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FREELAND, PA., FEBRUARY 4, 1897.

### Starvation in the Cities.

Statements put forth a few weeks ago, says the *Pittsburg Post*, that there would be great destitution and suffering in Chicago this winter, are confirmed by actual conditions now existing in that city. Death by exposure and starvation are reported. The number of the unemployed, even among the skilled workmen, is unprecedentedly large. "Bread riots" are spoken of as probable. The conditions in some parts of the city are said to be appalling. The Chicago people are liberal and are adopting organized measures to meet the distress in the most effective way. There is much suffering in all northern cities, intensified by the extreme cold weather.

The picture presented in the *Post* of the want and privation in Pittsburg is scarcely credible. The police authorities report many thousands of people in that part of the city on the verge of starvation. It is probably an exaggerated statement that "half the people of the Southside are starving," as reported by the police inspector of that district, but still it is to be remembered that the police have the best opportunities of learning the facts as they exist.

The applications for relief come from honest and hard-working people who would be the last to ask relief unless forced to do so by the spur of extreme necessity. It would be well to extend the scope of our organized charities and prepare for what may be times of extreme need, with many thousands calling for public aid.

The *New York Tribune* says that at no time within the memory of the present generation has the number of unemployed been so great in New York as this winter, and never before has the strain on public and private charity been so severe. It speaks of "bread-cloth destitution," and says that it is not merely the laboring class who are suffering, but large numbers of others, who may be described as professional men, the clerks, the salesmen, the architects, and the literary men.

Speaking of the vast amount of sympathy devoted to the Sing Sing convicts, who have been deprived of the opportunity of working, and are therefore in danger of insanity, the *Tribune* says: "It may be questioned whether the first duty of the people of New York is not toward those of their more honest and honorable fellow-citizens whose enforced idleness, due to their inability to find employment, is driving them to the verge of insanity—an insanity caused not so much by the brooding over their own unhappy lot as by the spectacle of their wives and little ones literally starving before their eyes."

### Remarkable Offer of a Great Newspaper.

The Philadelphia *Press*, in accordance with its policy of always keeping abreast of the times, announces a departure which is certain to attract widespread attention by reason of its novelty and to bring happiness to thousands. It is the establishment of a premium department through which men and women, boys and girls, schools, churches, clubs and societies can get, free of cost, the things they have been wanting for years, but have been unable to buy. The range of gifts which the *Press* proposes to give free to those who will make a little effort is so great that it embraces almost everything, useful and ornamental, which anybody can wish for. The project even includes the payment by the *Press* of the expenses of a course in any college or university for any number of ambitious young men and women. The whole plan is described in the *Press* Premium List, which can be obtained free from any agent for the *Press* or will be sent by mail to any person who will send two-cent stamps to the Philadelphia office of the paper.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

The Wear Well's celebrated One-Piece Shoe is a great seller. Nothing is sold in this town like it for \$2. For railroad work and shop wear it is unequalled.

### WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, February 1, 1897.  
Although it was considered a matter of doubt, the Republican managers had hopes that some of the Silver Republican senators might be persuaded to vote with their old party when the new tariff bill comes up for action at the extra session of congress. They no longer indulge such hopes. They know that not only will the Silver Republicans not vote for the tariff bill, but that they will vote against it if their votes can defeat it. This has been fully determined upon since the Republicans resorted to such extraordinary tactics to defeat Senator Dubois, of Idaho, as a punishment for having followed his convictions and the wishes of his constituents by having supported Bryan and silver in the late campaign.

Although it is the policy of the Republican leaders in both house and senate to keep the Cuba question in the background, there are some men who refuse to be gagged. One of these is Representative Hardy, of Indiana, who got the floor to speak on the agricultural appropriation bill, and proceeded to make a red hot five minute speech for Cuba, which he would have continued had not his request for unanimous consent for an extension of time been refused. He made a direct attack upon the administration, and those senators and representatives who, he said, were dining with the Spanish minister too often to be able to hear the appeals of the people struggling for liberty.

If there is anything in the old superstition, McKinley's ears must have been burning ever since it was announced that he had chosen Lyman J. Gage, of Chicago, a man who voted for Cleveland, signed the petition upon which Governor Altgeld pardoned the Chicago anarchists, and who has for years been known as almost a free trader in his tariff views, for his secretary of the treasury. It is a great effort for the Republicans in congress to keep from expressing publicly the disgust they feel for this break of McKinley's, but in view of the official pie that McKinley will soon begin to distribute, they are making the effort.

Senator Allen took occasion to reply to the various rumors saying that he would vote for the Republican tariff bill, by saying: "I have said that I believe the proposed tariff measure of the Republicans ought to be permitted to pass, if it has sufficient votes, after a reasonable debate. This does not mean, however, that I will vote for the Republican tariff bill. On the contrary, I shall vote against it." In other words, Senator Allen occupies the same position toward the tariff bill that Senator Jones and other prominent Democrats do—that to filibustering shall be indulged in to prevent its coming to a vote.

