POPULAR SCIENCE.

Children's hair grows more quickly an that of adults.

It is rare indeed to find a blue-eyed erson who is color-blind.

Electric motors now run threshers and her agricultural machinery in some rts of Europe.

There are forty-eight distinct diseases the eye. No other organ of the hu an body has so many.

Sipping half a wineglass of water is eclared to have raised a man's pulse om seventy-six to over 100 beats.

Any kind of acid will cause milk to irdle without turning sour, as the acid neutralized by the action of the milk.

In using what is known as the Cina an method of boring oil wells, a well 00 feet was bored in 228 hours, or an erage of 4.78 feet per hour of actual ork.

Bricks made of plaster of Paris and rk are now used in the construction of owder mills. In case of an explosion ey offer slight resistance and are blown atoms.

Cocaine sometimes kills. This fact as forcibly demonstrated in the case of enjamin M. Noe at Bellevue Hospital, ew York City, recently. Death came most as soon as the drug was adminis red and the doctors do not doubt that ocaine was the fatal agent.

The reports of the British Inspector of xplosives states that gelatine dynamite s gradually advanced to the first posi on among the various explosives em oyed, judged by the number of sam es examined. Its manufacture has w reached a high degree of perfec on.

Set traps by scattering pieces of ange skin over the ground for snails. renier says they are so fond of this de acy that they will remain clinging to e peal rather than go back to their ding places at break of day. Examine e traps every morning and destroy the arauders.

Peltier observed that waterspouts were enerally accompanied by electrical con itions. Might there not be like condi ons attending the formation of those rrible tornadoes that are continually oing so much damage in the West? hey are practically the same. On wa r moisture and spray are the revolving aterial, while on land it is but whirling r. This rapid whirling mist produces onsiderable friction as it rushes through e atmosphere, hence, it seems that ectricity must be generated.

An investigator, who lived during two ears in a tomb at Gizeh, has collected idence to prove that the tools used in orking stone 4000 years ago had jew ed cutting edges, like modern tools. e says that the builders of the pyra ids used solid and tubular tools, raight and circular saws, and many her tools supposed to be modern. In me specimens of granite the drill has nk one-tenth of an inch at each revo ution indicating that the pressure was vo tons. Nothing is known of the aterial of the tools. As the diamond as scarce then, it is probable that cor ndum was used.

Protection and Wages.

Wages in England are higher than in ome Continental States having protec ion, and free traders think that this cir umstance proves that protection does ot help the laboring people. They for et that workingmen in those lands have o power to compel their employers to eal justly. They have no part in the aking of the laws. In this country orkingmen are voters, and elect men, r help to elect men, to State Legis atures or to Congress, who enact laws rotecting the wage earners and enabling hem to secure their rights.

In Continental Europe the people who toil have not, so far, been able to do his, although there is hope for a better ay in both France and Germany. Here, we are a family of workingmen, our in erests are identical, and we "stand by ach other."

In Europe the privileged classes are the law makers, and they make laws for themselves. Here the workingmen are the privileged class and dictate the laws. So that, even though they do have pro tection in Germany, their wage earners have no redress such as our workingmen have when they are unjustly treated. Protection, doubtless, puts it in the power of European employers to pay higher wages; but it does not compel them to do so. Neither does it operate in that way in this country—but the ballot does. If protection enfranchised the workingman, or if it were claimed that it did so, then there would be ground for finding fault with its operations in certain European States. But nobody claims that it does any such thing.—New York Advertiser.

PETTY ANNOYANCES.

Having a squalling baby in the same car.

Having the ferryboat push out just as you get in sight.

Having a beastly drunken individual in the seat in front of you.

Having to pay 10 cents for the morning paper that at home costs you 2.

Having your washerwoman fail to send you your clothes in time to leave as expected.

Having some one get into the sleeping-car berth above you just as you have retired.

Having the brakeman bawl out the stations and not be able to distinguish a word he says.

Having the hotel waiters hinting at every meal that they expect you to give them something.

Having the conductor inform you just after you have started that you are on the wrong train.

Having somebody in front keeping the car window up when the dust and cinders are flying in.

Having to wait in the corridor until the elevator goes two floors above you and comes down again.

Having your baggage go astray just when you wanted your best clothes to make a good impression.

Having a street car poking along at a funeral gait when you have only ten minutes to catch the train.

Does Lightning Sour the Milk?

It is a well-known fact that milk is especially apt to sour during the prevalence of a thunder storm, and from this it has been surmised that the electric discharge held some mysterious sway over the lacteal fluid. An Italian experimenter, one Professor Tolomei, has been making trials of various sorts, the object being to throw some light on electric influence over milk molecules. In his first experience he passed an electric discharge from a Holtz machine between two balls of platinum hanging two inches apart in a bottle containing a quart of fresh milk; secondly, by sending a current between two strips of platinum at the bottom of a V tube filled with the same fluid; thirdly, by subjecting milk in a test tube to the action of a strong current through a silk-covered copper wire wound spirally around the tube. In each one of these experiments, which were as thorough as any lover of science could wish, it was proved that acidulation of the milk was delayed instead of hastened, as had been expected. Three equal portions of milk from the same milking, thus treated, began to grow acid on the seventh, the ninth and the sixth days respectively; while other portions of it which had not been treated with electricity was rankly acid on the evening of the third day. Having thus disproved the popular theory of lightning being the direct cause of the acidification of milk Professor Tolomei tried ozone and found therein the mystic agent of milk souring. In his second trial of ozone he brought the surface of a quantity of milk close to the two balls of the machine used, and the fluid almost instantly became acid in consequence.

Here, at last, a mystery that has puzzled professors and peasants alike has been made plain. Solomon was surely wrong when he said, "There is nothing new under the sun."—St. Louis Republic.

Trout From Underground.

