LONDON FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Little Demand for Discount During the Past Week.

HEAVY INVESTMENT IN BRITISH FUNDS.

American Railroad Securities Passed Through a Period of Unusual Activity-The Paris

Bourse.

London, July 5 .- Discount during the past week was quoted at 14 octor; there was no demand. On the stock exchange business was quiet. The increase of investment business is largely due to the release of considerable amounts of capital through half dividend and interest payments. Among the dividends announced are: London and West minster bank, 16 per cent; Joint Stock bank and Union bank, 1239 per cent; City bank, 11 per cent; Consolidated bank, 10 per cent. per cent; Consolidated bank, 10 per cent.
Continued investing in British funds caused
an increase for the month of %c. Rupee paper
fractional fluctuation closed unaltered. In
foreigners the principal feature has been the selling of Portuguese securities owing to dis quieting reports on the financial condition of Portugal. The fall for the week is 25cc. Russians were also sold and lost 5cc. Spanish lost %c. Chilian rose 2%c on reports that the collapse of Balmaceda is imminent.

In English railways there was a material advance on the expectation of favorable dividends; Northwestern rose 234c; Catham 134c and others on the average of 34c. American railroads, which were heavy the first part of the week, now appear to be entering a period of activity.

The whole current of dealing since Wednes day has been one of buying, daily increasing in volume which was only tem-porarily checked by yesterday's holiday. The public seem to be waking up to the fact that the best speculative medium in the immediate future is the American market.
The week's variations in American securi-

The week's variations in American securities include the following increases:
Louisville & Nashville, 3½c; Denver
& Rio Grande, preferred, 3½c;
Union Pacific and Wabash, preferred,
1½c; Denver and common and Wabash debentures, 1; Ohio & Mississippi
½c; Lake Shore, Mexican Central and Norfolk & West Point preferred, ½c each.
Canadians were firm. Grand Trunk firsts
and seconds preferred rose ½c. Mexican
railrond was steady; seconds rose 1½c, and
and firsts 1½c. Among miscellaneous securand firsts 1½c. Among miscellaneous securities Hudson Bay advanced ½c, and Eastman's ½c; White Rell's asbestos dropped 1½c. A reduction of the interim dividend from 10 to 234 per cent was the cause.

Havana Markets.

HAVANA, July 5 .- SUGAR-There has been some demand, but since the middle of the week cuyers have reduced their offers and and the market closed quiet and weak. Molesses sugar, regular to good polarization, 232@2324 gold per quintal: Muscovado, fair to good, refining 85 to 90 degrees, 2124@ 2314; centrifugal, 92 to 96 polarization, 273. Stocks in the warehouse at Havana and and Matanzas, 2,126 boxes, 1,319,000 bags and 3,500 hogsheads. Receipts for the week, 1,000 boxes, 94,000 bags and 325 hogsheads, of which 88,000 bags and all the hogsheads go

to the United States.

Bacon-\$13.00 gold per cwt.

BUTTER-Superior, \$25.00 gold per quintal. FLOUR-\$13.00 gold per barrel. American Jerked Beef-\$9.00 gold per

Hams-American sugar cured, \$17.00 gold per quintal for northern, and \$33,00 for south-LARD-In kegs, \$12.00 gold per quintal. In

tins, \$15,00. ns, \$15,00. LUMBER-Nominal. Shooks, nominal. White Navy Beans-\$6.75 gold per quin-

Chewing Tonicco-\$24.00 gold per quintal. Hoors-Nominal, Freights moderate, Exchange-Weak; on bond, 194@1954; Spanish gold, \$2.38@2.3854.

Bad Week for the Tobacco Market. LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 5.-The past week has been a bad one for the leaf tobacco mar-The offerings have deteriorated in quality and the buyers have not paid as close attention as usual, frequently neglecting the breaks altogether. In consequence prices in everything have weakened, and in some the decline has been consid-Prices will average from \$1 \$5 lower than they were two weeks ago. I'his fact may be due to two causes. The ex-tremely favorable weather for the new crop may have a bearish tendency, and again it may have happened that buyers had fewer orders than usual last week. Medium and common grades have felt the weakness most.
Burley not possessing special qualities to
recommend it has been without friends, and
there has been a poor market for nondescript
and badiy conditioned hogsheads. Prices of darks have been better sustained than thos burley. Good green rivers have been in demand and have sold well, and anything in the way of a nice wrapper was sure to caus active bidding. Regie ouyers are, however, doing nothing but picking a little here and

PARIS, July 5 .- On the bourse during th

week business was sluggish and there was a general decline. The monthly liquidation just concluded showed considerable difficulty arising out of the shortness of stock. Contangoes were unusually heavy at the opening of the settlement, but subsequently lightened as it was seen that no failures were probable. The end of the settlement left the bourse notably languid. The week's decrease include: 3 per cent rentes, 10 centimes for the account. Bank of France, 10 francs, Rio Tinto, 614 francs; Credit Fincier, 114 francs.

