

ECKELS TO BANKERS.

HE TALKS ON PRESENT FINANCIAL INTERESTS.

Extravagances of the Past Decried—Congress Criticized—The Bland-Allison Mistake—Declares for the Gold Standard for America—Legislation Needed.

Attacks Currency Laws.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 19.—When the second day's session of the American Banker's convention began, the hall was crowded with men of money and interested auditors. The day was devoted largely to the reading of addresses, the one which attracted the most interest being by James H. Eckels, comptroller of the currency. He began:

"The country stands rid, for some years at least, of tariff agitation, and irrespective of the merits or demerits of the new act, every business man knows, in so far as it is concerned, upon what basis to engage in manufacturing, trade and commerce. The evidence accumulates with each day's advances that the long continued depression in financial circles has passed, and, thanks to five years of forced economy and cessation of speculation, coupled with to-day's abundant harvests at remunerative prices to the agriculturists, a new prosperity is coming to the people. This prosperity, if it is to be of real worth, ought to be permanent in character and reach to all classes and interests."

EXTRAVAGANCE OF THE PAST.

Mr. Eckels said that no thoughtful student of affairs could fail to know how largely as a contributing element to past idleness, agitation, distress and poverty had been the extravagance that has entered into the American's every day life and he also attributed the bad effects mentioned in a measure to rash speculation by bankers, adding: "The standard of the banker's integrity, prudence and economy and the standard of the relation which he bears to his fellows ought to be placed upon the very highest plane, for of all men in a community he occupies the one place where are given within his keeping, in the largest measure, the business interests of those about him."

The speaker sharply criticized Congress in its relation to coinage, saying in part: "One of the world's most distinguished philosophic historians has declared that the indispensable thing for a politician is a knowledge of political economy and history. If the statement be correct, a review of the currency legislation of the United States for a third of a century demonstrates how few, if any, politicians in the historian's sense have had to do with it. In all its range evidence is everywhere to be had of a disregard of the underlying principles of political economy and a woeful ignorance of the facts concerning monetary history. An analysis of its parts bears testimony to the truth of the assertion. A consideration of the whole places it beyond cavil. That which we call our currency system is one in name only. It lacks every element of what rightfully can be called a system. It violates in every essential feature what in all other departments of governmental affairs we dominate a system. It is not an orderly combination of parts into a whole, according to some rational principle of organic idea. Everywhere there is want of unity, and instead of presenting to the world financial completeness it exhibits itself as a work of shreds and patches."

THE BLAND-ALLISON ACT.

"By the operation of the Bland-Allison act," continued Mr. Eckels, "was caused the coinage of many millions of silver dollars at a value far more than the commercial value of the silver metal in them and of far less value than the metal in the gold dollar with which it is provided they shall be of equal legal tender value and alongside of which they are expected to circulate. And as if to add the crowning act to a series of complications already perplexing to an unheard of degree, the Sherman law has given us still other silver dollars and treasury notes to burden an already overburdened gold reserve, without in the smallest measure adding to its safeguards. We search in vain to find some solid foundation upon which all this structure rests, but the statute books reveal nothing, save that there is drawn about it what is deemed 'the sacred circle' of government protection, in the declaration ostentatiously made, that it is 'the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals at a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio or such ratio as may be provided by law.' The declaration is made and then to proclaim the sham and pretense of it the secretary of the treasury is denied the full and adequate powers necessary to enable him, under any and all circumstances, to enforce that policy to the credit of the nation and with the least expense to the citizens."

Mr. Eckels declared that the citizen who noted the trend of events must see that the cloud on the horizon was the ambiguity introduced in government contracts by legal tender issues, feared the sentimentality of those who would retain the greenbacks because of war associations, and asserted that the temporary issues of that day, despite the appeals of the chief executive and secretaries of the treasury, are still a fixed part of the volume of the currency.

LEGISLATION NEEDED.

