

LOOKS LIKE WAR

Austria is Taking Steps that Seem to Indicate Trouble

TURKEY MUST YIELD TO ITS DEMANDS

Unless it Does so by Today a Warship Will Bombard a Turkish Town and There Will be Some Fighting

VIENNA, Nov. 18.—The Turkish government not having yielded to the demands of the government of Austria for redress, on account of the indignities offered to an Austrian merchant of Merzina, Herr Brazzafelli, the Austrian ambassador at Constantinople, Baron de Calice, will leave the Turkish capital, and an Austrian warship will bombard the port of Merzina (Asia Minor) today, if the demands of Austria are not complied with.

Austria demands that the Turkish government order a salute of the Austrian flag, that the vessel, in whose district Merzina is situated, be disarmed from his post, and that the military or local governor of Merzina, be removed.

It was announced Tuesday that the port had agreed to the demands of Austria, but this turned out to be premature, and the Sultan, buoyed up by the easy victory of the Turkish troops over those of Greece during the recent war, will not, it is believed, yield until the last moment.

The newspapers of Vienna discuss the incident at length, and express the hope that the Turkish government, recognizing its mistake, will give Austria the satisfaction she insists upon.

Austria, in addition to the demands mentioned, will insist upon the port furnishing her with definite assurances respecting other matters, notably, the complaints made by the officials of the Austrian company operating the oriental railroads, which have frequently been brought to the attention of the Turkish government.

In this connection it is announced here that, in addition to dispatching the cruiser of Franz Joseph and the coast defense ship Wien and other vessels of the Austrian squadron in Cretan waters to Merzina, with instructions to obtain satisfaction for the conduct complained of upon the part of the Turkish officials, the Austrian ships will at noon, unless the port has granted the demands of Austria by that time stop all traffic on the oriental railroads, and it is semi-officially announced, "have recourse to other important political reprisals."

The Austrian dispatch boat at Constantinople, with the representatives of the Austrian embassy on board, will accompany the Austrian squadron at Merzina.

Banned Fair Victims

New York, Nov. 18.—Three young women, two of them nieces of this city and the other a famous Australian artist, temporarily here, are said to be the victims of an alleged swindler, Arthur Blair Moody of New Haven, Conn., who was arrested Tuesday at that city. Moody is now out on bail and is fighting the attempt to extradite him to New York. He is twenty-eight years old and has always been a favorite with women. Moody comes of a good family. His father is in the insurance business in New Haven and his mother is a doctor. Moody stopped for a long time at the Holland house, and he cut a dash. When he left the city he was \$1,100 in debt for his board.

Moody at various times succeeded in getting \$5,000 and a gold bond worth \$1,174 from Miss Rosamond H. Owen and a \$1,000 United States gold bond from Miss Mary H. Vanderpool by gaining their confidence and unfolding a great mining scheme out of which they were to make a great deal of money. Miss Ellie, also from Australia, is a loser of \$450 and 120 fine water color paintings upon which Moody was to raise money to buy stock in his alleged mining company.

The police heard of the alleged swindle and Moody has been indicted in the case of Miss Vanderpool's \$1,000 bond.

Second Suicide in the Same Family

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 18.—John Kloppenburg, aged thirty-seven years, son of August Kloppenburg, a well-known and wealthy German citizen of this city was found hanging to the rafters of his barn by his brother Henry. He had committed suicide by using a rope halter. He had a wife and children. His health had rendered his mind feeble. He had been engaged with his brother Henry in the manufacture of brick, and was also engaged in farming. His sister, Miss Marie Kloppenburg, a beautiful and popular young lady, committed suicide at her home in this city during Christmas week two years ago by hanging.

Burned to Death

EUVAULA, Ala., Nov. 18.—Lewis Brown and wife, living a mile from White Oak, Ala., went to church Sunday night, leaving their three children, ages twelve, eight and six years, locked in the house, supposedly for their own safety, but the building caught fire soon after the parents left and the children were cremated.

