

HOW MUCH ONE FAMILY EATS.

Four People Consume Four Thousand Pounds of Food in a Year.

Statistics kept by a Chicago man show that during a year his family, consisting of himself, his wife and two daughters, consumed 4047 pounds and thirty-eight varieties of food. The family lived under no economical restrictions, and their table was supplied as it has been daily for years with everything ordered by any member of the family. For this reason the statistics, religiously kept and accurate to the ounce, have been pronounced highly valuable by students of food statistics and medical men generally, especially since the tables were kept in a casual manner, no influence being exerted either to augment or reduce the amount or variety of the daily menu to which the family had been accustomed.

The table in gross amounts is as follows: Foodstuffs, in pounds, 4047 Eggs, in dozen, 112 Oranges and lemons, in dozens, 54 Milk, quarts, 650 Berries, quarts, 125 Apples, bushels, 9 The table of amounts consumed per day indicate that the human system is

Hazing at West Point.

"I have only one thing to say," replied General Grant, when once asked to give his views on hazing at West Point. "It is the resort of a coward



"DOING SPREAD EAGLES."

and the amusement of a bully." The so-called sport is generally excused on the ground that "boys will be boys." It is hard to defend when it is known that it is practiced without any regard for a man's previous education, his natural mental or physical sensitiv-

to break the heads of three or four of the city men who think this way, hazing might not be so popular. Young Booz, it is charged, died from treatment with tobacco sauce by these "gentlemen" of West Point. Whether he did or did not, the very fact that such a charge could be brought with some foundation of truth well illustrates the nastiness of hazing and the ridiculous code of honor which still protects its practices.

Rear-Admiral Sampson when at Annapolis and while asleep had straws laid upon his hands. These were set afire, and when they burned into his flesh he awoke with pain. Now the veteran says:

"I think that hazing, as reported recently at West Point and several other places, is brutal. Especially the practice of forcing a little man to fight a big man should be discouraged, although it is not much worse than making freshmen clean tents and black boots for older men. It is evidence of a mean spirit for upper class men to compel a new man to accept a disadvantageous attitude or position. I believe that all forms of hazing should be stopped."

Cadet Hobson, brother of Lieutenant Hobson, was forced to go through a repetition of the sinking of the Merrimac. He was ordered to plunge into a bathtub and sink small floating chips. "Where are you?" he was asked.

"John Brown, what?" The freshman gasps. He is told to say "sir." Then he answers: "John Brown, sir."

He gets a dozen ridiculous questions like this. Another trick is for him to walk down Chapel street, New Haven, with his trousers rolled up to his knees, and his bare legs smacked with burnt cork. Some are forced to run around on all fours and bark like dogs while their captors lead them with strings. A student named Rustin was killed at Yale some years ago



A FIGHT IN THE OLD FORT.

while being rushed around blindfolded by an upper class man. He ran into a wagon pole and died later of peritonitis. A Cornell student while being hazed in a field was told to jump into a canal. He did so and was drowned. It is the trouble of all this fool play, in college or elsewhere, that it invariably ends in the killing of an innocent man, perhaps the sole strength of his family, loved by somebody anyway. Then when the killing is over the cry goes up under the "code of honor" that there is no hazing, that it was only sport and that the sport of "gentlemen."

It so happens, though, that the only true, honorable sport ever legitimately permitted to any man, can only be practiced under the glare of light, before all men, unmasked and without recourse to brute force or superiority of numbers.



GEORGE MASON LEE TAKES WATER BATH.

Hazing breaks ribs, knocks out teeth, breaks arms, weakens hearts and does several other things for what have been rightly termed the "monkeys" of the "upper class." Cadet Smith was dismissed from West Point for hazing Ulysses S. Grant, grandson of General Grant. General Wesley Merritt took his treatment in his day, and so have most of the prominent military and naval men. Public opinion, though, has driven the practice out of Annapolis, and threatens to change the order of things at West Point. The colleges are also frowning upon the practice, and it seems as if at no distant time the words "gentlemen" and "cadet" or "college student" might be synonymous. The bravest are always the tenderest, and the loving the most daring.—Chicago Times-Herald.