"It is asserted," said Mr. Eckels, "that when the revenues of the government exceed its necessary expenditures no further trouble will follow, and the argument based upon figures

conditions under a plethora of money in the treasury is advanced in support of the contention. It is forgotten, however, how greatly the burden placed upon the treasury has been increased through silver purchases and issues, and how under existing conditions of to-day the treasury has no gold income from the ordinary channels of receipts. The difficulty is a more far reaching one than lack of revenue. It touches the vital point in trenching upon the confidence of those dealing with us in our ability and continuing determination to maintain gold payments. Complete confidence cannot be restored by increasing the governmental income, but even if it could there would be no guarantee against future impairment of it through the same cause. That danger can only be eliminated by rendering it impossible to have the treasury the one source of gold supply for the people of every nation. It is not sufficient to have our currency good to day, but an earnest must be given that it will be good to-morrow and throughout the future. That promise cannot be accepted unless legislative action once for all establish beyond the peradventure of a doubt that ours is a gold standard country with laws establishing the fact so plain that he who runs may read, and with a treasury so equipped and resourced as to be unmovable, no matter how strongly assaulted. It will not be fully credited as long as it is but the policy of an executive officer, and not the uncontradicted expression of statutory law."

MEN ARE STARVING.

Returning Klondikers Have Doleful Tales to Tell.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—One of the clearest accounts of the situation at Dyea and Skagaway where several thousand prospectors are now camped waiting to get over the divide was given to-day by George L. Kish, a prominent grocer of Oakland, who made the trip in order to see whether there was any chance for rushing supplies into the Klondike this fall. He found the outlook hopeless. He said: "If you want to do a service to humanity advise men and women to stay away from Dyea and Skagaway. The day I left Dyea there were three funerals. Two were those of young men who had attempted to cross Dyea river. The last funeral was that of a young man who had reached the summit of Chilcoot pass. He was entirely out of provisions, and, goaded to desperation by starvation, he stole a side of bacon. He was detected by two of the party from whose outfit he stole, and was shot to death. An inquest was held and the verdict was justifiable homicide."

"At least 5,000 people are camped at Dyea and Skagaway, and the majority will remain there through the winter. Starvation and death will stalk among them. There are many lawless adventurers in the two little towns on the bleak coast; men and women of a stripe who will not hesitate at the commission of any crime when money and food become scarce. "I was ashore for nearly three days, during which time I made close observations. People who had arrived at Dyea two weeks before had been unable to move owing to lack of transportation. There were 1,500 people between Dyea and the summit, and this included many women. There were about 3,500 from Skagaway road to Dawson through White pass and down to Lake Bennett. It is impossible to get through the pass and there is a swamp of seven or eight miles to cross before reaching Lake Bennett."

FIVE CENT RISE IN WHEAT.

The Most Sensational Advance of the Season Recorded.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 19.—Wheat went up more than 5 cents a bushel to-day—the biggest single day's upturn since the remarkable advance commenced, a month ago. September wheat in Chicago sold at 83½ cents at the close of trading. The December price, which has been a cent under September for some time past, closed at 85½ cents, and May wheat closed above 90 cents. There was a corresponding advance in cash prices in Kansas City. No. 2 hard wheat, which sold yesterday at 78½ cents, to-day sold above 81 cents toward the end of the trading, though most of the day's business was done at 81 cents, before the big advance occurred.

New Consumption Cure.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Dr. J. M. Bleyer, a reputable physician, announces that he has discovered a new cure for consumption by electricity. He claims to have cured a dozen persons classed as hopeless cases completely, and many physicians of high standing are said to agree that the cures are complete and effectual.

The Humboldt Didn't Sail.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 19.—The steamer Humboldt, which was to sail yesterday for St. Michael's, Alaska, with 350 passengers and 400 tons of freight destined for Dawson City, is in the hands of a United States marshal. When the boat was about to sail the passengers discovered that a large amount of their freight was to be left on the dock.

Tried to Eat a Bomb.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 19.—Yesterday was St. Rose's day, and a number of little Italians were contributing to the celebration by their antics when Pasquale Parroniere, aged 3, tried to eat a pyrotechnic bomb, which exploded under the pressure of his teeth, death being instantaneous.

Missouri's Corn Crop Assured.

MEXICO, Mo., Aug. 19.—Another good rain has come to this section, making a big corn crop a certainty. Bright times appear to be in store for the people this fall.

NO PLACE LIKE HOME

ESPECIALLY IF THE HOME BE IN NEBRASKA.

The State to Stay With and Stand Up For—How Those Who Are Persistent and Enterprising Have Thrived—Come West and Inspect Progressive Nebraska.

Those Who Sow Will Reap.

