in buildings and pastures and are carefully looked after until the stable and barn doors are fastened for the night, the poultry are usually expected to find their own quarters and perform for them-selves a part of the necessary work required in their management. To be compelled to hunt for their nests, or have the hens laying in the feed troughs, is an indication that some-thing is lacking on the part of the farmer in the interest he takes in his feathered friends, and also that he has not provided all the conveniences for the hens to which they are entitled as producers on the farm of a salable article.

All kinds of poultry fill a place,

each according to his purpose, on the farm, and true economy is that which will enable them to give the best re-sults. When hens are kept for the purpose of laying a large number of eggs, and fail to perform what is ex-pected of them, there is a liability that some mistake has been made in their management, and that they are not kept under those conditions which assist them in complying with the desires of their owner. If they are cast sside to serve themselves, and are allowed to go beyond their bounds, they are then obstacles and nuisances instead of being beneficial. When a flock is kept for profit it should be properly supplied with all that it de-mands, if it is possible to do so. The arrangements of the grounds and quarters are to be considered first, not only because the fowls will receive benefit, but because by so doing the work will be done more systematically and carefully.—Farm, Field and Fire-

A single codfish produces more than 1,000,000 eggs in a season.

REYSTONE STATE NEWS CONDENSED

REIGN OF THUGS.

Two Men Stripped of Their Clothes Near Unlontown and Left to Wander In the Cold.

Post Office Inspector F. F. Hutches, who is employed in two rural free mail delivery divisions, has arrived in Washington and says that he has instructions to remain until all the petitions filed from Washington county are actiful upon. The following places have upplied: West Middletown, Independence, Mt. Hope, Jeffeson township, Florence, Honstonville, Eighty-Four, Venetia, Einleyville, Scenery Hill, Monongahela, Union township, Charleroi, Fallowfield township, Roscoe, Coal Center and for an additional route to Burgettstown, which already has three toutes. It is estimated that it will take 70 or 80 carriers to serve all the farmers of the county with their mail once per fay. The county will be the first in the United States to be completely covered by the rural free delivery system.

During the past week the following Post Office Inspector F. F. Hutches

the United States to be completely covered by the rural free delivery system. During the past week the following names were added to the pension roll: Hehry M. Hart. New Brighton, \$5; James H. Carter. Waynesburg, \$10; Samuel H. Siegfrid, Youngstown, \$4; Lydia Bufungton, Warren Center, \$8; Daniel Lewis, Washington, \$6 to \$1; Lydia Bufungton, Warren Center, \$8; Daniel Lewis, Washington, \$6 to \$1; Lydia Bufungton, Warren Center, \$8; Daniel Lewis, Washington, \$6 to \$1; Lydia Bufungton, Warren Center, \$8; Daniel Lewis, Washington, \$6 to \$1; Lydia Bufungton, \$16 to \$1; Mary Gamble, Reynoldsville, \$8; Jasper N. Kennedy, Barkerstown, \$6; Joseph Richard, Brick Church, \$10 to \$24; Samuel E. Snider, McKeesport, \$6; Miler Wright, Knob, \$10; Reuben Knepp, Snook, \$14; William C. Young, Reidsburg, \$17; Jonathan Hurlburt, Canton, \$16; Solomon Schall, Top, \$8; Matthew N. Greer, Saversville, \$10; Leonard A. Hays, Rogersford, \$10; William U. Mallorie, Sharon, \$17; Lizzie Walk, Julian, \$8; Mary A. Henry, Pottsville, \$1, Harriet L. Mingle, Sayre, \$8. Jacob O. Cline, the first soldier of Company H. Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers, to fall on the field of battle in the Philippines, was buried at Washington Sunday afternoon with full military honors. Not since the day of Col. Hawkins funeral has there been a more impressive and imposing funeral in Washington, Members of his company

impressive and imposing funeral in Washington. Members of his company and the lodges and organizations of which he had been an active member before going to war turned out, although the weather was exceedingly cold. Volleys were fired over the grave and tone were sounded. and taps were sounded.