C. D. Brooke, who lives near Oak Park, Cal., recently pumped several trout several inches long from a well on his premises. There seems little doubt that an underground river of considerable volume runs through that gravel section, for a few years ago W. L. Willis, who lived in the same neighborhood that Mr. Brooke does, pumped up a number of mountain trout. This stream seems to run down toward the Cosumnes, as trout of good size have been taken from pumps at Sheldon many miles south of here. This stream probably comes from Lake Tahoe, that being the nearest mountain lake of sufficient capacity to keep up the supply that is known to exist beneath the surface in this vicinity. Scientists have long been of the belief that there is a subterranean outlet to Lake Tahoe, and, as none other has been discovered, it is reasonable to suppose that this may be it. That it is not a mere pond, without source or exit, is evident from the fact that the trout that have been pumped up were without the peculiarities that distinguish fishes taken from underground reservoirs or the waters of deep caverns, and evidently had not long been on the journey to this point.—New Orleans Picayune.

"**Hello**, Jones, what are you doing with your coat buttoned up to your chin? Are you sick?" Jones—"Hush, don't mention it; I have on a tie that my wife selected."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

CURIOUS FACTS.

A cat sees as well by night as by day.

Canned rabbit is a New Zealand export.

The mocking bird hates the color red as much as the bull.

There are 4909 Johnsons in Chicago and only 4200 Smiths.

Cœur d'Alene are three French words, meaning "heart of an awl."

The rifle was invented by Whitworth in 1800; the repeating rifle by Sharp, 1848.

It is calculated that 1000 thrifty coffee trees will yield a fair average of 3200 pounds of coffee per annum.

The leaves of the life tree, which is found only in Jamaica, grow after they have been severed from the plant.

Horace wrote the first of his "Odes," on which his fame was to rest through all time, at the early age of twenty-three.

An alligator at the Crystal Palace, London, lived in perfect health upon nothing for eighteen months. It lately took a piece of very high mutton with relish.

Out of 50,000 guesses on a big cake of soap on exhibition in Berlin only two were correct. The cake was a soapmaker's advertisement, and it weighed 1122 pounds.

Japanese jugglers are deft smokers. Several of them will sit before a curtain and from the tobacco smoke, which issues from their mouths, will form a succession of readable letters.

The natives of Vera Cruz, Mexico, do a large trade in fireflies, which they catch by waving a burning coal at the end of a stick. The insects fly toward the light and are captured in nets.

If the dead of London were each allowed a grave two by six feet, with a very thin wall of earth between, each year her 80,000 corpses would fill a cemetery of about twenty-three acres.

In the Oriental Department of the British Museum, a tablet has been deciphered as containing an offer of marriage made by a Pharaoh to a daughter of the King of Babylon, about 1530 B. C.

At Hirnisketscher, Bohemia, the unequal working of nature in the destruction of rocks has resulted in a most colossal and ruggedly beautiful arch, the summit of which is upward of 1400 feet above the sea level.

Tornadoes originate in the tropics, and are chiefly found in five localities—the West Indies, Bengal Bay and the Chinese coast, north of the equator, and in the South Indian Ocean, off Madagascar, and, in the South Pacific, near Samoa.

When Jumbo, the mammoth elephant, was dissected, a pint and a half of gold, silver, copper and bronze coins were found in his stomach. In the lot there was coins of three kingdoms, two republics, five dukedoms, two principalities and one dependency.

The extent to which civilization has been carried into Africa is indicated by the fact that the Zulu singers are now interesting London, having seventy-seven English songs in their repertoire, and are particularly fond of rendering "Bid Me Discourse" and "Annie Laurie."

An enormous school of barracuda was sporting in Monterey Bay, California, the other day, when, with a sudden turn, they headed straight for the beach without diminution in their speed, and were soon landed high and dry upon the shore. The belief is that the barracuda were driven ashore by a school of whales.

Tenacity of Life in Snakes.

The tenacity of life possessed by snakes is very wonderful. Last winter some men were digging a well out in the country and close to the Meramec, in Missouri, when they came on a cavity in the ground which contained a nest of snakes. The weather was bitter cold and the snakes were apparently dead. They were all blacksnakes and harmless, so the men loaded them into the bucket and sent them to the top, just for a curiosity. They were thrown out on the ground and in a little while were frozen as stiff as so many sticks. Their bodies became so brittle with the frost that in hauling them several were broken like icicles. One of the men, when he went home at night, took two or three of the largest along to frighten his wife. He succeeded very well, according to the Globe Democrat, and, leaving the snakes on the floor in the kitchen before the fire, sat down to eat his supper, forgetting all about them. While the meal was in progress his wife, who had left the room, suddenly gave a terrific scream that made him jump up in a panic and run to see what was the matter. As he opened the kitchen door she fell against him, almost fainting with fright and too badly scared to tell what ailed her. He soon found out, for on going in he at first thought he "had 'em again," for the room seemed full of snakes. Warmed by the genial glow of the kitchen fire, the frozen snakes had come to life and were coursing round the room with soul-chilling energy. He did not care to tackle the job of killing them there, so he pushed the outer door open and they soon found their way out, and had not gone 100 yards before they were stiff as ever with the cold. He followed them out and finished them with a pole, but says he will never trust a snake again, no matter how hard frozen.

To Cure Seasickness.

Doctor Grady Hewitt, Professor in University College, has devised a cure for seasickness. The result of the investigation and experiments is that the professor asserts that the sensation of seasickness on board a vessel can be lessened if not prevented by looking at objects away from the vessel, and therefore comparatively fixed, like clouds, the horizon, the shore, or a passing vessel, without any part of the vessel intervening. Another method of preventing seasickness is the complete abolishment of vision for the time being by bandaging the eyes. The bandage should be applied before starting on the voyage. The method answers extremely well, it is said, in the majority of cases. The patient should lie down also, and get the benefit of the horizontal position, which is an old remedy, although it is that in several cases bandaging the eyes without lying down has proved to be preventive of seasickness.—Chicago Tribune.

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REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "King's Highway."