A Custer county (Neb.) farmer thus writes to the Omaha Bee: I have desired for some time to add my mite through your paper to help further its work in calling attention to our state as a desirable home for the tenant class in some of the eastern states. I have been a resident of that state for the past fifteen years and each year but strengthens the conviction that for the man with small capital to start on Nebraska cannot be surpassed. To prove this fact I will refer to my own township. Having no village it is purely a farming community. Three years ago the census taken by the relief committee found 131 farmers residing. Of this number nearly all came here with less than the value of \$300 to start a home. Yet today's canvass would find thirty per cent of our farmers independent and prosperous. I can name many whose assessment puts their property above the thousand mark, and many more are not far behind and rising each year. I take, for example, a neighbor. He came here eight years ago, bought an equity in a tree claim for \$400, another forty acres for \$400, has paid for all and has a frame barn, good granaries, sixty head of hogs, a dozen cows, four good farm horses, and farm tools sufficient for all his needs. He is now out of debt with over 100 acres of good crops to his credit for this season's work. Again, to the north of me is another neighbor, he has been here thirteen years; had \$2,000 when he came here. I doubt if he would take \$10,000 for what he owns today—over 100 head of cattle, at least 150 head of hogs, a dozen good horses, a large barn, hen house, milk house, ice house, stable, 640 acres of land. The \$2,000 was paid for land. All is under fence and not a dollar of debt. These are not extreme cases.

The township has its farmers' club, organized eight years ago, and each winter has had its farmers' institute without a failure. It is twenty-five miles from a railroad, has good schools and on public occasions gets together as intelligent an audience as any community in the United States. I speak of these conditions as prevailing, and I believe them to be far above the normal. Three years ago I was in New England, my old home. I found farmers complaining of their condition. No bright hope before them. Property depreciated. The same old mortgage eating its fill steadily to get back to my western home after two months' absence. What I say to all who are paying rent or struggling with a mortgage with no prospect of ever lifting it is: "Inspect the west! Look for yourself, and then if satisfied let go your present hold and get a new grip where at present there is hope for betterment." With the use of improved methods of cultivation we can overcome the drawbacks of the past and feel sure of fair crops each year. The new comer will benefit by the experience of the old settler. He may not get rich, but he will eventually be able to pay. "Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home."

Every Crop is a Big One.

Assistant Gen. Freight Agent Lane of the Union Pacific has returned from a trip through Nebraska, and is enthusiastic over the big crops. "We are going to have two crops of corn this year—the first we planted for in the spring of 1904, and which came up and flurried with a few weeks' delay and then disappeared," he says. "What we want to do now is to blow out the light and frighten ourselves with a frost. The fact of the matter is, however, that we have the biggest crops in Nebraska this year that ever happened. The wheat is selling rapidly, and this makes early money, and the result is that there is a general relaxation in the state. And following the wheat, oats, barley and rye, come the sugar beet and this enormous corn crop. Why, I know a man who bought an eighty-acre farm in the state last fall, and he has paid for it with this year's crops; and another man out in the western part of the state bought a 160-acre farm last winter, and he will pay for it, with the exception of \$100, with this year's crop. And there are many others. This shows you how the Nebraska farmer is fixed this year."

Coming to Investigate.

Senator Pritchard's committee to investigate the workings of civil service reform will be in Omaha within a few weeks to take testimony respecting the discharge of employes during the last administration. Senator Allen introduced a resolution to specifically investigate dismissals at South Omaha, which was afterwards, on motion of Senator Hoar, broadened so as to call for a general investigation of the entire question.

The People of Greeley were shocked

by the news of a tragedy northeast of O'Connor in which John D. Maw assaulted a married daughter, Mary J. Hughes, with a hammer and so injured her that there is doubt of her recovery. He pounded her over the head, crushing the skull, and in his mad fury drove the family from the house and then set fire to the farm wheat field and the house and burned them to the ground. He has been in the asylum and has been considered mentally unsound, but was thought to be harmless.

Hog Epidemic in Dakota County.

A hog epidemic is prevalent on the bottom lands in this county, says a Dakota City dispatch, hardly a farmer escaping its ravages. Already a low estimate on the amount of swine lost would be \$25,000. The disease does not have the symptoms of hog cholera, but is more on the typhoid-pneumonia order. Many farmers have lost their entire herd of swine, as many as twenty dying one day from one herd. The disease seems to be contagious and spreads out a good deal with great rapidity, sometimes resulting fatally within two hours after symptoms have developed.

STOCK GROWING.

Discussion of a Question that is Always in Order in Nebraska.