One Thing They Didn't Invent.

Miles—"The Chinese claim to have invented nearly everything."
Giles—"Well, judging by the way they wear their hair, they didn't invent football."—Chicago News.

Railways use up over 2,000,000 tons of steel a year, almost half the world's product.

CAREER OF P. D. ARMOUR.



His life—farm boy, gold hunter, merchant, packing king. Born in Stockbridge, Oneida County, N. Y., May 16, 1832. Attended Cazenovia Seminary at fourteen. Walked to California at eighteen; founded his fortune there in mining. Returned to Stockbridge, well to do, at twenty-three. Located in Milwaukee shortly after, becoming a merchant. Came to Chicago in 1860 to enter the packing business. Led the world in this line, feeding more people than any other man of his time. Employed as many as 23,000 men, annual pay roll \$6,000,000 to \$10,000,000; annual output estimated at \$200,000,000. Property interests for which he stood conservatively estimated at \$150,000,000; his own fortune about \$50,000,000. Armour Institute a monument to his charity; his private beneficences countless, but not indiscriminate; immensely loyal to his family and friends; loved little children; fought hard in business rivalries and helped his fallen foe up again. Died January 6, 1901.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was taken up and the amendment appropriating \$10,000 to keep open the library of Congress from 2 until 10 p. m. each Sunday was adopted. The bill was under consideration when the Senate adjourned.

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY.

The Senate in executive session ratified the treaty with Spain for the acquisition of the islands of Sibutu and Cagayan of the Philippine group at a cost of \$100,000. There were no votes to spare, a two-thirds vote being needed and the voting standing 38 to 19.

An appropriate resolution on the death of the queen was ordered to be engrossed and forwarded to the prime minister of Great Britain.

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY.

The shipping subsidy bill has been made the regular order of business, and it is confidently expected that the bill will be passed. Conference have at last agreed upon the army bill and it should quickly become a law.

Though successful in getting the Grouse oleomargarine bill favorably reported to the Senate, its supporters, fearing they cannot pass it this session, propose to offer it as an amendment to the war revenue reduction bill.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY.

The Indian appropriation bill occupied the Senate all day, the shipping subsidy bill being laid over for one day. After several lengthy discussions the Senate adjourned without completing the bill.

HOUSE.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY.

The house to-day disagreed to the army reorganization bill as amended by the Senate, and a conference committee was appointed. A bill was passed to establish in Washington a home for aged and infirm negroes, to be provided for by the fund in the Treasury, amounting to \$20,000, due the estates of deceased colored soldiers. A bill was also passed to establish a soldiers' home at Johnson City, Tenn.

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY.

The House adopted a resolution expressing profound regret and sympathy for the English people on account of the death of Queen Victoria. The President was requested to communicate the expression to the British government and as a further mark of respect to the memory of the queen the House immediately adjourned.

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY.

The House had up the naval appropriation bill. Mr. Foss, Republican, Illinois, chairman of the naval committee, explained its features and said that at the price agreed upon for armor plate, the United States is obtaining it at 25 per cent. below what is paid by other countries. Five pages of the 65 of the bill were completed.

Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, introduced an amendment to the river and harbor bill appropriating \$50,000 for the completion of two locks and dams between Louisiana and the mouth of the Big Sandy river, W. Va.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY.

The House completed consideration of the naval appropriation bill, with the exception of one paragraph. The item for increase of the navy will remain as reported, two battleships and two cruisers.

The House committee on coinage ordered a favorable report on the bill of Mr. Hill, of Connecticut, to maintain the silver dollar at parity with gold. It provides for the coinage of all silver bullion in the treasury into subsidiary silver coin and authorizes the recoinage of silver dollars into subsidiary coin.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY.

The House committee on invalid pensions reported favorably the Miers' bill for the creation of a court of appeals for the final adjudication of pension cases. The measure is strongly urged by the G. A. R.