On the Berlin Bourse, Berlin, July 5 .- On the bourse during the past week business was stagnant. Bank and industrial securities were especially weak. The final quotations include the following Prussian 4's, 105.70: Deutshe bank, 150.25 Mexican 6's, 88.50; Roubles, 222, making a reduction of ten points for the week; Both umers, 106; Harpeners, 182; short exchange on London, 20.25; long exchange on London, 20.28; private discount, 3%. The depreciation of the rouble is due to the expected fail ure of the Russian harvest.

Frankfort Finances.

FRANKFORT, July 5 .- On the bourse during the week business was dull and prices dropped. The final quotations include: Ital-ians, \$91.10; Portuguese, \$96.50; Russian, \$97.70; Spanish exchange on London, \$20.36;

private discount, 3%. WON'T BE INTERVIEWED.

Ex-President Hayes Declines to Talk for Publication.

Ex-President Rutherford B. Haves and his son, R. P. Hayes, cashier of the First National bank of Fremont, O., arrived in Omaha vesterday morning from Beatrice. where General Hayes delivered an address before the Chautauqua assembly on Saturday. Major Paddock, Howard B. Smith and several others met the ex-president and his son at the depot and escorted them to the Millard hotel, After resting an hour both General Hayes and his son, accompanied by Major Paddock, went to the First Congregational church and heard Dr. Duryea expound the gospel. The afternoon and evening were passed very pleasantly calling upon the families of How ard B. Smith and Captain J. C. McKell, who

are related to the Haves family. The ex-president was seen last night at the Millard hotel by a BEE reporter.

"You understand that I never have any in-terviews," said General Hayes, the very instant after shaking hands with the reporter. That is an inflexible rule of mine, and ai-though I dislike to disappoint a reporter, I must refuse to give you anything for publi Would you not favor the public with your

opinion, or a prediction, as to political re-sults in Ohio this fall!" "No, sir. I have absolutely nothing to say about politics. I have nothing to say for publication upon any subject. I will not be interviewed." General Hayes then inquired very pleas-intly about ex-Governor Saunders, Mr. away.

Rosewater and several other prominent resi-

Rosewater and several other prominent residents of Omaha.

"Do you think the people of Ohio will come up to the support of Major McKinley and ciect him this fail!" the reporter asked, after chatting a few moments about crops and Chautauqua assemblies. A stony stare and the swish, swish of a large paim leaf fan and the swish as a large paim leaf fan the swish and the swish and the swish and the swish are swish as the swish as were the only appreciable reply to the inter-

General Hayes appears to carry the weight of increasing years with considerable forti-tude and well preserved vigor. He is now fifty-nine years old, and but for the fact that his gray hairs are more numerous and he keeps his whiskers some shorter than he did five years ago his appearance remains very much the same.

The Nebraska division of the Loyal Legion will tender General Hayes a reception and dinner at the Omaha club rooms this evening at 8 o'clock. eneral Haves is commander in chief of the oyal Legion of the United States, and the graska division will seize upon this oppor-Neoraska division will seize upon this oppor-tunity to express its appreciation of its com-mander's presence in the west. Prominent members of the order from Lincoin, Beatrice, Fremont and other cities will join with those who reside in Omaha to make the occasion a

very pleasant one.

The ex-president will leave for home Tuesday morning. His son, R. P. Hayes, will go from Omaha direct to Duluth, where he has some important business to look after.

The soft glow of the tea rose is acquired by idies who use Pizzoni's Complexion Powder.

LABOR'S FAIR CHA "PION. Eva McDonald-Valesh Addresses the

Omaha Workers. Grand Army hall was well filled last evenng by representatives of the different labor

organizations to hear the address of Mrs. Eva McDonald-Valesh. The meeting was under the auspices of the Independent club, and Secretary Deaver occupied the chair. Mrs. Valesh is the state lecturer of the Minnesota alliance. The little lady spoke at Wahoo on the Fourth and will leave this morning for ber home at St. Paul.