The farmers' institute of Dodge county convened at the opera house yesterday morning, says a North Bend correspondent of the Omaha Bee. President John Wilson of Webster called the meeting to order. The president of the institute gave an outline of the work to be followed and subjects were assigned to different members. The afternoon session was devoted to a discussion of the best way to cure hog cholera, and the best way to keep it from spreading. The subject was fully discussed from different points. Some thought the only way was to kill the hogs as soon as they showed any signs of the disease, and others thought a good share of the hogs having the disease could be saved by the different preparations now being tried at the experimental stations.

The next question of importance was the raising of cattle—which breed in the main would be the best for beef and which best for the dairy product. Mr. Brown of Maple Creek read an able essay on the subject from his standpoint, having been a practical farmer for a number of years. He thought a great many of the farmers of today changed their herds too often for the benefit of their stock. He thought a farmer who took any interest in raising cattle should select the breed he thought he could do best with and then stick to it without crossing with other breeds, as he found that in so doing the breed would not do so well and smaller returns were invariably the results. This matter was fully discussed by some very successful stock raisers, and quite a difference of opinion seemed to exist. Some thought better results were to be obtained by crossing the breeds. Mr. Brown closed the remarks by advising his brother farmers to stick to the cow on the farm. The night session was well attended, the opera house being comfortably filled. The principal address of the evening was by Prof. Conner. His subject was the "Educational Interest of the Farmer." He was listened to with great interest throughout the address by all present. Among other subjects discussed were beet and chisley growing. J. N. Newell reading an able letter on the subject.

Driving for Live Stock.

Washington special: Senator Allen's mission to Washington is practically successful. He has had several interviews with the interior department officials relative to opening up a cattle trail through the Rosebud agency reservation, and has been assured that nothing will be placed in the way of ratification of an agreement by the department. It is probable that this agreement will be put in definite shape this month. It was settled today that a meeting should be held at Rosebud agency on August 24, at which there would be present representatives of the cattlemen and the interior department. The former will present a draft of a contract to be entered into between them and the Indians for the opening of a trail through the reservation, five miles wide and sixty miles long, to be safeguarded while cattle are in transit by Indian police, so that no cattle belonging to Indians shall be mixed with herds being transported. Senator Allen left Washington tonight feeling assured that the plan would finally be adopted, and that the Dakota cattlemen will thus be enabled to save an enormous sum in transportation charges, and in addition will be able to reach a more extended market than they have heretofore been able to.

Deaf and Dumb Institute.

Today, says a Lincoln dispatch, the investigating committee received the report of the institute for the deaf and dumb at Omaha. The report shows a shortage of \$1,930.70. It is alleged that the shortage occurs in the children's accounts and the journal account. In the investigation the whole period from 1883 was covered, and many of the discrepancies date back to the time when no regular bookkeeper was employed at the institution. The items of the alleged shortage consist mainly of matters charged twice on the cash book and on vouchers, and what are called "unauthorized expenditures," that is, money that was paid out on charges which the committee thinks should have been reported to the legislature, as coming under the head of deficiencies. In this respect the shortage is more apparent than real. The items are all small, mostly \$2 or \$3, the largest being \$60.

Use for Nebraska Corn Stalks.

Washington dispatch: Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn has received from E. S. Cramp, one of the famous shipbuilders of Philadelphia, a letter in answer to one from Mr. Meiklejohn, stating that the firm organized for the purpose of manufacturing cellulose from corn stalks for battleships, will soon open six factories in the corn growing section of the country. The letter adds that the writer sees no reason why one of the factories should not be established in Nebraska, and hints that many more will be opened after the six have begun operations. Mr. Meiklejohn has referred the communication to L. D. Richards of Fremont, Neb., who made inquiries on the subject, and steps will doubtless be taken at once to secure one of the plants for our state.

Studying Nebraska Crops.

Seventy-five farmers and land agents from eastern and central western states met at the Omaha union depot the other day and left on a special train over the Burlington route for a week's trip through Nebraska. The object of the trip is didactic. It will be a veritable school in Nebraska agricultural conditions, with daily sessions during the journey.

Notices that the Nebraska exposition commission is organized and well under way have been sent to the exposition vice presidents in each of the Trans-Mississippi states by Assistant Secretary Deering. These notices inform the vice presidents that Nebraska is ready to co-operate with the other states in every possible way.

One of the objects which actuated the commission in choosing a design for a state building was to have a building that would answer as a general headquarters building for all states that desired to use it for that purpose. The plan adopted complies admirably with this idea.

BIG BULGE IN WHEAT

THE CEREAL SELLS FOR ONE DOLLAR.