The House committee acted favorably on the bill to regulate the coming of Chinese into this country and making more effective the present exclusion laws.

LABOR WORLD.

Five hundred coal miners struck at Scofield, Utah, for increased wages. It is the first mining strike in the history of that State.

During the last hundred years the hours of labor in England have been reduced from sixteen to ten, and in many cases to eight.

Over 500 Vernon County coal miners quit work at Nevada, Mo., because they were not allowed to select their own check weighman.

At numerous mines in Siberia, 2000 men and 500 horses are used on a single property to produce gold not exceeding \$2,000,000 per annum.

North Carolina's Labor Commissioner reports that eighty-two per cent. of adult employees and sixty-eight per cent. of children read and write.

In the region of the southern Urals a Russian laborer gets only fifteen cents a day, and a man with a horse and a cart costs forty-five cents a day.

The German labor statistics for December, 1900, show that there were 162 persons demanding work to every 100 positions, as against 124 persons in December, 1899.

Chicago's great builders' strike has involved, in fifteen months, a loss of \$50,000,000 in wages and \$75,000,000 in contractors' profits, while 18,000 men and their families have left the city to seek work elsewhere.

President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, has issued a statement reviewing the history of labor unions. He says: "In all our struggles we have met no real defeat, but only reverses. We are constantly gaining ground."

The American Window Glass Workers' Association has voted an assessment of one-half of one per cent. of the weekly earnings of the members to aid the striking windowglass workers in Belgium. The assessment will yield \$300 a week.

If the world be divided into land and water hemispheres London is the center of the land, and New Zealand of the water.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH.

Grain, Flour and Feed.	
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	\$ 71 60
Do—No. 2 yellow, ear.....	69 75
Do—No. 2 yellow, shelled.....	43 1/2
Mixed ear.....	41 1/2
Do—No. 2 white.....	30 1/2
Do—No. 3 white.....	29 1/2
Do—No. 4 white.....	29 1/2
Do—No. 5 white.....	29 1/2
FLOUR—Winter patent.....	3 85
Do—Spring patent.....	3 70
Do—No. 1 timothy.....	15 25
Do—No. 2 timothy.....	15 15
Do—No. 3 timothy.....	15 10
Do—No. 4 timothy.....	15 00
Do—No. 5 timothy.....	15 00
Do—No. 6 timothy.....	15 00
Do—No. 7 timothy.....	15 00
Do—No. 8 timothy.....	15 00
Do—No. 9 timothy.....	15 00
Do—No. 10 timothy.....	15 00
Do—No. 11 timothy.....	15 00
Do—No. 12 timothy.....	15 00

Dairy Products.

BUTTER—Elgin creamery.....	\$ 25 @ 25 1/2
Do—Ohio creamery.....	22 25
Do—Country roll.....	14 15
CHEESE—Ohio, now.....	11 1/2
New York, now.....	12 1/2

Poultry, etc.

HENS—per lb.....	\$ 9 @ 10
CHICKENS—broiled.....	11 14
Eggs—Pa. and Ohio, fresh.....	23 24

Fruits and Vegetables.

BEANS—Navy, per bushel.....	\$ 2 10 @ 2 15
POTATOES—Fancy white, 2 bu.....	52 55
CABBAGE—per barrel.....	1 25 1 50
ONIONS—per bushel.....	90 1 00

BALTIMORE.

FLOUR—Winter Patent.....	\$ 3 30 @ 4 10
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	73 1/2
Do—No. 2 yellow.....	43 1/2
Do—No. 2 mixed.....	31 1/2
Do—No. 2 white.....	31 1/2
Do—No. 2 extra.....	23 24
Do—No. 2 extra.....	23 24

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Winter patent.....	\$ 3 30 @ 3 40
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	74 1/2
Do—No. 2 yellow.....	43 1/2
Do—No. 2 mixed.....	31 1/2
Do—No. 2 white.....	31 1/2
Do—No. 2 extra.....	23 24
Do—No. 2 extra.....	23 24