"If we want to gain success politically and socially," said the speaker, "we shall have to unite and stand solidly together. I want to see intelligent lecturers come from the alliance to the cities and speak, and those from the cities go down into the country and talk to the farmers. The people who are doing the best work in our cause today are those who have graduated from the ranks of some labor organizations, and I hope to see more of them take the field.

them take the field.

"There is no question of greater importance than that of wages, and certainly no question which our people can be more interested in. The masses are beginning to discuss the conomic questions. Fifteen years ago such a thing was hardly thought of. I regard the millionaire and pauper as products of the wage system. These two go side by side in our present system. We don't want to exterminate the millionaire, but we want to change the system and have them do honest labor. Take away the extra facilities for these people getting hold of all the good things of this life and make them get down and hustle. I believe the wage system simply a step on the road to the wage system simply a step on the road to the progression of the race. If we go back to the barbarian, who was contented to live in a hut and subsist from hand to mouth, we shall find that the first step toward civilization was the institution of slavery, and slavtion was the institution of savery, and slav-ery was the first step toward the wage sys-tem of today. Slavery was a blot on the civ-ilization of this country for some years after its abolition.

"It took a great deal of education for our people to learn that the black man was created just as free as the white man, and that he was entitled to just as much ho-

"Of course we have some fault to find with the wage system, but still it is an improve ment on any system which preceded it. In these days labor has risen to the dignity of a commodity, and is bought and sold in the markets. Times have been changed very much by the invention of lavor-saving machines, but the extensive use of such machinery has caused an over supply of our commodity-labor, "The young men and women of today don't

look forward to an independent life but to the employment of their services in some large corporation. The keynote of the American people's idea of liberty was the development of the peoples individuality. But in the great workshops of today a person's individuality is rapidly being crushed out. The man and woman in the factory are becoming a part of the machine they operate and their individuality is being lost. The errors of the wage system today place it in best possible condition for the coming of

a better one. "I know some employers who would give all they have if they could bring about a bet-ter system. They would be glad to see a new system where industrial matters would be on a more scientific basis. The motto of the manufacturing establishment of today is not the golden rule to 'do unto others as you would have others do unto you,' but do your neighbor before he gets a chance to do you. Wages are regulated by the law of supply and demand and there is always a great supand demand and there is always a great sup-ply of labor in the market. The manfacturers have built up a wall around themselves and they call it protective tariff, but while protecting themselves they have left the doors wide open for the 'mportation of cheap labor, consequently we have always an un-limited supply of labor in this country. When a manufacturer finds the standard of American labor too high, he goes to Europe and imports a lot of low-class foreigners, who will work for little or nothing. Not long ago my attention was called to the large number of tramps in Minnesota. Some one said that any man wanting work could get it, but I hardly think that is so.

Fifty years ago a shoemaker, carpenter or blacksmith had to serve a long apprentice-ship before they were competent to work alone. Today a shoemaker doesn't make shoes, he repairs them. It is the same way with the others. A machine has superseded these workmen to a great extent. So progressive have we become that little children have been taken into the factories. A philanthropist would say that the system was so perfect that little children could now go to a factory and carn a few pennies a day. out of your window every morning and see the string of little children wending their way to some large factory. There are over a milition and a half of children in this country who go to work open, and don't return to their homes unti the school doors have been closed three hours. These are the children to whom we must ook to as the citizens of the coming genera-

The speaker then told about the condition of factory girls and stated that the average pay of working girls was \$4.17 per week. The address was well received and was

loudly applauded.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers: only pill to cure sick headacheand regulate the bowels. PERSONAL PARAGRAPHY.

J. B. Ragan of Sidney is at the Deilone. J. M. Riggs of Beatrice is at the Miliard. F. O. Stainger of Grand Island is at the

Millard G. B. Goodell of Cheyenne is a guest at the

Murray. Lew Dockstader, of minstrel fame, and his wife are stopping at the Murray. Colonel Al Fairbrother returned to Omaha

last night from an extended trip to interior points. He starts tonight for his home in Durham, N. C. Dr. S. D. Mercer returned yesterday from attendance upon the commencement exercises of Yate college where his son, George W. Mercer, graduated. Omaha had six representatives in the Yale class of '91, viz: George W. Mercer, Herbert Holcomb, Augustus Kountze, Fred Preston, Wallace Broatch and Frank Preston.