Two Majors at War Over a Postoffice

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 18.—The fight in the Atlanta postoffice between Maj. J. M. Cooper, the present incumbent, and Maj. W. H. Smith, the new postmaster, is growing very warm. When Major Smith took charge of his office, he went to Major Cooper and demanded that he turn over his possessions to Mr. F. F. Blodgett. Major Cooper refused and received a restraining order against the new postmaster. The civil service commission has been asked for its opinion in the matter.

FAMINE IN EUROPE

Hay Demand Increased Exports From America—Wheat Crop Deficient

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The agricultural department has issued its monthly review of the foreign crop situation. Much attention is devoted to the grain crop of Russia, and especially wheat, on account of its magnitude as a factor in the European supply. The review says that all accounts agree in representing the wheat crop as deficient, but as to the extent of the deficiency, much difference of opinion exists. After quoting many dispatches painting the crop situation in various provinces in very black colors and the statements of our consul at Odessa that this year's crop has proved a failure, the review calls attention to the fact that since harvest Russia has exported grain "very freely."

The exports from August to October, says the review, amounted to 4,162,840 quarters against 2,855,014 quarters and 3,083,780 during the corresponding period in 1896 and 1895, respectively. Stocks in the ports are not increasing in the manner usual for this time of year, and the opinion is freely expressed that, after this month, Russia can be relied on for only very moderate shipments.

The review says the estimates of the Russian crop are so uncertain that their production would be of doubtful utility. The preliminary official figures for France show a reduction of 26 per cent below 1896 and 17 per cent below the average for ten years. As for five years France and Russia produced 26 per cent of the world's crop, the review says a heavy shortage in both countries would, therefore, be sufficient in itself to produce a very sensible effect on the world's supply, independent of the short crops in Austria-Hungary, the Danubian and Balkan countries and elsewhere, and the shortness of the last crop in India, Australia and Argentina.

In Germany rye, which is the principal bread grain in that country, has been officially estimated at 4 per cent less than last year's crop. There is no doubt as to there being a heavy deficit in the wheat crop in Austria-Hungary.

The wheat crop of the United Kingdom is estimated at fifty and two-fifths million bushels.

The preliminary estimate of the Italian wheat crop makes it 85,131,000 bushels against 144,722,700 bushels last year. The Roumanian wheat crop is estimated at 37,134,720 bushels. The Bulgarian wheat crop is estimated at 40 per cent, or at 35 to 40 per cent and barley at 25 per cent less than last year.

Alarmed Over Exports

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Consul Monaghan, at Chemnitz, in a report to the state department on Germany's exports to the United States, says:

"Germany is alarmed. Exports to the United States are dropping off. Nothing so alarming has appeared in twenty years. America was always the best customer in many lines of manufacture. In the September quarter of 1895 seventeen consular districts sent to the United States goods amounting to \$14,481,414. In the same quarter in 1897 the same districts sent \$7,189,112. The average loss all over the empire is nearly 50 per cent. In many cases this indicates much more than mere money losses to our revenues. It indicates a diminution in exports from this empire due to the Dingley bill. The public is told to put little confidence in newspaper reports, even if accurate. Each issue urges intelligent effort to retain the United States market."

Consul Monaghan quotes from a paper which says that some of the falling off is due to the rush of goods to get ahead of the Dingley bill, but adds that Germany must suffer severe loss on account of the tariff bill. Some papers suggest raising import duties to retaliate, especially in the matter of sugar.

Consul Monaghan says that every effort is being made to make up for the loss of markets in the United States by increasing trade in every other part of the world.

Settle Durrant's Case

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—On motion of Assistant Attorney-General Anderson the supreme court decided to issue immediately its mandate in the Durrant murder case. No representative of Durrant was in court when the motion was made, and the court, after a hurried consultation of the bench, announced through Chief Justice Fuller that the mandate should issue forthwith.

Mr. Anderson thinks this will settle the matter and hasten Durrant's execution. He said he would have made the motion sooner, but for the necessity of giving notice to Durrant's counsel.

Looking up Thorn's Record

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 17.—Several of the Queen's county (New York) officials are here looking up the criminal records to learn something about the earlier life of Martin Thorn, the alleged murderer of William Guldenstuppe. In consequence of the statement that Thorn had served a sentence in Moyamensing prison for stealing a diamond pin, the officials went through the official records without result.