According to Republican gossip, one of the surest ways to get an aspirant for cabinet honors turned down by McKinley, is to get him endorsed by Senator Chandler. It is said that McKinley dreads nothing so much as that he may by accident do something that Chandler wants him to do, or appoint somebody whom Chandler wants appointed.

After all that had been said and done about the intention of the Republicans of the house ways and means committee to give us a new and thoroughly conservative tariff bill, they are proceeding to give us the same old McKinley bill, having already adopted several entire McKinley schedules.

The arbitration treaty has been amended and favorably reported to the senate, although every silver man on the committee voted against it.

### Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.  
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Hall's Family Pills are the best.

### The Gift of Appreciation.

From the Ladies' Home Journal.  
There is, perhaps, no other natural gift that brings so much genuine pleasure to its possessor as does the keen sense of appreciation. It teaches us, or points out to our understanding, the beauties of nature that are all about us, glides the commonplace, and emphasizes the joys of life and of living. Appealing to us through all our senses, the pleasures that it brings are ceaseless and un-fading. Seen through appreciative eyes the beauties of life overshadow and eclipse the homely, rough places. There is an attractive side to everything, and thus an appreciative mind will see first, and longest remember.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

## M'KINLEY'S CABINET.

ALL BUT THREE OF THE POSITIONS ARE NOW FILLED.

Sherman Will Be Premier—Gage to Look After Finance—Alger and Long For War and Navy Portfolios—Wilson to Be Secretary of Agriculture.

CANTON, O., Feb. 2.—The work of constructing President McKinley's cabinet is now nearly completed, only three positions yet remaining to be filled, those of attorney general, postmaster general and secretary of the interior. Those who have thus far been tendered and accepted cabinet portfolios are:

Secretary of State—John Sherman of Ohio.  
Secretary of War—Russell A. Alger of Michigan.  
Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long of Massachusetts.  
Secretary of the Treasury—Lyman J. Gage of Illinois.  
Secretary of Agriculture—James Wilson of Iowa.

**General Alger's Career.**  
General Russell A. Alger was born in Lafayette township, Medina county, O., Feb. 27, 1836. His grandfather served in the Revolutionary war and is said to have been a descendant of William the Conqueror. When 11 years of age, both his parents died. For the next seven years he worked on a farm, earning money to defray his expenses at the Richfield (O.) academy during the winters. Subsequently he



GENERAL RUSSELL A. ALGER.

taught school and in March, 1857, entered a law office in Akron. Two years later he was admitted to the bar. He entered the law office of Otis & Colburn in Cleveland, but abandoned the practice of law the following autumn on account of falling health and moved to Grand Rapids, where he engaged in the lumber business and where in 1861 he was married to Annette H. Henry.

In 1861 Alger enlisted in the Second Michigan cavalry and was made captain of Company C. He was wounded in the battle of Booneville, Miss. Owing to his part in this engagement he was promoted to the rank of major. In 1862 he became lieutenant colonel of the Sixth Michigan cavalry and in 1863 was made colonel of the Fifth Michigan cavalry, his regiment being in Custer's famous charge. In 1864 his health induced him to retire from the service. He was brevetted brigadier and major general "for gallant and meritorious service" and was on private service in 1863-4, receiving orders personally from President Lincoln.

In 1865 he moved to Detroit, where he has since been extensively engaged in the lumber and pine land business. He was a member of the firm of Moore & Alger and became the head of the firm K. A. Alger & Co., the most extensive pine timber operators in the west. Subsequently the firm was merged into that of Alger, Smith & Co., which owns and operates extensive tracts and mills in Michigan and in the Canadian Georgian bay region.

General Alger was elected governor of Michigan in 1884, receiving a plurality of 3,950 votes over Begole, fusionist. In 1888 he was one of the leading candidates for the nomination by the Republican convention for the presidency. Great ceremony was accorded between Alger workers and those working for Senator Sherman.

**Sketch of Ex-Governor Long.**  
John Davis Long was born in Buckfield, Me., Oct. 27, 1838. He was graduated at Harvard in 1857, taught till 1859, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1861, practiced in Buckfield and settled in Boston in 1862. In 1869 he removed to Hingham, but retained his office in Boston. He was a member of the Massachusetts house of



JOHN D. LONG.

representatives from 1875-8 and served the last three years as its speaker. In 1879 he was lieutenant governor and was governor in 1880-2. He was elected as a Republican to the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth congresses. Governor Long has published a translation of Virgil's "Æneid" and has done much other literary work of a high order.