TEXT: *"And an highway shall be there, and a way, and it shall be called the way of holiness; the unclean shall not pass over it; but it shall be for those, the wayfaring men, though fools, shall not err therein. No lion shall be there, nor any ravenous beast shall go up thereon. It shall not be found there, but the redeemed shall walk there, and the ransomed of the Lord shall return and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads; they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away."*—Isaiah xxxv., 8-10.

There are thousands of people here this morning who want to find the right road. You sometimes see a person halting at cross-roads, and you can tell by his looks that he wishes to ask a question as to what direction he had better take. And I stand in your presence this morning conscious of the fact there are many of you here who realize that there are a thousand wrong roads, but only one right one, and I take it for granted that you have come in to ask which one it is. Here is one road that opens widely, but I have not much faith in it. There are a great many expensive tollgates scattered all along that way. Indeed at every rod you must pay in tears, or pay in flagellations. On that road, if you get through it at all, you have to pay your own way, and since this differs so much from what I have heard in regard to the right way, I believe it is the wrong way.

Here is another road. On either side of it are houses of sinful entertainment, and invitations to come in and dine and rest, but from the looks of the people who stand on the piazza I am very certain that it is the wrong house and the wrong way. Here is another road. It is very beautiful and macadamized. The horses' hoofs clatter and wring, and they who ride over it spin along the highway until suddenly they find that the road breaks over an embankment, and they try to halt, and they saw the bit in the mouth of the fiery steed and cry "Whoa! whoa!" But it is too late, and—crash!—they go over the embankment. We shall turn this morning and see if we cannot find a different kind of a road.

You have heard of the Appian Way. It was three hundred and fifty miles long. It was twenty-four feet wide, and on either side the road was a path for foot passengers. But I have this morning to tell you of a road built before the Appian Way, and yet it is as good as when first constructed. Millions of souls have gone over it. Millions more will come.

First, this road of the text is the King's highway. Well, my Lord the King decided to build a highway from earth to heaven. It should span all the chasms of human wretchedness; it should tunnel all the mountains of earthly difficulty; it should be wide enough and strong enough to hold fifty thousand millions of the human race, if so many of them should ever be born. It should be blasted out of the "Rock of Ages," and cemented with the blood of the Cross, and be lifted amid the shouting of angels and the execration of devils.

The King sent His Son to build that road. He put head and hand and heart to it, and after the road was completed, waved His blistered hand over the way crying, "It is finished."

Still further—this road spoken of is a clean road. Many a fine road has become miry and foul because it has not been properly cared for; but my text says the unclean shall not walk on this one. Room on either side to throw away your sins. Indeed, if you want to carry them along, you are not on the right road. That bridge will break, those overhanging rocks will fall, the night will come down, leaving you at the mercy of the mountain bandits, and at the very next turn of the road you will perish. But if you are really on this clean road of which I have been speaking, then you will stop ever and anon to wash in the water that stands in the basin of the eternal rock. Aye, at almost every step of the journey you will be crying out, "Create within me a clean heart!"

If you have no such aspirations as that it proves that you have mistaken your way, and if you will only look up and see the fingerboard above your head you may read upon it the words, "There is a way that seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof is death." Without holiness no man shall see the Lord, and if you have any idea that you can carry along your sins, your lusts, you worldliness and yet to the end of the Christian race you are so awfully mistaken that, in the name of God, this morning I shatter the delusion.

Still further, the road spoken of is a plain road. "The wayfaring men, though fools, shall not err therein"—that is, if a man is three-fourths an idiot he can find this road just as well as if he were a philosopher.

Many a man has been familiar with all the higher branches of mathematics and yet could not do the simple sum, "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" Many a man has been a fine reader of tragedies and poems and yet could not "read his title clear to mansions in the skies." Many a man has botanized across the continent and yet did not know the "Rose of Sharon and the Lily of the Valley." But if one shall come in the right spirit, asking the way to heaven, he will find it a plain way. The pardon is plain. The peace is plain. Everything is plain.

He who tries to get on the road to heaven through the New Testament teaching will get on beautifully. He who goes through philosophical discussion will not get on at all. Christ says, "Come to Me, and I will take all your sins away, and I will take all your troubles away." Now, what is the use of my discussing it any more? Is not that plain? After this Bible has pointed you the way to heaven, is it wise for me to detain you with any discussion about the nature of the human will, or whether the atonement is limited or unlimited? There is the road—go on it. It is a plain way.

Still further, this road to heaven is a safe road. Sometimes the traveler in those ancient highways would think himself perfectly secure, not knowing there was a lion by the way burying his head deep between his paws, and then when the right moment came, under the fearful spring, the man's life was gone and there was a mauled carcass by the roadside. But, says my text, "No lion shall be there." I wish I could make you feel this morning your entire security. I tell you plainly that one minute after a man has become a child of God he is as safe as though he had been ten thousand years in heaven. He may slip, he may slide, he may stumble, but he cannot be destroyed. Kept by the power of God through faith unto complete salvation. Everlastingly safe.

The severest trial to which you can subject a Christian man is to kill him, and that is glory. In other words, the worst thing that can happen a child of God is heaven. The body is only the old slippers that he throws aside just before putting on the sandals of light. His soul, you cannot hurt it. No fires can consume it. No floods can drown it. No devils can capture it.

His soul is safe. His reputation is safe. Everything is safe. "But," you say, "suppose his store burns up?" Why, then it will only be a change of investments from earthly to heavenly securities. "But," you say, "suppose his name goes down under the hoof of scorn and contempt?" The name will be so much brighter in glory. "Suppose his physical health fails?" God will pour into him the floods of everlasting health, and it will not make any difference. Earthly subtraction is heavenly addition. The tears of earth are the crystals of heaven. As they take rags and tatters and put them through the paper mill and they come out beautiful white sheets of paper, so often the rags of earthly destitution, under the cylinders of death, come out a white scroll upon which shall be written eternal emancipation.