An application for authority to organ se the Citizens National Bank of Jean

ize the Citizens National Bank of Jeannette, Pa., with a capital stock of \$50,000, was filed with the comptroller of the currency Thursday, by Representative Jack. The applicants are J. P. Shaw, W. S. Sloan, David H. Rankin, G. S. Sutton, D. B. Evans and David Newell. Articles of incorporation were filed for record at Butler Thursday by W. C. McDowell, Robert Fisher, L. C. Wick, A. M. Reiber, W. H. Miller and W. C. Thompson, of Butler, for the Butler Silk mill, limited. The company has leased the old Witherspoon institute building and will manufacture silk fabric, employing about 50 hands.

building and will manufacture silk fabric, employing about 50 hands.

George Stibich, of Johnstown, aged 30, a brother of the well known brewer, John L. Stibich, was burned to death at midnight Monday. He had been stationed in a car of beer, which was ready for shipment on the brewery siding, to keep up the fire in a charcoal stove to protect the beer from freezing. He was overcome by the fumes of the burning charcoal and fell on the stove and was found shortly afterward dead, with both legs burned off and horribly disfigured. He was married and leaves a wife and three children. three children.

Uriah Roebuck, employed as a rope rider in the Continental Coal Company mine at Glen Marion, was instantly kill-ed Friday by being run over with a trip of cars which had left the track. Roebuck is the man who some months ago escaped death by sliding head first down a chute over 300 feet in length. Several weeks ago he had the misfortune to lose a portion of his right foot by being struck with a cable that had parted where he was standing.

Andrew Cook, road supervisor of Green township, Indiana county, has been arrested for failure to turn over \$100 he collected for road tax. Cook alleges that thieves broke into his house and stole \$146 from its hiding place, and thus he was unable to meet the claim against him.

The residence of C. W. Davis, near Oil City, was destroyed as the result of a daughter attempting to start a fire with oil. She was badly burned.

The English-Americans of the Fifth ward, New Castle, have raised \$700 for the benefit of widows of soldiers killed in the Boer-British war.

The Washington fair grounds will probably be taken by that borough for public park. The Eureka Manufacturing Company

has closed down its bath tub manufactory at Blairsville, affecting 40 men. Nellie Alander, of Mars, Butler counlost an eye by falling on a broker

Out of 175 school children at Hazel Dell, Lawrence county, 80 have measles.

THE USEFUL CACTUS.

The most splendid example of the cactus family is the giant cactus, of which a fine example is still standing at a point eight miles south of Pheoenix, Ariz., near the Pima reservation It is about 40 feet high. What the date palm is to the African desert the giant cactus is to our own arid lands.

From it the Mexicans extract a drink called "mescal," and the Indians also obtain a beverage from it. On its fruit the Papago Indians live for weeks at a time. Woodpeckers dig their nesta in the trunk and branches, and even doves feed on the fruit. When the cactus of this kind dies its unfulness s not destroyed, for the tough ribs beneath the outer skin are used by the Papago Indians for the foundation of their mud roofs, and they also use it in building chicken coops, and even in covering for their graves. It is not this species of cactus from which travelers are supposed to obtain a supply of water, but the small cactus, which contains a plentiful supply of sap.

The average toy makers in Saxony makes about one cent an hour.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

Sennie.

Consideration of the Puerto Rican tariff bill was begun in the House. Speeches were made on that measure by Mr. Payne, chairman of the ways and means committee; Mr. Richardson, the Democratic leader, and Mr. Dalzell, the ranking Republican.

The conference on the financial bill met again and made some progress. The investigation of charges as to the conduct of the United States military forces under Brig. Gen. Merriam during the Idaho mining troubles last summer, began before the House committee on military affairs.

mer, began before the House committee on military affairs.

The president signed the proclamation
making public the Samoan treaty.

Senator Fairbanks introduced an
amendment to the Puerto Rican government bill extending the immigration
laws of the United States to that
island. Mr. Richardson offered a resolution establishing free trade in sugar
with Puerto Rico, Cuba and the Hawaiian islands.

FORTIETH DAY.

FORTIETH DAY.

Discussion of the Philippine question was resumed for a time in the Senate to-day. Mr. Kenney speaking against the retention of the islands and urging that the Filipines be accorded the right to govern themselves. Consideration was resumed of the Hawaiian government bill. Some amendments were agreed to but consideration of the measure was not concluded.

agreed to but consideration of the measure was not concluded.