Low Again College President

New York, Nov. 17.—When Seth Low decided to become the candidate of the citizens' union for mayor of New York, he sent his resignation as president of Columbia college to the board of trustees. The latter at their last meeting, decided to lay the matter over until yesterday. The committee, of which Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix was chairman, decided not to accept the resignation and requested Mr. Low to withdraw it. To-day President Low consented.

A MINE ON FIRE

Smuggler Mine at Aspen, Colo., is Causing Trouble

SURROUNDING MINES ARE AFFECTED

Work Has Been Stopped in the Mining District—Efforts to Extinguish the Flames are as Yet Unavailing

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 16.—A special to the Republican from Aspen, Colo., says: A fire that bids fair promise of closing down every big mine in the camp is raging in the eighth level of the Smuggler mine. The cause of the catastrophe is supposed to be spontaneous combustion, although there are a few who are inclined to the theory that a careless miner and a candle are responsible. So far the fire is confined to a large crib and is burning at a point 800 feet below the surface. The crib contains many thousands of cords of dry timber. All efforts to reach the fire proved unsuccessful and an attempt to place bulkheads in the connection came near losing the lives of some fifty men. Over forty of these were so overcome by the deadly gas that for a time their lives were despaired of.

The burning crib is located about thirty feet from the Mollie Gibson and the Smuggler-Mollie connection furnished a draught for the fire. The Mollie Gibson attempted to bulkhead their connections, but came near losing a number of men. At one time twelve unconscious miners were hoisted from the mine and stretched out on the shaft house floor. Shortly thereafter six more were hoisted out in an only slightly less serious condition. They all recovered within an hour. A miner, while in a dazed condition, fell down an ore chute and sustained serious injuries. About 150 men were forced to quit work yesterday morning in the Della S. and Old Johnson workings, and the deadly fumes are still working north towards the Park Regent, Bushwhacker and Alta Argent, with promising indications that all the mines on Smuggler mountain will have to shut down.

The putting in of bulkheads between the Mollie Gibson and Smuggler has had the effect of hanging the draught to the north. In the Clark tunnel, located some 300 feet above the Smuggler shaft house, the gas is becoming quite strong and it is more than probable that these workings will have to be abandoned soon.

The Collins Havens tunnel has also begun to feel the effect of the gas, although it is hoped this can be kept clear by compressed air. A force of Smuggler men worked all night in an attempt to get a steam line to the burning crib. This morning they succeeded in getting within fifty feet of the burning crib and steam was turned on shortly before noon. It is thought that by using compressed air for driving the steam forward, the fire can be reached. This work was carried on through the Free Silver shaft.

Unless the fire is soon subdued, it is feared that every mine on Smuggler and Aspen mountains will become so foul as to compel a suspension. In this event the entire district will flood. It is believed thirty-six hours more will settle this phase of the situation.

A Duke in Trouble

New York, Nov. 16.—During a quarrel at 12 o'clock Sunday morning at the Grand house on West Forty-fourth street, Richard Mandelbaum, thirty years old, a guest of the house, was shot in the groin by James Kirk, thirty-one years old. Kirk was arrested and locked up. It is not known what led up to the shooting, but it was rumored about the hotel that a woman believed to be Mandelbaum's wife was the cause of the affair. Kirk is said to hail from Denver and has gained a great deal of notoriety that he greatly enjoyed on account of his showy dress.

A Horrible Death

MANDAN, N. D., Nov. 16.—Joseph Williams, fireman of the Northern Pacific transcontinental train, has committed suicide by jumping into the fire box of his engine.

Before the engineer could pull him out his head and shoulders were consumed.

Syndicat—Boys Gas

New York, Nov. 16.—It was reported in financial circles Saturday that the purchase of the three Detroit gas companies by a syndicate headed by Emerson McMillin will probably be consummated before the expiration of the year. Under the terms of agreement the syndicate is given six months in which to make its payments.

Three Found Murdered in a Potato Patch

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 16.—The dead bodies of Henry Turner and those of his wife and a sister were found in a potato patch in Campbell county. They had been shot to death and brained. Bloodhounds have been called for. There is no clue whatever as to the perpetrator.