Still further, the road spoken of is a pleasant road. God gives a bond of indemnity against all evil to every man that treads it. "All things work together for good to those who love God." No weapon formed against them can prosper. That is the bond, signed, sealed and delivered by the President of the universe. What is the use of your fretting, O child of God, about food? "Behold the fowls of the air, for they sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns, yet your heavenly Father feedeth them." And will He take care of the sparrow, will He take care of the hawk, and let you die? What is the use of your fretting about clothes? "Consider the lilies of the field. Shall He not much more clothe you, O ye of little faith?"

Oh, this King's highway! Trees of life on either side bending over until their branches interlock and drop midway their fruit and shade. Houses of entertainment on either side of the road for poor pilgrims. Tables spread with a feast of good things and walls adorned with apples of gold in pictures of silver. I start out on this King's highway, and I find a harper, and I say, "What is your name?" The harper makes no response, but leaves me to guess, as with his eyes toward heaven and his hand upon the trembling strings this tune comes rippling out upon the air: "The Lord is my light and my salvation. Whom shall I fear? The Lord is the strength of my life. Of whom shall I be afraid?"

I go a little farther on the same road and meet a trumpeter of heaven, and I say, "Haven't you got some music for a tired pilgrim?" And wiping his lip and taking a long breath, he puts his mouth to the trumpet and pours forth this strain: "They shall hunger no more, neither shall they thirst any more, neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat, for the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall lead them to living fountains of water, and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes."

I go a little distance farther on the same road, and I meet a maiden of Israel. She has no harp, but she has cymbals. They look as if they had rusted from sea spray, and I say to the maiden of Israel, "Have you no song for a tired pilgrim?" And like the clang of victors' shields the cymbals clang as Miriam begins to discourse, "Sing ye to the Lord, for He hath triumphed gloriously, the horse and the rider hath He thrown into the sea."

I pursue this subject only one step farther. What is the terminus? I do not care how fine a road you may put me on, I want to know where it comes out. My text declares it, "The redeemed of the Lord come to Zion." You know what Zion was. That was the King's palace. It was a mountain fastness. It was impregnable. And so heaven is the fastness of the universe. No howitzer has long enough range to shell those towers. Let all the batteries of earth and hell blaze away; they cannot break in these gates. Gibralter was taken; Sebastopol was taken; Babylon fell; but those walls of heaven shall never surrender either to humanity or satanic besiegement. The Lord God Almighty is the defense of it. Great capital of the universe! Terminus of the King's highway!

When my last wound is healed, when the last heartbreak is ended, when the last tear of earthly sorrow is wiped away, and when the redeemed of the Lord shall come to Zion, then let the harpers take down their harps, and all the trumpeters take down their trumpets, and all across heaven there be chorus of morning stars, chorus of white robed victors, chorus of martyrs from under the throne, chorus of ages, chorus of worlds, and there be but one song sung, and but one name spoken, and but one throne honored—that of Jesus only.

MARKETS.

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CORN—No. 2 White	56	57
Yellow	57	58
Ear Yellow per brl	2 95	3 00
OATS—Southern & Penn	36	39
Western White	35	39
Mixed	36½	37
RYE—No. 2	63	63½
HAY—Choice Timothy	14 50	14 75
Good to prime	13 00	13 50
STRAW—Rye in car lds	10 50	11 00
Wheat Block	6 00	7 00
Oat Blocks	8 00	8 50
CANNED GOODS.		
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3. $	85 @ $	90
No. 2	70	72½
PEAS—Standards	1 10	1 20
Seconds		90
CORN—Dry Pack		1 10
Moist		1 00
HIDES.		
CITY STEERS $	8¼ @ $	8½
City Cows	4½	5
Southern No. 2	5	5½
POTATOES & VEGETABLES.		
POTATOES—New Irish. $	50 @ $	60
Va. Yellow	2 00	2 25
Yams	1 75	2 00
ONIONS—Maryland	80	90
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HOG PRODUCTS shlds. $	— @ $	7½
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N. Y. flats	10½	11
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EGGS—State $	17 @ $	18
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CHICKENS—Hens $	11 @ $	12
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TOBACCO—Md. Infer'r. $	1 00 @ $	1 50
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MUSKRAT $	10 @ $	11
Raccoon	40	45
Red Fox	—	1 00
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NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Southern $	3 15 @ $	4 60
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	[illegible]	[illegible]
RYE—Western	64	67
CORN—No. 2	56½	57
OATS—No. 3	37½	38
BUTTER—State	17	25
EGGS—State	18	19½
CHEESE—State	9	9½

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern $	3 00 @ $	4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	74½	74¾
CORN—No. 3	58	58½
OATS—No. 2	37	37½
BUTTER—State	27	28
EGGS—Penn. st	21	22

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Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflamation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder.
Disordered Liver,
Impaired digestion, gout, billious-headache. SWAMP-ROOT cures kidney difficulties, La Grippe, urinary trouble, bright's disease.
Impure Blood,
Scrofula, malaria, gen'l weakness or debility.
Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.
At Druggists, 50c. Size, $1.00 Size.
"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.
Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

PECK'S DYNAMITE.

THE DEMOCRATIC NEW YORK LABOR COMMISSIONER'S REPORT HAS BROKEN THE FREE-TRADERS' CLAIMS INTO FRAGMENTS—PRESS COMMENTS.

It is probable that Mr. Charles F. Peck, the Commissioner of the New York Bureau of Labor Statistics, has never made an official report of greater interest to the public than the one which has just appeared from his bureau. It will create great excitement among his Democratic associates, and they are already loud-voiced and passionate, as well as utterly unreasoning, in their charges of treachery to the party because he has seen fit to print the results of an investigation by his bureau which do not accord, as he freely states, with the declarations of the Democratic National platform, or with the arguments constantly offered by Democratic speakers and journals.