Again there were but three speeches in the House on the Puerto Rican tariff bill. Mr. Hopkins of Illinois, spoke in support of the bill, and Mr. Newlands of Nevada and Mr. Swamson of Virginia, in opposition to it. The speakers devoted themselves almost exclusively to the constitutional questions involved.

volved.

The conferces on the finance bill were in session several hours, but it was announced at the adjournment that no agreement had been reached upon any point, although prospects were that an agreement might be finally reached.

The Senate committee on interstate commerce heard Commissioners Prouty and Clements, of the interstate commerce commission in favor of the bill to give the commission more power in the matter of railroad rates.

in the matter of railroad rates.
FORTY-SECOND DAY.
The Senate and House conferees adjourned without reaching a definite agreement on the financial bill, though

agreement on the financial bill, though the main points are decided upon.

The Senate committee on commerce authorized a favorable report upon Senator Gallinger's bill providing for the appointment of a commission to make an investigation of the trade re-lations between the United States and

lations between the United States and China and Japan.

The House committee on library favorably reported a bill making an appropriation of \$5,000 for the preparations of plans or designs for a memorial or \$1 at a commission for a commission bas decidated to continue its investigation of trusts.

ed to continue its investigation of trusts and industrial combinations and to de-lay its recommendations for legislation for their control until additional testi-mony has been taken. FORTY-FIRST DAY.

FORTY-FIRST DAY.

For the first time in the debate on the Puerto Rican tariff bill, the voice of a Republican was raised against the measure. Mr. Bromwell, of Ohio, spoke against the measure. He oppos-

measure. Mr. Bromwell, of Ohio, spoke against the measure. He opposed it on the ground of policy and not of constitutionality. His hostility, however, was not so absolute but that he announced his intention of voting for it if the substitute fails.

The conferees on the financial bill were in session nearly all day, and the indications are that all points of dispute will be reconciled soon. The Senate committee on foreign relations ordered a favorable report on the treaty of reciprocity with France. No amendment was made to the treaty. The bill ment was made to the treaty. The bill to incorporate the American National Red Cross passed the Senate. Repre-sentative Lentz, of Ohio, introduced in the House a bill to provide for the pub-lic distribution of a United States map to all schools in the United States, FORTY-SECOND DAY.
The day was devoted to discussion of

The day was devoted to discussion of the constitutional question of tariff laws for Puerto Rico by both Senate and House. President Pro. Tem. Frye laid before the Senate the following telegram addressed to him from Camara Com-mercia at San Juan de Puerto Rico: "Commissioned by neone Puerto Rico: mercia at San Juan de Puerto Rico: "Commissioned by people Puerto Rico, attending celebration commemoration anniversary birth Washington, request that for humanity sake a solution be adopted, economic problems. Every day represents considerable loss, leading to total ruin. Representative Richardson, of Ten

nessee, introduced joint resolutions in the House against the steel trust and against trusts in barbed wire, wire nails, etc., in the form similar to those introduced by him against the sugar and paper trusts.

LABOR WORLD.

The Bohemian and Moravian miners have struck for advances in wages.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has decided to raise wages of all engineers. The United Hatters are spending thousands of dollars to advertise their union label.

Miners are scarce in Great Britain, and it is difficult to find workmen sufficient to man the mines.

The average advance in wages in

Wisconsin for all classes in the year past was fifteen per cent.

The cigarmakers' strike in Havana was broken, the men returning to work

at their employers' terms.

Wage claims for \$148,000 have been filed for 161 employes of the dock department of New York City.

In Wyoming the railroads have raised wages to \$1.75 per day, and cut the board down to \$3,50 per week.
Advices from New Castle, Penn.,
state that fifty timplate mills are now in

operation there, ten more than ever be-Four thousand continental emigrants per month are rushing to Eng-

land to take vacant situations at highe Coal mining is developing rapidly in Canada. In Nova Scotia both the areas worked and the number of mines show

a great increase. The Union Printers' Home has nine

ty inmates; six were admitted during the month, five varated, one died and one was expelled for drunkenness.