A Sunday Fire

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Fire in the factory of the Nutritional company of Philadelphia, manufacturing chemists, at Fortieth, Court and Halsted streets, Sunday night destroyed two buildings, causing a loss of \$75,000 to \$100,000 with insurance of \$50,000. During the blaze there were explosions of gasoline which was stored in the basement. Windows were broken and firebrands scattered all over the neighborhood. The company is a branch of the Wyeth company of Philadelphia.

Half-breed Indians Murderer are Hanged by a Mob

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 15.—A special to the Tribune from Biemarck, N. D. says:

Alex Condot, Indian half-breed, Paul H. Lytrick and Phillip Ireland, full-blooded Indians, the first of whom was sentenced to death for the murder of six members of the Spicer family last February, and had just been granted a new trial by the supreme court, and the latter two self-confessed accessories in the murder, were taken from the county jail in Emmons county Saturday night and lynched by a mob.

SURPRISE THE DEPUTY

At about 2 o'clock in the morning there was a rap at the door of the jail and Kelly arose quickly and turned the key in the lock, thinking that the persons he expected had arrived. No sooner had he opened the door than the mob crowded into the corridors. All of them were masked and the leaders carried ropes purchased for the occasion. The leaders presented revolvers at the head of the deputy sheriff and demanded that he open the cells in which the prisoners were confined. Kelly demurred, but saw that resistance was useless and unlocked the cells. The prisoners had been aroused from sleep by the entrance of the men and sat up half awake and trembling with terror.

Holytrack and Ireland were dragged from their beds, ropes fastened about their necks and they were dragged out on the grounds after being told to prepare for death.

COUDOT CONFESSES

Condot was the first man to be hanged. It is reported that he was asked before he was hanged whether Black Hawk and Defender had also been concerned in the murder for which he was about to be hanged. He answered that they had been.

Holytrack and Ireland were so nearly unconcerned from the effects of the dragging that they did not realize what was about to happen when the ropes about their necks were tossed over the cross beam. They were unable to stand and were slowly raised from the ground on which they lay until their bodies swung into the air and dangled from the wind-lashes with that of Condot.

The mob then dispersed, mounted their horses and rode away.

To Aid the Starving

HAYANA, Nov. 15.—The Gazette today publishes an edict of the governor-general with respect to the supply of food to reconcentrated and the treatment of those discharged as cured from the hospitals. This will state that it is impossible to annul at once the edict of concentration, as most of those affected by it are homeless and destitute of all means of livelihood, so that their condition would be made worse by an immediate annulment. It is therefore necessary, the edict will declare, to proceed with great care. Those having property will be at liberty to return to the country districts after obtaining permits from the local authorities.

Property owners will be at liberty to provide themselves with the means of defense and to use the revolver and the machete to protect themselves, provided they have previously obtained a license.

Such reconcentrated are as absolutely the care of local bureaus of charity, assisted by a state fund. A junta of assistance will be formed at once with branches in the principal towns under the direction of prominent people and full protection will be extended to insurgents who surrender.

Grover in Firm

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 15.—The Times-Herald prints the following: "Princeton, N. J.—To the Editor: I do not care if all the synods and presbyteries in the country were to offer an adverse decision, it would be no good reason why I should alter my opinion. I am very sorry that Dr. Shields has been bothered over this matter, as he is an old and very dear friend of mine. Otherwise, the action of the presbytery does not affect me in the least. When I signed the petition for the liquor license for the Princeton inn, I, in no sense, committed a wrong, and, if the same proposition came up for my consideration again, I would do the same thing." GROVER CLEVELAND.

Arrest Bank Officers

SPOKANE, Wash., Nov. 15.—Postmaster Mallon caused the arrest of Mayor Olmstead, A. A. Newberry, E. B. Hyde and D. F. Wetzel, officers and directors of the Defunct Citizens' National bank, which failed with a deposit of \$8,110 of postoffice money. Mallon charged the defendants with knowing that the bank was insolvent when his deposit was taken.

String up a Negro

OSCEOLA, Ark., Nov. 15.—Henry Phillips, alias "D. S." Jones, a self-confessed murderer and moonshiner, was lynched in the court yard here at midnight Saturday night by a mob composed of prominent citizens of this town and surrounding country. The direct cause of the lynching was the murder of a merchant near here by Phillips a few days ago.