The subject for the investigation this year was chosen by Mr. Peck with much good sense and entire fidelity to the true interests of the working people, whom he is expected in a measure to represent, if not very shrewdly for the interests of the Democratic Party. No doubt Mr. Peck expected, as indeed he frankly says, that an investigation of the course of wages and the increase or decrease of production in manufacturing in this State would show, in accordance with the theories of his party, a depression of industries, resulting from the enactment of the McKinley tariff. He states that he determined upon the investigation more than a year ago, when the new tariff had been passed, but had not gone into effect as yet, and that he believed its results would be in harmony with Democratic convictions. When the returns had been received and compiled, he discovered, much to his astonishment, that the results were by no means favorable to Democratic theories; but he has, nevertheless, published his annual report, giving the figures as he finds them, without regard to the political effect. The Democratic politicians who are now denouncing him, doubtless expected that he would find it convenient to omit altogether this year the annual report required by law, because the material collected for it did not happen to suit the interests of his party.

Coming from such a source, this report must be accepted as exceedingly strong testimony. It shows the progress of manufacturing industries in the greatest State in the Union during the first year after the passage of the McKinley act, in comparison with the last year prior to its enactment. This comparison shows an increase in value of products amounting to $31,315,130 in a single year, which is in itself a remarkable evidence of the increased prosperity resulting from the new law. The value of products, however, is not by any means the most important gain with respect to the interests of the wage-earners. The report of the Commissioner goes furthur, and compares the rate of wages in sixty-eight industries for the two years. The result shows an increase in fifty-one industries, averaging $43.96 for each, while the decrease in others was so far unimportant that the total average increase in yearly earnings of the employes in all the industries included in the investigation was $23.11 for each person. The official statement shows that no less than 285,000 employes are directly embraced in the statistics presented, and that there were no less than 89,717 instances of individual increase of wages during the year in the industries reported to the bureau.

This is an official answer, and from a Democratic labor bureau, to the question asked so frequently by Democratic journals not long ago, whether any increase in wages had followed the enactment of the new tariff in any department of industry. It is not denied by advocates of the protective policy that under its operation fluctuations occur in different industries in both directions, for in some a change of the popular demand or in the conditions of production may cause general depression for the time, and thus compel a reduction of wages even while the conditions in a far greater number of industries warrant increased production and an advance in wages. The evidence submitted by the Commissioner establishes the fact that in this State the number of industries in which an advance in wages has been realized is far greater than the number in which wages have remained unchanged or have declined, and that the net result has been equivalent to a gain of $23.11 for each one of more than a quarter of a million wage-earners. It will not be an easy matter for Democratic orators to meet these disclosures in an official report by a Democrat so well known, and in his party so influential, as Mr. Peck. And he is quite right in saying, in answer to charges of infidelity to his party, that the Labor Bureau has no business to modify, shade, twist or suppress the results of an investigation because they do not prove helpful to a political party. His official duty is to tell the truth as he finds it.—New York Tribune.

THE M'KINLEY BILL VINDICATED.

Scarcely do the echoes of the words of Adlai E. Stevenson at Bloomington die away when there comes such reply to them from an authoritative source that the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency must himself regret the blunder of his misstatements. Labor Commissioner Peck, of New York, a Democrat appointed originally by Governor Hill, has issued his annual report, and in it not only admits but reiterates with earnestness and force that the McKinley bill has proved of vast benefit to the workingmen of the greatest State in the Union—that it has resulted in increasing their wages and bettering their condition generally. The investigation of the Labor Commissioner was devoted to the tariff law and its effect, because that was the matter most important to the workingmen. The great range of industries in New York makes it the State wherein such study could be made with most complete results and where the conclusions reached would be most absolute. There could be no appeal from undeniable figures given.

Facts have been ever stubborn things, and the people of the United States are as intelligent as any in the world. They cannot but comprehend the figures brought to light and to draw the lesson from them. The results of the actual, practical workings of the tariff law have been shown in a manner from which there is no appeal and upon which there can be no argument. There are the crowded manufactories. There is the great increase of the total sum paid out as wages. There is the decrease in the number of strikes and labor difficulties. And there stand the 89,717 people who in a single State in 1891 had their wages increased! The policy of the Republican Party has been vindicated splendidly, triumphantly and tellingly.—Chicago Journal.

FOR WORKINGMEN TO PONDER.

The statistics collated and published by the New York Bureau of Statistics of Labor furnish the strongest possible proof that the McKinley tariff is preeminently what we have before described it, a wage-earners' tariff. That is to say, it is a tariff in which the interests of American wage-earners were steadily kept in mind, and which, in its practical workings, has promoted those interests. The New York Bureau is in Democratic hands, the investigation which it has conducted has been in progress for many months, and its presentation of results cannot be impugned on the ground of partisanship or of any sinister motive.

We invite to these figures the special attention of workingmen. It is the system which has made such results as these possible which the National Democratic platform declares unconstitutional and a fraud. It is against the protected industries which yield to those employed in them such comfortable living that the Democratic Party, in the words of one of its ablest leaders, has declared "a fight of extermination." The adoption of free trade means the overwhelming of American industries under a flood of unrestricted foreign competition. It means the closing of factories, a diminished demand for labor and the reduction of American wages to the European level. To this ruinous policy, the carrying out of which would precipitate the most disastrous upheaval this country has ever known, the Democratic Party, by its platform and its candidates, is pledged. Every workingman who votes with the Democratic Party next November votes against his own dearest interests.—Boston Journal.

THE SENATE REPORT CONFIRMED.

These returns for the State of New York supplement and more than confirm the carefully prepared statistics gathered by the Senate Committee as to the effect of the McKinley tariff on manufactures, labor and wages. The cumulative effect of the evidence on this point is already conclusive and convincing. The New York report is all the more significant in that it is made by a Democratic State officer.—Buffalo (N. Y.) Commercial.

The "Force Bill" Scarecrow.

Chairman Harrity is sending out what a Democratic organ calls a "concise statement of the provisions of the Force bill," for use in Connecticut, Indiana and New Jersey. This precious document begins thus:

"The Force bill gives to Republican federal officers the control of all elections. It takes from the States the substance of the right reserved in the Constitution to determine and judge of the qualifications of voters. The assertion that it is to secure full and free elections is mere pretence."