September Wheat Advances in Chicago Six Cents at One Jump—Reaches One Dollar at Minneapolis and St. Louis—Soft Wheat Sells at Ninety-eight Cents.

Wheat Reaches One Dollar.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Wheat went up over 6 cents a bushel to-day—a bigger advance than the sensational one day before yesterday. Chicago September wheat, which closed yesterday at 87½¢, sold to-day as high as 93½¢, and closed with all but a half cent of the remarkable advance held. No. 2 hard at Kansas City sold at 90 cents and No. 2 red at 98 cents. These prices, however, were right at the close, and were made after the bulk of the day's business was done. The Chicago market was up nearly 4 cents at the start. September wheat went up to 91½¢, dropped back to 89½¢, advanced to 92½¢, declined to 91½¢, then went to 93½¢, and closed at 93 cents. The December price was part of the time at ½¢ premium over the September. All the markets of the country went up proportionately with Chicago. Wheat sold at \$1 in Minneapolis and St. Louis and above \$1 at the seaboard markets.

The advance was due mainly to a sensational report of a great crop shortage in Hungary. Liverpool prices went up nearly 5 cents a bushel, in the face of the drop here yesterday.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 21.—The Kansas City market very quickly followed the Chicago advance. Prices went up 5 to 6 cents. Hard wheat sold as high as 90 cents and near the close a car of soft wheat sold at 98 cents. There was an active demand for all the wheat offered. The price of 98 cents for No. 2 soft wheat was so near the dollar mark that the feeling was general that it might sell at a dollar at any time. At St. Louis No. 2 red wheat sold at a dollar a bushel.

Receipts here to-day were 315 cars—only ten less than those of last Friday. They are decreasing very slowly, which is very remarkable, for it has been the experience in previous years that a big advance in prices leads farmers to hold their wheat for still higher prices. Kansas farmers have sold at least 12,000,000 bushels already—a quarter of the estimated crop—and the wheat movement has been under way only a month. In some parts of the state the crop has hardly commenced to move yet, and the best posted grain men on the floor are of the opinion that Kansas has raised a good deal more than 50,000,000 bushels of wheat.

MURDERED ON PIKE'S PEAK

A Nebraskan Found Shot Through the Head With All Valuables Gone.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 21.—The body of a man, on whose coat was a tag on which besides the name of the maker was "E. W. Kirton, Wisner, Neb.," has been found near the summit of Pike's peak, with a bullet hole in the back of the head at the base of the brain and the hair singed. The man was about 25 years of age, nearly six feet tall and weighed about 175 pounds.

It is believed that the man was murdered while walking up the peak to view the sunrise, a popular fad among tourists. Whatever money or valuables he may have had had been stolen. The murderer left a revolver near the dead body, apparently for the purpose of giving the impression that the man had committed suicide.

M'KINLEY WITH VETERANS

He Participates in the Reunion of the Army of the Potomac.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Great preparations had been made to entertain the 3,000 visiting members and friends of the Army of the Potomac who gathered here to-day for their twenty-eighth annual reunion, and the meeting was a success in every way. Following closely upon the arrival of the President the various army corps composing the Army of the Potomac met independently and held business meetings. Then came the parade in honor of the President and the veterans, nearly 1,800 guardsmen and 1,900 survivors of the late war, being in line. The three national guard companies of Troy acted as escort to the Presidential party and Governor Frank S. Black and staff. All along the line of march the parading column was greeted by thousands who lined the pavements and filled every available point of vantage.

Strangled by False Teeth.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 21.—O. T. Simmons, a prominent real estate dealer, died to-day in a fit of strangulation. Ten years ago he swallowed a plate of three false teeth, which caused his death to-day. Skilled physicians could do nothing for him. In the post-mortem examination the teeth were found in his oesophagus.

A Michigan Savings Bank Closed.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Mich., Aug. 21.—The People's Savings bank of this place closed its doors this morning.

Oklahoma Train Robbers Known.

GUTHRIE, Okla., Aug. 21.—United States Marshal Pat Nagle said to-day that the men who held up the Santa Fe passenger train near Edmond were known and that arrests would be made as soon as certain evidence should be secured. The robbers lived in Oklahoma City.

Turkish Newspapers Barred From India.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.—The Official Gazette will publish a notice to-morrow that the Turkish newspapers, Sabah and Malumat, are to be prohibited from circulation in India.