Die Together

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 15.—S. M. Bronson and Florence Williams, his betrothed, were overtaken by a storm on "Black Point" mountain Friday and both perished. After an all night search they were found dead, locked in each other's arms under a tree where they had taken refuge from the storm. They had been struck by lightning. The bodies were interred in the same grave on the mountain side on their wedding day.

GAIN IS HEAVY

Bank Clearances of the Past Week Show a Heavy Increase

WOOD, IRON AND STEEL REMAIN FIRM

Colder Weather Stimulates the Demand for Winter Goods, Especially in Clothing Lines—Big Exports of Wheat for This Week

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Bradstreet's today says:

One of the most significant features of the business situation is found in the continued heavy weekly gains of bank clearances made for six days, ending November 11, amounting to \$1,347,000,000 and increase of 10 per cent over the preceding week and 13 per cent compared with the second week of November, 1896, when business began to revive sharply in speculative lines.

Railroad gross earnings show smaller gains as comparisons begin to be made with more nearly normal conditions one year ago. Total October earnings of 127 companies operating 100,000 miles of road aggregate \$55,464,339, against a gain of \$5,000,000 over September and 9 per cent over October a year ago, this gain compared with gains of 14 per cent in September and 12.5 per cent in August over corresponding periods in 1896. The Pacific, southwestern and central western roads make the best showing.

Other favorable features are the continued firmness of activity in wool, iron and steel. The heavy output of iron and moderate reduction of stocks last week suggests the improbability of the advance in prices of iron and steel next year, which so many have hoped for. The slight reaction in the price of cotton, in view of the extreme depression to which that staple has been subjected, attracting attention as the possible beginning of the end of the prolonged decline. Already there is an improvement in prices of and demand for cotton yarns.

The unfavorable influences in price movements this week are declines for cottons and print cloths, the latter touching the lowest price on record. Wheat, lard and lead are also lower and wire nails have been shaded. There is a long list of staples for which prices are practically unchanged. The more important advances are confined to Indian corn, oats, hops and turpentine.

Colder weather in the central west and northwest has stimulated demand for winter goods, particularly clothing.

Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States and from Montreal this week amount to 5,445,542 bushels, compared with 4,664,000 bushels in the week a year ago. Exports of Indian corn this week amount to 2,661,546 bushels, in the week a year ago.

Lowering Clouds of Revolution

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 13.—President Zelaya of Nicaragua is sending a commission to the United States and to Europe who will try to sell Nicaragua's national railroad and steamboats.

In government circles and in the semi-official organ El Comercio, the proposition is discussed attempting to relieve the present low condition of Nicaragua's paper money, and the financial condition generally, by issuing other large sums of paper money—promises to pay—based on mortgages on improvements of real estate in Nicaragua.

There are many indications that there will be another revolution soon in Nicaragua, the third in about three years. The people are restless and do not want President Zelaya to sell the national railroad and the steamboats, it being claimed that some of the most prominent Nicaraguan officials have been placing large amounts to their credit in Europe.

Lots and Lots of Gold

TORONTO, Nov. 13.—A correspondent of the Globe sends to his paper an extended interview with William Ogilvie, surveyor of the department of interior, who left for the Yukon country October 19, 1895, and is now returning. Mr. Ogilvie reports there are 100 claims on Bonanza creek capable of yielding from \$250,000 to \$500,000 and thirty claims on Eldora creek that will no doubt yield an average of \$1,000,000. These two creeks he says, form but a small percentage of the placers already discovered. The other streams in the vicinity, though not quite so rich, will rate very high compared with anything found in the country before. The gold bearing district extends at least 400 miles from the American boundary and is at some places 100 miles wide.

Destroyed by Fire

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 13.—A passenger train on the Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis road, which left St. Louis Thursday morning, was derailed and entirely consumed by fire at 4 o'clock yesterday morning near Leesport ninety miles from Louisville. No lives were lost, and so far as known, no one was injured. High wind had overturned a box car on the track at a sharp curve. The train crashed through it, but was in part overturned and a stove set it afire.