Let it be understood, in the first place, that the so called "Force bill" of the Fifty-first Congress does not enter as an issue in this campaign at all. The Republican platform does not indorse it. The demand for honest elections contained in that platform is plainly framed to encourage the different States to take the lead in enacting effective legislation for carrying out the great Republican doctrine of a free ballot and a fair count.

This much promised, it may be said further, that there is probably not one Democrat in a hundred thousand who has ever read the so called "Force bill." The Democratic leaders have created the impression among their ignorant followers that the Elections bill of the Fifty-first Congress gave to federal supervisors the control of all elections, National, State, county and municipal. Intelligent men, however, are perfectly aware that that bill applied only to elections for Representatives in Congress and electors of President and Vice President. It did not effect "home rule," municipal, county or State, in the slightest degree. But Democratic politicians have no regard for facts. Afraid to discuss the tariff or the financial situation, they have fallen back, as a last desperate resource, upon this galvanized specter of a "Force bill" that does not exist.

It is a confession of the weakness of their cause, and an attempt to evade all the real issues of the campaign. It may succeed in Texas and Florida, but to suppose that it can succeed in Connecticut, New Jersey and Indiana is to insult the intelligence of the people of those States. —New York Press.

Wages Not Dependent on the Tariff.

"If the workingman pursues his inquires furthur he will find that during that famous period when the United States had a low tariff, from 1846 to 1861, wages here were as much higher as those in any European country as they are now, and that during that low tariff period they were steadily rising. He will find that wages in this country have always been higher than European wages, not on account of any tariff, but on account of the circumstances surrounding us—the large quantity of cheap, fertile and easily accessible land; the almost inexhaustible abundance and variety of natural resources inviting enterprise; the exceptional energy and productiveness of labor in this country, and so on. He will find that the wages of persons engaged in such labor as is not protected by any tariff at all, such as employes of transportation companies, house servants, bricklayers, carpenters, bakers, 'longshoremen, plasterers and many others, are among the highest compared with corresponding wages in Europe. Finally, he will find that employment and wages are as dependent on the labor market and the state of business in high tariff America as in free trade England, and no less; that labor organizations have as much influence on such things here as in England, and no more; and that the promises which the protective policy is commended to the favor of the laboring men cannot possibly be fulfilled by any tariff law, and are, therefore, a delusion and a snare.—Harper's Weekly.

"Protection" for the Dairyman.

The dairyman needs protection against the tariff on tin, which, for the protection of the tin barons, is saddling every dairyman with an indirect tax of not less than 25 cents for each and every cow in America which produces milk. Tax on tin milk-pails, tin milk-strainers, tin gathering cans, tin settling cans, tin-lined cream vats, tin-lined cheese vats, tin cheese hoops, etc., etc. Tin and tax everywhere.

The dairyman needs protection against the tariff on salt, which is a direct tax on every butter maker using English salt, to the extent of one cent per head of every butter cow, and an indirect average tax of $2 per head on every butter cow whose butter is not salted with English salt, and with cheaper salt. The estimate is based upon the average make of 200 lbs. per year for each butter cow, and the low estimate of difference in flavor and keeping quality from use of different salt than English dairy would be one cent per pound of butter, or $2 per head of cows.—Mercantile and Exchange Advocate.

MRS. HARRISON WORSE.

The President Cancels His Arrangements for Going to New York City.

A dispatch from Loon Lake, N. Y., says: Mrs. Harrison's condition does not improve and the President was forced to notify Chairman Hackett, of the New York Republican State Committee, that the prospective tour through the Northern and central part of the State would have to be abandoned. President Harrison advised Mr. Hackett that the conclusion had been reluctantly reached.

The condition of Mrs. Harrison has been regarded favorably until a day or so ago. Now another complication has manifested itself, so that her husband is loath to absent himself from her bedside.

Can Sparrows Count?

A correspondent writes to Nature: "I was amused some years ago to observe the feeding of the young in a sparrow house near an upper window of my house. The old sparrow lighted upon the small veranda of the sparrow house with four living cankerworms in his beak. Then the four young ones put out their heads with the usual noise, and were fed each with a caterpillar. The sparrow went off and returned after awhile with four more living worms in his beak, which were disposed of in the same manner."

The local government board at London has empowered the sanitary officers throughout Great Britain to refuse to allow passengers to land who are unable to specify a definite address in England.

HOW TO GET RICH.

Every Great Fortune Made by Some Short Road to Wealth.

The desire to see something of the famous mining region of the Rocky Mountains led me, several years ago, to pass a portion of my summer vacation in the vicinity of the world renowned Comstock Mines. While idling about and absorbing, as it were, information through the pores of my skin, a similarity of tastes brought me into daily contact with one of the Flood, Mackey & O'Brien syndicate of Bonanza Kings, and the inelegant but forceful philosophy of this great accumulator of wealth made a lasting impression upon my mind.

Sitting one evening in his room and enjoying at once his quaint humor and his fragrant Havana, I remarked, "Captain, one of the old proverbs recites that 'there is no short road to wealth,' but you have found one. You are still a young man, comparatively, and are quoted a multi-millionaire." "Yes," he said, "and of all the untrue savings some of the proverbs, popularly supposed to embody the wisdom of the ages, are the most false and misleading. Look, for a moment, over the list of wealthy men whose fortunes amount to $50,000 and upward, and point out to me, if you can, one single individual who has not acquired his money by some short road to wealth."