HE MARRIED THE MOTHER.

How a Kentucky Maiden Acquired a Steppather Instead of a Husband.

In the White Oak neighborhood in the eastern end of the county, lived a comely widow, Mrs. Martha Berry, aged about forty and her pretty daughter, Matilda, who had just entered her eighteenth year. In the same neighborhood lived Johnson Whitley, a prosperous farmer of thirty and a widower. Whitley had been paying attention to Mrs. Berry's daughter for the last six months, and it was generally supposed throughout the neighborhood that they would be married soon. The mother, however, would not give her consent to the match, but she did not object to the young widower's calls. He pleaded with the widow for the hand of her daughter, and the young couple decided on an elopement, says the Louisville Courier-Journal. All the arrangements were made for the clandestine leave taking, but the watchful mother discovered what was on foot, and on Friday night, the time set for the elopement, she went to her daughter's room shortly after dark and bound the girl hand and foot. She also tied a gag in her mouth and took her to her own room and tied her to the bed. She then returned to the daughter's room and when Whitley came to steal away his lady love the widow answered the summons, and without speaking a word joined the young man in the yard. He assisted her into his buggy and drove with her to Grayson, the county seat of Carter county, where he had arranged with Judge Morris to perform the ceremony. Whitley was struck by the silence of his companion, but as she leaned confidently on his arm and appeared to be sobbing all the time, he could do nothing more than caress her now and then and cheer her up by telling her that her mother would forgive her. He had no idea that he was carrying off the mother instead of the daughter, and it was not until after the ceremony was performed on the judge's front porch and they had repaired to a hotel that the deception was discovered by Whitley.

A FAMOUS VESSEL GONE.

Loss of the Cape Horn Pigeon Recalls the Fate of Old Riggers.

The famous whaling bark Cape Horn Pigeon is no more. She was lost in the Japan Sea recently while cruising for whales. Her crew, consisting of twenty or thirty men, many of whom are known in and about New Bedford, were saved, but the old vessel was a total wreck. She was one of the old time fleet that sailed out of New Bedford when whaling was the chief business of that port, and at a time when Nantucket, Bristol, Warren and Stonington were in the swim as whaling resorts. The Cape Horn Pigeon, says the Providence Journal, was not a large craft, but was a handsome bark in her day when she cruised with the Milton, Mattapoisett, James Arnold, which now flies the Chilean flag; Attleboro and other square riggers that hailed from New Bedford and small ports in Buzzards Bay. It was in the fifties that the Cape Horn Pigeon left the stocks in South Dartmouth, and took her place in the large fleet, but finally she followed the other lost whalers to the bottom of the sea. The steam whalers of San Francisco have driven most of New Bedford's sailing fleet out of the business, but the Cape Horn Pigeon, California, Mercury and others continued to look for oil and bone in the wide Pacific and South Atlantic. The Cape Horn Pigeon was a lucky craft. She aided in making the city of New Bedford known all over the world. She had a record of many fine catches, and only a short time before she went down her master sent home two thousand pounds of bone, valued at \$10,000. When she sank she had two hundred barrels of sperm and whale oil in her hold. She had been cruising most of the time since she left the stocks in 1853, and had paid for herself several times over in returns. She was only 100 feet in length, but with her canvas spread she made a fine picture. Her breadth was 25 feet and her depth 14 feet. Her gross tonnage was 212 tons.

FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER.

To keep cut flowers bright from day to day add a little carbonate of soda to the water, which should be changed every day. Beef tea will not prove so monotonous a diet if a different flavoring is used each day—such as clove, bayleaf or celery salt. To remove rust from steel articles rub them with kerosene oil and let them soak in this for twenty-four hours. Make a paste of emery dust and kerosene and rub this on with rotten-stone. Lemon skins may be used to a good purpose even after the juice and pulp have been removed. Stained and spotted copper and brass will be as good as new if rubbed briskly with these discarded skins and then given a warm-water scrubbing. If a sewing room is lacking the drawing room itself may be safely used, providing there is a large rug of crash spread over the entire carpet; this thin covering may be lifted bodily at the end of the day and shaken free of its clippings and threads. The tendency of table salt to pack together in cruets and containers may be entirely overcome by thoroughly drying the salt and intimately mingling with it a small percentage of dry starch or arrowroot. From 8 to 10 per cent is amply sufficient for the most humid atmosphere, as on the sea coast, while a much less percentage of the starch is sufficient for inland places.