"I believe the Ferro Manganese Waters of Regent Spring to be the pest tonic waters in the world." Dr. W. P. Mason, Prof. Ren-selaer Polyt. Institute, Troy, N. Y.

"Della, I saw you on the porch last night with Mr. Twiddles of Boston, and tonight you were walking on the beach with Mr. Bungle of Chicago. I trust you are not flirt-ing, Della." "O, no, mamma; I am only making a collection of souvenir spoons."

Mrs. Fussy-You have heard my daughter sing, Mr. Caustic. I want your advice. Her voice needs cultivation, and I think I shall send her to Paris. Mr. Caustic—Send her to Egypt, madam, or Hong Kong; its farther away.

TALK ON TRADE MATTERS.

Chicago Business Men* Express Their Opinions on Omaha.

A VERY BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR THE CITY.

Plenty of Capital and Hard Work Are Bound to Build Up a Great Grain Market at Omaha.

It has been said that the people of Omaha and Nebraska do not fully appreciate the great importance of the warehouse bill passed by the state legislature at its recent session and there may be a great deal of truth in the statement. The fact is, however, that the grain men all over the country are alive to the importance of the movement in Omaha toward the upbuilding of a grain market and the subject is being discussed in eastern grain centers. Having an hour or two to spend in Chicago recently I dropped around to the board of trade building and was surprised to find how much interest Chicago's grain men take in Omaha and how well informed they regarding the situation here The first grain man I met with whom I could claim acquaintance was Daniel Butler of P. S. Logan & Co., who is a great admirer of Omaha and who has much confidence in her future. Speaking of the warehouse bill recently passed by the leg-islature of Nebraska, Mr. Butler remarked: 'It is bound to be a good thing for Omaha and for the whole state. Without such a law grain men are forced to sell their grain to arrive at Chicago, St. Louis, Balttmore or some other noint. In doing this they are under this disa ivantage—they have no inspection, law, and consequently are obliged. tion law and consequently are obliged to accept the price of a lower grade, no mat-ter what the grade or quality of the grain is. Under an inspection and warehouse law in a center like Omaha, and with the inspection kept up to a grade or quality equal to Chi-cago, London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Hull, Bristol and all of the Irish coast would buy Bristol and all of the Irish coast would buy from Omaha direct. Not because the grain would be better or worse, but because of the advantages the railroad companies would give them on a through freight. That so far as foreign business is concerned would increase the trade of Omaha, but independent of the foreign demand, New York, Bultimore, Philadelphia, Montreal and Boston basides the whole of the New For.

Boston, besides the whole of the New England states would buy corn in Omaha, for the very good reason that all the terminal charges which are incurred here in Chicago would be saved. To cut the whole argument short, the farmers of Nebraska by a ware-house and inspection law would save from 1 to 2 cents on their corn and with a good railroad cut probably 3 to 5 cents a bushel." After leaving Mr. Butters I walked through After leaving Mr. Butters I wanted through the corridors of the board of trade building and, attracted by a familiar sign, dropped in and had a short chat with Colonel John Con-nelly of the firm of Schwartz, Dupee & Mc-Cormick. Their business is confined mostly cornick. Their business is confined mostly to the option trade and they do not agive much attention to elevators and warehouse laws only so far as they directly effect their branch of the business. The conversation naturally turning upon Omaha Mr. Connelly remarked that Chicago was receiving a large amount of specialty the property of the conversation of the statement of the conversation of the conversa of speculative business from Omaha. It was not so very long ago that Omaha was looked upon as not being a good speculative point, so far as the buying of grain and provisions was concerned. The city has changed very materially in that respect of late and now all the Chicago brokers who have offices in Omaha report a large and growing business from Omaha, Colonel Conneily appears to think that we may

do quite a large cash business in grain a

Omaha and that the buying and selling of the actual stuff may be carried on quite ex-

tensively, but that trading in options or speculation pure and simple will for some time yet be based on the Chicago market. The next firm that I feit at liberty to claim an acquaintance with was Rosenbaum Bros., who, in addition to their grain business, also do a large live stock commission business, having at one Bros., time a branch office at the stock yards at South Omaha. Mr. Rheimstrom thinks 'Omaha has many natural advantages, such as a location in a great grain producing terri-tory, splendid railroad facilities, etc., but that it would take hard work to build up a great grain market. She will be at a disadvantage in that the trunk lines will want the long haul and will not like to ston

the grain at Omaha. They may, however, give milling and transit privileges; that is, allow the grain to be haited there for a cer-tain time and then reshipped on the through rate. The future of the grain mar-ket at Omaha will depend very largely upon whether calptal can be induced to go into it. It will be a pressing question where the money is coming from to carry the grain produced by the farmers of the west until it is ready to be placed upo the market. Omaha will make a good grain market with half a chance."