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Patent.....	\$ 3 70 @ 3 95
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	77 1/2
Do—No. 2 yellow.....	47 1/2
Do—No. 2 mixed.....	31 1/2
Do—No. 2 white.....	31 1/2
Do—No. 2 extra.....	23 24
Do—No. 2 extra.....	23 24

LIVE STOCK.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty, Pa.	
CATTLE.	
Prime heavy, 1500 to 1600 lbs.....	\$ 5 40 @ 5 65
Prime, 1300 to 1400 lbs.....	5 16 5 30
Medium, 1000 to 1200 lbs.....	4 40 4 75
Fat heifers, 1000 to 1200 lbs.....	3 50 4 25
Butcher, 800 to 1000 lbs.....	3 75 4 25
Common to fair.....	3 15 3 75
Oxen, common to fat.....	3 00 4 00
Prime heavy hogs.....	5 45 5 75
Medium hogs, each.....	20 00 25 00
Extra hogs, each.....	25 00 30 00

HOGS.

Prime medium weights.....	\$ 5 60 @ 5 65
Best heavy Yorkers and medium.....	5 55 5 65
Good to choice Yorkers.....	5 55 5 60
Good pigs and light Yorkers.....	5 55 5 60
Skip pigs.....	3 50 4 25
Prime heavy hogs.....	5 45 5 75
Common to fair.....	5 00 5 40
Roughs.....	3 50 5 10
Stags.....	3 00 4 25

SHEEP.

Extra, medium weight wethers.....	\$ 4 25 @ 4 50
Good to choice.....	4 00 4 25
Medium.....	3 25 4 00
Common to fair.....	1 50 3 50

LAMBS.

Lambs, extra spring.....	\$ 5 50 @ 5 85
Lambs, good to choice, spring.....	5 00 5 50
Lambs, common to fair, spring.....	4 25 5 00

CALVES.

Veal, extra.....	\$ 7 00 @ 7 50
Veal, good to choice.....	6 50 7 00
Veal, common to fair.....	4 50 5 50
Veal, common heavy.....	3 00 4 00

REVIEW OF TRADE.

Business Still Flourishing—Iron and Steel Shows Renewed Activity—Large Decrease in Failures.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says: Rarely has there been more business in staples and in manufactured goods at practically unchanged prices than since November 1. This week seems to have marked the climax of enormous dealings at figures which have become familiar. The heavy trade in pig iron at better prices, the larger range of quotations and the risk to secure prompt delivery of boots and shoes, all indicate that business may have escaped one of those weary readjustments of prices which have proved often so trying in recent years. Jobbing trade in the interior is good, and collections continue excellent. After a week of quiet conditions, partly due to uncertainty regarding competition among leading interests, the iron and steel industry has taken another long stride forward. The feature was enormous buying of pig iron at an advance to \$13.25 at Pittsburg, Pa. This sudden activity in the raw material removed fear that stocks might be accumulating at furnaces and gave some idea of the heavy contracts for finished products taken by the mills. In some directions there is less foreign inquiry, although an unusually heavy shipment of billets went to Glasgow and exports of rails have not ceased. Freight rates to the southeast are still considered excessive by manufacturers and there is more inclination to push domestic business on this account. Arbitration is expected to prevent suspension of work at the furnaces, where a strike was threatened on February 1. Pooling of coke interests outside the Connellsville region is being discussed, but the quality has always been inferior and sales only affected at concessions. Despite the advance in prices over a year ago, exports of wheat, including flour, for the week aggregate 4,838,678 bushels, against 3,336,054 last week, 3,581,197 in the corresponding week of 1900, 4,967,522 in 1899 and 5,026,024 in 1898. From July 1 to date this season wheat exports are 112,201,583 bushels, against 117,394,998 last season and 144,212,241 in 1898-99. Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,972,152 bushels, against 5,184,550 last week, 1,520,834 in this week a year ago, 3,605,733 in 1899 and 4,962,539 in 1898. From July 1 to date this season corn exports are 112,764,737 bushels, against 125,645,903 last season and 96,715,923 in 1898-99.