"The days of man are few, and time is not given in this age of the world for men to accumulate much wealth except by means of special openings, and by taking advantage of the nigh cuts." "You may be right," I said, "but where one man succeeds in reaching his goal by a cross country road, do not the many fail?" "No," said he, "Didn't I see you starting out yesterday by the main road to the camp on the other side of the mountain?" "Yes," I said. "Well," he replied, "you could have taken the trail over the hills, saved probably two hours' walking, and reached the camp in absolute safety and certainty, only you did not know of the trail. It is just so in business, the man that wants to travel with an ox team and ride in the wagon, must go by the big road, while the fellow who goes by the trail will get there first, and if there is only one supper to be had at the station the cross country traveler is the one who will eat it. Take my own experience, which is simply an illustration of the way every fortune has been made. I was keeping a little store here and barely 'making tongue and buckle meet,' when I had an opportunity to get hold of a block of stock in the then infant Comstock Mines. I chewed it over for three days and decided to take it in, and that move lead naturally to all that I have done since, and proved the foundation of my fortune. I bought more stock, as I had money; bought stock in other good mines, and before I knew it I was well fixed." "But," I said, "prices here are so high that there is little chance for a man of small means." "That's true," he replied, "but there are plenty of good properties about here, and their success is only a question of means and good management. Then, too, if you want to do something in mines, I will tell you of a field where you can do better than here, and one that in my opinion is the best on the American continent. I should have gone myself to it if I had not been so heavily interested here that I could not get away. I refer to the gold region of North Georgia. There is the first, and, as I said before, I think the best mining region in this country." "Why," I said, "is not more heard about it?" "Because," he replied, "planting was the great absorbing industry of the South before the war. That region during the war was the battle ground, and miners were forced into the West, where, in the meantime, the centre of the industry has become established. In Georgia you can get hold of mines on the basis of $100,000 that in the West would be worth a million, and to make them successful you only need money to operate and efficient management. There you can work out doors every day in the year; labor which is high here is cheap there; fuel and water are abundant, and the ores generally in larger bodies, equally as rich or richer than ours, and the cost of mining, owing to the softer walls about the veins and lower wages, is less than one-quarter of the cost for the same work here."

Naturally I was interested to look up the history of the Comstock, and I found that stock quoted at $8.00 per share in the early days of operations, sold soon after as high as $1 8 per share, and that upwards of $390,000,000 were paid out in dividends to shareholders.

To a knowledge of these facts, and a subsequent thorough acquaintance with the Georgia gold region, which my friend, the Captain, has not overestimated, may be directly attributed the formation of the Atlanta Gold Mining Company.

The company has carefully selected its property, has placed in management of the same men of experience, tried in the business, and now places before you the opportunity to secure some of its shares at fifty per cent. of their par value, or $5.00 per share. The money you pay for these shares will be used in erecting complete and suitable reduction mills, and the officers of the company feel sure that at the same time that you are furnishing the funds to put the property upon a paying basis; you will be planting your own feet upon one of these "short roads to wealth" which have enabled every rich man in this country to reach his present position.

The stock is fully paid up and non-assessable; the total amount of stock is $100,000, and $50,000 of this amount is devoted to the uses of the treasury of the company.

The company has reserved the right to advance the price of its shares without formal notice, and the demand for stock is such that an advance is now in contemplation, but is not as yet ordered.

The Southern Banking and Trust Co., of Atlanta, Ga., one of the strongest financial institutions in the South, acts as transfer agent for the company, and to it all orders for stock should be addressed, accompanied either with New York exchange or post-office money order for the number of shares ordered at $5 each.

The mole can swim excellently and it often sinks wells for the purpose of obtaining water to drink.

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DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

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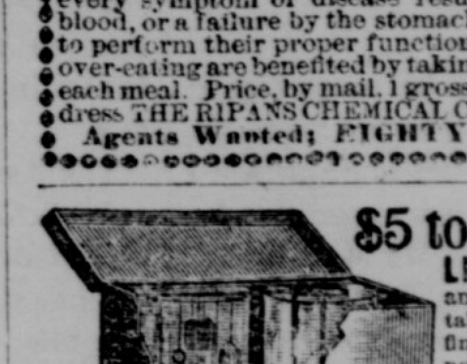
Small
Positively cure Sick-headache. 40 to the bottle. Price 25c. Reliable, Economical. Sold by druggists.

PISO'S CURE FOR
Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.
CONSUMPTION.

RIPANS TABULES regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are safe and effectual. The best general family medicine known for Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Painful Digestion, Pimples, Sallow Complexion, Tired Feeling, and every symptom or disease resulting from impure blood, or a failure by the stomach, liver or intestines to perform their proper functions. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking a TABULE after each meal. Price, by mail, 1 gross $2; 1 bottle 15c. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 10 Spruce St., N.Y. Agents Wanted; EIGHTY per cent profit.



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$4 and $5 Hand-sewed, fine calf shoes. The most stylish, easy and durable shoes ever sold at these prices. They equal fine imported shoes costing from $8 to $12.

$3.50 Police Shoe, worn by farmers and all others who want a good heavy calf, three soled, extension edge shoe, easy to walk in, and will keep the feet dry and warm.

$2.50 Fine Calf, $2.25 and $2 Workingmen's Shoes will give more wear for the money than any other make. They are made for service. The increasing sales show that workingmen have found this out.

BOYS' $2 and Youths' $1.75 School Shoes are worn by the boys everywhere. The most serviceable shoes sold at these prices.

LADIES' Hand-Sewed, $2.50, $2 and $1.75 Shoes for Misses are made of the best Dongola or fine Calf, as desired. They are very stylish, comfortable and durable. The $3 shoe equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $6. Ladies who wish to economize in their footwear are finding this out.