I had hardly stepped outside of Rosenbaum

Brothers' office when I fortunately met Richard Gunning, an old Chicago board of trade man, and for a short time located in Omaha, where he formed a large circle of friends. Almost the first word spoken by Mr. Gunning was in regard to the efforts being put forth at Omaha to build up a grain market. "It is ridiculous," said he, that a city the size of Omaha and the distributing point for such a productive grain country should not be an important grain market. There is no reason why there should not be a number of large elevators built there. The only trouble is to get men to invest their money in such enterprises. The bankers ought to take up the grain business, as its development would be of great advantage to them and the nature of the business is such that they would be well protected on every dollar invested. Mr. Kennett of Kennett, Hopkins & Co.

was found in his office, and though busy as usual had time to talk a few moments on Omaha and her prospects as a grain market "Omaha is a growing and enterprising city, and its business relations with the older cities to the east are constantly becoming closer. I see no reason why enterprise and capital combined should not make of Omaha an important grain market. She is doing a large business now in a speculative way on the Chicago board of trade. The handling of grain and live stock has come to be a great business, and it is a grow-ing business, and Omaha is located in the center of a territory most productive of these commodities. Look at the growth of the live stock business at South Omaha and draw your own conclusions as to possibilities of the grain business. I know of several houses that already have sent cash

buyers of grain to Omaha. All that the Omaha people must do to insure success is to put plenty of money into it." Mr. Nash of Nash, Wright & Co., was the next grain man encountered and he appeared to be fully alive to all that was being done in Omaha in the grain business. "There is one difficulty," said he, "to be met in establishing a market at any point and that is the grading of the different cereals. Omaha should establish the same grades as Chicago because the rigid inspection of grain at Chicago is what has brought buyers here and made a market of it. When navigation ts open so that Chicago can reach the sea-board on as good terms as St. Louis it is always the case that Chicago grain takes the lead because of the superior grad-ing. A considerable proportion of Nebraska corn grades No. 3 at Chicago, but that is no reason why Omana should make her grade low enough to take it all in as No The main reason why Nebraska corn grades low is because it is full of dirt, not being properly cleaned. If Omaha will be

rigid in the matter of inspection she will gain in the opinion of buyers and not lose anything with the sellers or producers." James R. Tanner of Springfield, chairman of the Illinois board of railroad and warehouse commissioners, says the Illinois warehouse law upon which the Nebraska law is based has been an unqualified success. While there have been some minor amend-ments made from time to time as were found advisable in its practical application, the law today is substantially the same as that which was enacted by the legislature fourteen

years ago.

"Now," said Mr. Tanner, "the farmer knows that when he ship t lis grain to Chicago it will bring a fair market price. No. 2 wheat will not be graded No. 3 by inspectors whose interest it is to have it so graded.

Those are airly to be protocome in Chicago and There are eighty inspectors in Chicago and every car is inspected and graded when it comes into the warehouse and when it goes out again. The men being appointed by the | the invitation and within a week and a

state have no interest in giving grain a grade other than that in which it is justly en-titled. Of course we have nad a little diffi-

titled. Of course we have nad a little difficulty in the enformment of the law on some occasions, particularly with the railroads, but whenever the mathers under dispute have been taken into the courts the commission has invariably been sustained."

It was most grafffing to hear the many predictions made by Chicago business men as to the success that Omaha is bound to achieve if she will only take advantage of the opportunities apresented. The only doubt apparently in the minds of Chicago men as to the success of the grain movement here was as to whether Omaha capitalists and bankers would put their money into the and bankers would put their money into the

"Cold, cough, coffin is what philosophers term "a logical sequence." One is very liable to follow the other; but by curing the cold with a dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, the cough will be stopped and the coffin not needed-just at present.