Failures for the week were 306 in the United States, against 231 last year, and 46 in Canada, against 38 last year.

Went Over Niagara Falls.

John Wisner and John Marsh, of Niagara Falls, attempted to cross Niagara river above the falls. They lost control of their boat and were carried into the rapids. Wisner, who was unable to swim, was swept over the falls and drowned. Marsh, after a desperate struggle in the icy water, was rescued.

capable of assimilating a considerable amount of food beyond what it has been demonstrated is capable of supporting life.

The table is as follows:
Foodstuffs, in pounds, 4047
Milk, in quarts, 650
Eggs, in dozen, 112
Oranges, lemons, in dozens, 54
Berries, in quarts, 125
Apples, in bushels, 9

The varieties of cereals used during the year were large, and some of the amounts proved surprising, when, as month after month crept by, the amounts of the totals were observed. Crackers were used largely, much more so than would be imagined, and probably to a greater extent than is common to a great number of families. No account was taken of salt and pepper, they not being regarded as necessary to the value of statistics.

The flour used during the year would make a loaf of bread so large it would take two men to carry it. A chicken 220 pounds, the amount of poultry used during the year, would be almost eight feet in height and according to estimate its cackle could be heard four times around a city block. Closely pressing the poultry in amount is the item of fish. A fish weighing 180 would be almost as large as the fish that always gets away.

The meat total would supply a small-sized butcher shop for a considerable length of time, and the 650 quarts of milk would require a far several times larger than the ordinary sized milkman. A flapjack made of the twenty-eight pounds of pancake flour would make a small-sized dancing floor, and the 134 eggs, if made into one large egg to be colored for Easter, would require four pounds of aniline dye for the purpose.

Some of the vegetables would be used for dinner and boiled dinner for full regiments, and the nine pounds of butter turned loose, estimated, about \$1.50.—Chicago Times-Herald.

His Joke.
He says of humor that Tommy Atkinson, a prisoner, and he, talked about it. "You may never win, but you may as well try." "Why?" asked the Lord on the other side. "Go on," said the Lord on our side. "I have a bloomin' lass

ness, or physical danger from a sudden shock.

They haze at Yale, Harvard, Columbia and many other big and small colleges. There is little of it practiced at Annapolis. It is anywhere just about as funny as the spectacle of a big bully worrying a little man or a stout boy torturing a child. Some of the performances required at West Point by future defenders of the nation are:

Bracing—Walking about in position of a soldier, chin drawn in, chest forced out and palms of the hands turned outward.

Chewing—Chewing the end of a rope or string for hours.

Monkey—Climbing a tent pole and crawling like a rooster and chirping like a bird.

Sammy Race—Two cadets blindfolded, feeding each other from a bowl of molasses.

Qualifying—Eating eight slices of bread and a bowl of molasses or consuming eighty-two prunes at one sitting.

Sweating—Lying in a closed tent wrapped in blankets and a mackintosh until faint. Cadets often lose from five to ten pounds in thirty minutes.

Engling—Sitting down on the toes and then rising upon them and sitting down again—repeat 100 times.

These are regarded as excruciatingly funny. Young Douglass MacArthur naively says:

"There are two reasons for hazing—first, amusement, and second, the desire to reduce a man's rough edges. It is the only way to polish the rough edges of men who come from the country."

If some "country" chap treated in this manner should find it convenient

ness, or physical danger from a sudden shock.

"What are you doing?" he was next asked.

"Sinking the Merrimac," he said. He was also told to give a "Hobson" to the trees in camp. He had to go to each tree, put his arms around its trunk and kiss it.

Some of the colleges are as asinine in their hazing sports and as brutal as West Point. A freshman sings another to sleep with a lullaby and a nursing bottle. Another has to "scan" the label on a beer bottle. Each freshman is put on a table and asked:

"What is your name?"

"John Brown."

"What is your name?"

"John Brown."

"What is your name?"

"John Brown."

"What is your name?"

"John Brown."