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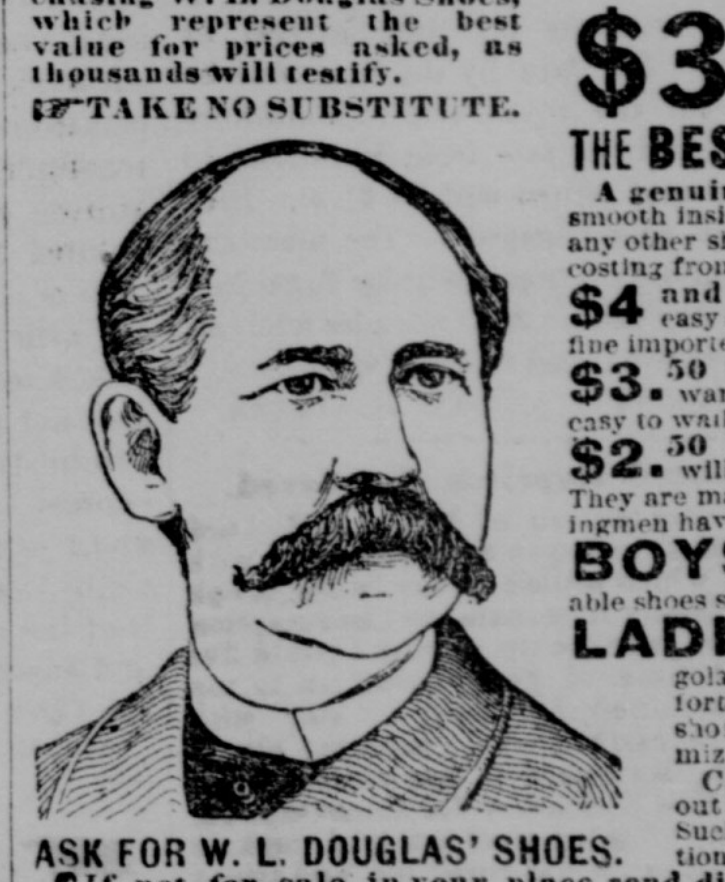

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The following are only a few names of the many hundreds that have been cured of rupture by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch Street, Phila.

Dr. J. B. Mayer.—Dear Sir: You cured me of a bad case of Rupture over 5 years ago, have not used a truss or anything since and feel well and strong. Yours truly, Israel Sandt, Main St., South Easton, Pa.

Dr. J. B. Mayer cured me of Rupture over 4 years ago and I am sound to-day. D. J. Dellett, Jr., 214 S. 12th St., Reading, Pa.

Over 6 years ago Dr. J. B. Mayer cured me perfectly of a severe rupture. L. P. Deturck, Jr., Oley, Berks Co., Pa.

I never had any trouble with my Rupture since Dr. J. B. Mayer cured me 6 years ago. John Walker, 3035 N. 5th St., Philadelphia.

I was thoroughly cured of my Rupture 4 years ago by Dr. J. B. Mayer and have done the hardest kind of work ever since. J. Gensehrimer, Box 79, Clayton, N. J.

Dr. J. B. Mayer, Phila., cured my son 4 years ago of a severe Rupture after many other doctors failed to do him any good whatever. Wm. Dix, 1603 Montrose St., Philadelphia, Pa.

I was ruptured 29 years: over 5 years ago Dr. Mayer entirely cured me. I have worked hard ever since, am I am solid and well to-day. W. B. Hartung, New Ringgold, Pa.

I had been a sufferer for 9 years with a double Rupture. Dr. J. B. Mayer entirely cured me 5 years ago and I have felt well ever since. J. G. Quimby, 241 Pearl street, Reading, Pa.

Seven years ago I was entirely cured of a severe rupture by Dr. J. B. Mayer and have had no trouble since. I have been examined by our best physicians; they claim also that he made a perfect cure. I am a stove moulder and work all the time. R. G. Stanley, 424 Spruce street, Lebanon, Pa.

About 8 years ago I took treatment for Rupture by Dr. Mayer and he has made a perfect cure of my case and I recommend all that are afflicted to call on him. A. Schneider, Locust Dale, Pa.

Dr. J. B. Mayer cured me of a bad case of Rupture seven years ago. I am sound to-day and work in a stone quarry. Daniel B. Woll, Limekiln P. O., Berks County, Pa.

After Dr. Mayer cured me of a Rupture, I was examined by Dr. F. B. Keller, of Pottstown, Pa., for membership in P. & R. R. Relief Asso. and he pronounced me cured and as strong as if I had never been Ruptured. C. A. Deturck, Birdsboro, Pa.

After I had been pronounced by many physicians as an incurable case of Rupture, Dr. J. B. Mayer made a perfect cure, and words cannot express my thanks to him. I worked hard while under his treatment. Call to see him. W. M. Leinbach, 621 Washington street, Reading, Pa.

Six years ago Dr. J. B. Mayer cured my son of severe Rupture. I am satisfied he would have been a cripple for life if it had not been for Dr. Mayer's treatment. He is sound and strong to-day. J. G. Lyme, 1310 West Howard street, Harrisburg, Pa.

Four years ago you cured me of a bad Rupture. I worked ever since at horseshoeing and I am well and strong. H. L. Rowe, 309 Elm st., Reading, Pa.

Over 8 years ago I was cured of a very bad Rupture by Dr. Mayer. One year ago I was examined by Dr. Whitner, of the P. & R. Co., and he said the cure was perfect. G. Burkhard, 479 Locust St., Reading, Pa.

I am perfectly sound and strong ever since Dr. J. B. Mayer cured me of my Rupture 6 years ago and cannot be too thankful that I have found the man that can cure it. Calvin C. Kehrn, Douglasville, Berks Co., Pa.

Having been cured by Dr. J. B. Mayer of Rupture 10 years ago, it affords me pleasure to confirm the fact. Had no symptoms since. I am a carpenter and lost no time while under his treatment. Call on the doctor and get well. Chas. Smith, 412 Greenwich St., Phila.

Call and see the hundreds of testimonials the Doctor has at his office, 831 ARCH ST., Phila. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Advice free. Dr. Mayer is at Hotel Penn, Reading, Pa., on the second Saturday of each month to give treatment.

"German Syrup"

Justice of the Peace, George Wilkinson, of Lowville, Murray Co., Minn., makes a deposition concerning a severe cold. Listen to it. "In the Spring of 1888, through exposure I contracted a very severe cold that settled on my lungs. This was accompanied by excessive night sweats. One bottle of Boschee's German Syrup broke up the cold, night sweats, and all and left me in a good, healthy condition. I can give German Syrup my most earnest commendation." ®

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