"The Printer's Patron Saint." This is what a Washington compositor

once called George W. Childs, and it seems to me deservedly. For months there has been lying on my desk waiting to be read the "Recolections of George W. Childs," Last week when the thermometer perseveringly climbed to 1000, when everybody east of the Mississippi river mopped his moist brow and attempted, at the risk of his life, to drown himself in ice water or still more vicious beverages, I sat comfortably in my eyrie with the ghost of a breeze for a fan, and hot water and these "Recollections" for companions. I passed a most satisfactory afternoon, and closed my book with a sigh of re-

The cause of regret was the absence of more such men as the proprietor of the Philadelphia Ledger. I have read the straightforward record of a man who, born on May 12, 1829, has never been out of employment since his twelfth year-when he began work as an errand boy in a Baltimore bookstore at \$2 a week-and who would as lief carry a bundle today as in the humble olden time. "I carry bundles very often," adds Mr. Childs, "but I under-stand that certain young men of the period would scorn to do as much. Would that certain young men of the period had sense enough to be Childses! Then they couldn't possibly be themelves, and how the world would be penefitted by the transformation!

There are different kinds of great-ness. There is the greatness of the poet, the artist, the statesman, the inventor, the merchant, the warrior, the navigator, financier; there is that rarest of all the greatness of goodness more needed than all the rest, as upon it depends the salvation of humanity. Mr. Childs is a foremost American, not because he is successful and rich, but because he is filled with the milk of human kindness. 'If I am successful," he writes, "I owe my success to industry, temperance and frugality. If asked what, as the result of my experience, is the greatest pleas-ure in life, I should say, doing good to others. Seemingly the most difficult thing in the world is to be prosperous and generous at the same time. Being generous grows on one just as being mean does. The disposition to give and to be kind to others should be inculcated and fostered in children. It seems to me that is the way to improve the world and make happy the people who, are

When a man not only professes to want to help his kind but does it, he makes best possible citizen, and s the only real Christian. Such a man, if he attains wealth, does so legitimately because of superior business capacity, and not because of taking unfair advan-

tage of his neighbors.
"This property," once said Mr. Childs, referring to the Ledger, "was built up without breaking other people down. Nobody grudges him his well earned ortune; he has made a newspaper pay despite the fact that he excludes all details of disgusting crime, all reports of vice that cannot be read aloud in the family circle, all scandal and slang and all objectionable advertisements. joice that success is possible under such circumstances, for I have been told again and again that it could not be attained without pandering to the lowest tastes of the great majority. That the major-ity have low tastes is as true as deploraole. Ignorance is bound to be vulgar

so, too, is education when devoid of sensibility and aspiration. Loving his kind, Mr. Childs treats his employes as he would be treated. He gives his printers comfortable, well-furnished rooms with walls colored to suit their overworked eyes. He gives them vacations and money to spend while off duty. He never forgets Christmas, and the thousands of dollars thus disposed of pass under the name of "profit-sharing." For thirteen years Mr. Childs has been paying his printers \$10,000 a year more than the typographical union rates require, or more than he need pay, because he has been making money and he fails to see why his employes should not share in his prosperity. In 1876 his printers were ready to have their wages reduced to 40 cents a thousand ems, or 5 cents less than they were receiving, the former rate having been fixed by their union. Mr. Childs refused to take advantage of what seemed to him unfair, considering his financial status. Ten years later he and his life-long friend, Mr. A. J. Drexel, sent a check to the International Typographical union for ten thousand dollars. Is it strange that the printers east of the Mississippi have voted to set a thousand ems apiece on the birthdays of Mr. Childs and Mr. Drexel, May 12 and September 13, as a donation to the fund begun by these generous-hearted citizens for the erecion of a memorial building in Philadelphia as headquarters of their union? Thus the fund grows at the rate of 87,000 a year! Is it strange that a Richmond compositor should declare that "if all employers were like Mr. George

W. Childs, there woule be no labor question?" In the name of humanity and common sense, why cannot there be more such employers? Why should there be an irrepressible conflict between capital and labor? Why cannot capital see that the way to destroy anarchy is to stop sowing the seeds of ferment? Why will not capital apply one single Christian precept to daily life and bring order out of approaching chaos? Is it so difficult to do unto others as you'd be done by? Mr. Childs does not seem to find it so, and could he be multiplied indefinitely, trade unions would have little excuse for being.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for chil-dren teething relieves the child from pain. 25 cents a bottle.