### Mr. Wilson's Career.

James Wilson was born in Ayreshire, Scotland, Aug. 16, 1835, came to America in 1851, received a liberal education, became a farmer, was a member of the Iowa state legislature from 1867 to 1873 and speaker two sessions, was a member of the state university, was elected to the Forty-third and Forty-fourth congresses, serving on committees on agriculture and war claims; was also elected to the Forty-eighth congress. He has always been interested in agricultural pursuits and is now director of an agricultural experiment station in Iowa.

Sketches of Senator Sherman and Mr. Gage have already been given in these columns.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Thursday, Jan. 28.

Emperor William of Germany celebrated his thirty-eighth birthday.

Thousands of cattle and sheep have perished on the western ranges in the last few days of cold weather.

Louis Mann, arrested in Jersey City for setting fire to his home, confessed the crime. His little sons first revealed his guilt.

James Howell, president of the trustees of the Brooklyn bridge and former mayor of Brooklyn, died in that city after a long illness. Flags on Brooklyn municipal buildings and on the bridge were hung at half mast.

E. Reynolds of Chicago captured the quarter mile championship of the National Amateur Skating association on Silver Lake, Staten Island. E. A. Thomas of Newburg, N. Y., won the five mile championship race.

**Friday, Jan. 29.**  
George D. Phillips won the national amateur figure skating championship at the St. Nicholas skating rink, New York.

Count Muravieff, the Russian foreign minister, arrived in Paris and was received with high honors by the president.

Thomas King of Saugerties, N. Y., is under arrest at Kingston, charged with killing Captain Mulligan at Saugerties Nov. 20, 1896.

Mrs. Anna Allen, the richest woman in St. Louis, died at Pittsfield, Mass. She is supposed to have left \$10,000,000, but no will. There are 29 heirs.

Engineer Gaffney was killed and six persons injured by a collision on the Brooklyn Union Elevated railroad, in which an engine and car were thrown to the street.

In a fit of jealous rage Morris Jackson of Little Falls, N. Y., shot Fred McIntosh and Miss Ella Ausman while they were sitting at the dinner table in their boarding house. He then turned the revolver on himself and attempted to commit suicide.

**Saturday, Jan. 30.**  
The Oklahoma legislature passed bills abolishing the militia and prohibiting gold contracts in the territory.

Thomas Jackson, a colored burglar, was sentenced by Judge Ewing in Chicago to five terms of 20 years each, making his full term an even century.

Charitable ladies in Camden, N. J., who had given money to a supposed widow with which to bury her husband, were surprised to discover the "corpse" sitting up and counting the money they had given.

A cable dispatch from St. Petersburg says that anxiety is felt there concerning the movements of 40 English warships near the Dardanelles; also that there is much resentment in Russia in regard to the recent attacks on Russia in the French press.

The semi-centennial celebration of the New York Academy of Medicine was held in Carnegie hall. President Cleveland made an address, as did a number of prominent physicians. Mr. Cleveland spoke of the duties of doctors as citizens, and also of the importance of physicians seeing to it that sound laws for the welfare of the people are enacted.

**Monday, Feb. 1.**  
George Hay, the eleventh earl of Kinross, died in London.

St. George Otto Trevelyan, the Liberal leader, has resigned his seat in parliament, owing to ill health.

It is said that Germany has joined England, Austria and Italy in the policy of coercion of the porte unless promised Turkish reforms are carried out.

Andrew Fagin, colored, leader of the gang that wrecked the Washington express near Birmingham, Ala., on Dec. 22, was convicted at Birmingham.

Thomas H. Stout, who in 1893 committed forgeries amounting to \$16,000 to \$25,000 while bookkeeper for Jones, Kenneth & Hopkins, in New York, has been arrested in Cincinnati.

Judge Nathan Goff's reported refusal of the attorney generalship in the McKinley cabinet is explained by the assertion that Judge Goff is pledged to support James A. Gary of Maryland as the representative of the south.

**Tuesday, Feb. 2.**  
Sims Reeves, London singer, has been declared a bankrupt.

Two more Cubans were shot in Cabanas fortress, Havana, for the "crime of rebellion."

Attorney General Harmon instructed the United States attorney at Jacksonville, Fla., to proceed against the alleged filibustering steamer *Three Friends* for piracy.

In the by-election in Forfarshire, Scotland, Captain John Sinclair, the Liberal candidate, was elected to parliament by an increased majority over the vote of his predecessor.

Mrs. Louisa Woerner of Kingston, N. Y., crazed by grief on account of her husband's death, tried to commit suicide for the fifth time and for the second time tried to kill one of her children.

Charles G. Dawes of Illinois announced his acceptance of the position of comptroller of the currency under President Elect McKinley. His term of office will begin in 1898, when that of James H. Eckels expires.

**Wednesday, Feb. 3.**  
Baron de Soubeyran, a French scientist, died in Paris.

Infanta Marie Louise Ferdinande, Duchess of Montpensier, died in Madrid.