Three Dinners and a Contract. Every one knows that the road to a

man's heart is through his stomach, but

even a wife who wants a new spring

bonnet does not use the knowledge to so

good advantage as the shrewd and wily salesman, says the New York World, A short time ago there came to New York a man who had the giving out of an order for \$200,000 worth of material in his hands—something or other about railroad construction, I believe. The competition for the order was something tremendous among the different firms furnishing such material. The salesman of one of the firms invited the man with the mission to a dinner, and instructed the chief to serve absolutely the best dinner he could, without regard to price. A few days later he repeated half a third dinner was eaten and the two men might have been taken for riends of a lifetime when they got to the cigars. An hour afterward the con-tract was signed. As the salesman's commission on the order amounted to a good many thousands of dollars he could afford to pay for the dinner.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers; best little bills for dyspepsia, sour stomach, bad breath.

EFFECTS OF COFFEE.

An Excellent Medicine in Its Place and a Mental Stimulus. Coffee owes its stimulating and refreshing qualities to coffeine, says the Boston Journal of Commerce. It also contains gum and sugar, fat, acids, casein and wood and fibre. Like tea, it power-

fully increases the respiration, but, un-

like it, does not affect its depth. By its use the rate of the pulse is inreased and the action of the skin diminished. It lessens the amount of blood sent to the organs of the body, distends the veins and contracts the capillaries, thus preventing the waste of tissue. It is a mental stimulus of a high order, and one that is liable to great

Carried to excess it produces abnor-mal wakefulness, indigestion, acidity, heartburn, irritability of temper, trembling, irregular pulse, a kind of in-toxication ending in delirium, and great injury to the spinal functions.

Unfortunately, there are a great many coffee tipplers who depend upon it as a drunkard upon his dram. On the other hand, coffee is of sover-

eign efficacy in tiding over the nervous system in emergencies. Coffee is also, in its place, an excellent medicine. In typhoid fever its action is requently prompt and decisive. It is ndicated in the early stages before local complications arise.

Coffee dispels stupor and lethargy, is in antidote for many kinds of poison, and is valuable in spasmodic asthma, whooping cough, cholera infantum and Asiatic cholera. It is also excellent as a preventive

against infectious or epidemic diseases. n districts rife with malaria and fever he drinking of hot coffee before passing nto the open air has enabled persons iving in such places to escape contagion

Have You Got a Horse? Every man who owns a horse should know that Haller's Barbed Wire Liniment is the only renedy that will give prompt relief to all sprains, cuts, bruises and galis, and is warranted to effect a complete cure.

She Uncoiled the Serpent. Last year a monster snake was seen n the neighborhood of Donnell's mill, in this county, and its length was estimated by several parties who saw it at from eight to fifteen feet, says the Greensbore, N. C., Record. An attempt was made to kill it, but it went into a thicket on the banks of the creek.

Nothing more was seen of this monster snake until recently, when Miss Ida L. Robinson saw a cow, the property of Abner Schoolfield, down and struggling, and went to see what was the matter. Imagine her surprise to see, coiled around the neck of the cow an immense snake some four inches in diameter and at least ten feet in length. The cow was being choked to death, and the brave girl took hold of the snake with with both hands, and, being a strong girl, she, with great difficulty got it loose, or perhaps frightened it until it uncoiled itself and ran into the thicket. After awhile the cow, with aid from the lady, got upon its feet and was driven home.

The snake was of a brown color and showed no signs of striking or biting, as s common to all our native snakes, hence it is believed to be an anaconda, which has made its escape from some menagerie. Edward Starr saw this or a similar

snake last spring near George Donnell's old mill, which is about six miles north of Greensboro, in Monroe township, and said it was at least ten feet long. Syrup of Figs.

produced from the laxative and nutritious nice of California figs, combined with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, acts gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, discelling colds at d headaches and curing habitual constiption

An Immense Rattl r.

There is now on exhibition in show window of a Sacramento (C 1) store a fine live specimen of what is known as a timber rattlesnake, captured in Fresno county recently. His snake ship is over four feet long, and bears on the end of his tail sixteen well-formed rattles and a button that he raises and trills in a menneing way when excited by the approach of strangers. In the screened box with the rattler are two horned toads that seem to be perfectly at ease in company with their deadly companion, who takes no notice of them. but contents himself with keeping an eye on what is going on, and occasionally darting from between a pair of strong aws a long, quivering forked tongue, black at its extremities, and changing to a bluish red toward the mouth. color of the snake is a dirty brown, with very dark irregular stripes across the back, there being but a small contrast between the top and under side of the body.

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