The university in Rome was closed, owing to the riotous conduct of the students.

The Six Companies, the powerful Chinese organization, went out of existence in San Francisco on the Chinese New Year.

The fifteenth annual charity ball was held at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. Dr. Chauncey M. Depew led the grand march.

It was reported in Louisville that Governor Bradley of Kentucky had decided to appoint Major A. T. Wood United States senator to succeed Blackburn.

Miss Emma Hendrick, 18 years old, was attacked in the street at New Rochelle, N. Y., robbed of money and pocketbook and thrown violently against a stone wall.

## BETLE'S EYES A LENS.

Reproduce the Head of a Man Hundreds of Times.

Remarkable Experiments Which Settle a Scientific Dispute—X Ray Proved to Be No Important Aid to Visualization.

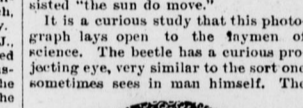
Dr. G. F. Allen, of Aurora, Ill., has accomplished the marvelous feat of taking a photograph through a lens composed of a beetle's eye. A separate outline of the image at which the camera was directed was seen on every one of the hundreds of facets which are part and parcel of the eye of the insect so familiar to us all.

This is the first instance where anything of the sort has been accomplished. Heretofore there has been any quantity of theory, but a great lack of practice. Now it is shown in that most convincing of forms, a photograph. It all came about through a curious statement made at a meeting of the British Scientific association, at which Prof. W. M. Stine, of the Armour institute, called attention to a very curious and interesting lantern slide in his possession. During a discussion of the properties of the Roentgen rays a leading scientist suggested that as certain insects had eyes seemingly unadapted to see by ordinary sunlight, they might visualize by means of the X rays.

It was held by a number of the savants in attendance at the association meeting that the X ray could hardly be termed an incentive to visualization. So warm did the discussion become that it was finally decided to make a genuine test with the eye of a chosen insect.

Dr. Allen, of Aurora, says the Chicago Times-Herald, chose the eyes of a beetle to demonstrate to the satisfaction of every one that the X ray was no aid to visualization whatever. The result of his experiment proves conclusively that he was right, and that the eminent gentlemen who favored the X ray theory were as far from the truth as was Precher Jasper when he insisted "the sun do move."

It is a curious study that this photograph lays open to the laymen of science. The beetle has a curious projecting eye, very similar to the sort one sometimes sees in man himself. The



SILHOUETTE IN EVERY FACET.

eye is large and round, or almost so. It is not a perfect sphere, but is slightly convex in shape. The accompanying picture shows really one-half of the eye of the beetle. Such insects have eyes called compound, formed not of one lens, but of several hundred, set side by side like cells in a honeycomb.

It is impossible to conceive, from the picture printed, an absolutely correct idea of the wonderful clearness with which the different facets of the beetle's eye cause to be placed upon the plate image which they reflect. Although the image is shown a hundred or more times, in every instance it is clear and perfect. Very fine and delicate are the lines, to be sure, and the features are only distinguishable clearly by the aid of a microscope, but nothing is omitted, and the wonderful handiwork of nature has never been more clearly shown than when this eye with artificial stimulus carries out the part for which it was created.

It so happens that in this instance a silhouette was used instead of the ordinary photograph. It will be observed that this is exactly what the accompanying illustration shows. Other and similar experiments, however, have demonstrated the truth of the statement as to the accurate reproduction of every lineament of the human face. To gain an adequate idea of exactly what a photograph through the multiple facets of a beetle's eye accomplishes, look carefully into the eye of some person who is close to and looking steadfastly at you. You will see reflected in the eye of the other your own face, clear and distinct, with not a vestige of a line missing. Now this is just what happens when the beetle looks at you, only your eyes are reflected several hundred times.

This is what the photograph taken by Dr. Allen shows. It is one of the most remarkable combinations of different branches of science that the world has yet seen.

**A Maori Girl's Plucky Feat.**  
The Dunedin correspondent of the Melbourne Argus tells the story of a plucky rescue by a Maori girl aged 15. She was crossing Lake Taupo in a canoe with three children, aged two, three and twelve years. When fully half a mile from shore a squall capsized the canoe, and the girl and the three children were soon struggling in the water. The girl did not lose her head, but picked up the children one by one and placed them on the bottom of the canoe. She then divested herself of her wet skirts, and, taking a rope attached to the bow of the canoe in her teeth, towed the canoe and children safely to the shore in the face of the flying surf.

**Excluded from the Mails.**  
The post office department has given orders excluding from the mail all letters in black envelopes—a device adopted by certain creditors for the collection of bad bills. If they wish to blacklist a beat they must do it some other way than with Uncle Sam's help. The mailing of postal cards containing defamatory was prohibited by the department some years ago.

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