For an Engineer's Home

MATTOON, Ill., Nov. 13.—The Meadow Lawn farm, consisting of 250 acres, which has been in litigation for the past five years, has been sold under the hammer to Grand Chief P. M. Arthur in trust for the benefit of the brotherhood of locomotive engineers for \$17,450. It is the intention of the brotherhood to establish on this farm a home for dependent engineers, their widows and orphans, and for this reason there was no competition in the sale.

PAVEMENTS AND PROGRESS

A Sure Way of Testing the Development of an American City

There is no surer way of determining the growth of an American municipality in respect of material development than by comparing the relation which its paved streets bear to its unpaved. The civil engineer is an important functionary in the foundation of municipal corporations in the United States, and especially in such of them as are in the region west of the Alleghenies. But street pavements are expensive, and it is not until a city is opulent enough to enjoy the luxury of a big municipal debt and a large credit that the question of modern and improved pavements secures adequate attention.

In Boston, for instance, one of the old cities, there are 312 miles of paved and 140 miles of unpaved streets. In Baltimore there are 306 miles of paved and only 47 miles of unpaved streets. In Philadelphia there are 942 miles of paved and 433 miles of unpaved streets. But in the newer cities of the country this country is reversed, and Chicago, which has 1,000 miles of paved, has 4,500 miles of unpaved streets. In St. Louis the number of miles of paved streets is 370 and of unpaved 500. In Omaha there are 82 miles of paved streets and 450 miles of unpaved. In Minneapolis, a city which is growing rapidly in population, there are 98 miles of paved and 800 miles of unpaved streets. In Brooklyn there are 515 miles of paved and 999.5 miles of unpaved streets. The pavement of Brooklyn streets, which is now a subject of local grievance and complaint, shows a certain backwardness, which, it is expected, the Greater New York project will do away with by making available the municipal credit necessary for the issuance of bonds for new pavements. At the present time more than 200 miles of Brooklyn streets—more than one-half of the whole length of paved streets—have the primitive, unsatisfactory and unpopular cobblestones. There are 110 miles of streets paved with granite, 60 miles, especially in the neighborhood of the parks and parkways, macadamized; 44 miles paved with Belgium blocks, 40 miles with asphalt; and 1 mile with a still more primitive method, practically unknown to New York, though quite familiar in Philadelphia—brick pavements. A meeting was held in the annexed district of Brooklyn recently for the purpose of agitating the question of the improvement of the pavements of that city, but in this respect, as in some others, Brooklyn, for obvious reasons, is much behind New York.

In this city there are no streets paved with brick, and there is less than one-quarter of a mile of cobblestone pavement in all. This is to be found in one of the streets of the Ninth Ward. There is a small section of town—a portion of one street—paved with wood, but wooden pavements have long ago been voted a failure in practical operation in New York. The city has 185 miles of granite, 142 miles of macadamized roads and streets, 94 miles of asphalt, and 90 miles of Belgium pavement. The city of Philadelphia, much larger territorially than New York, has 331 miles of Belgium block pavement, 172 of asphalt, 152 macadam, 76 of vitrified brick, 11 of granolithic, 3 of slag, and nearly 200 of cobblestone. The growth of an American city is shown clearly by the number of miles of improved pavement in streets, and it is believed by public works officials that after Jan. 1, 1898, there will be a visible improvement in all the pavements of the city outside of its present boundaries.—New York Sun.

Utilizing Railway Vibrations

A unique utilization of railway car vibrations is reported from a packing house center in Kansas. The roadbed of the local trolley line is not of the best, and it occurred to a milkman who had been pretty well banged about by the lively oscillation of the car on which he was riding, that there was enough power going to waste to work a set of capacious churns. He tried the experiment, and found it worked to a charm. Now the owners of cows in the vicinity of the packing houses in the city set their churns on the front end of a car. One round trip is almost more than enough to do the work, and the motor-man takes buttermilk in payment for the mechanical agitation imparted to the cream. This is probably the first time that the motions of railway cars have been turned to any useful purpose. Their ill-effects are well known to physicians. A serious case of paralysis of the lower limbs was recently developed in a brakeman, as the result of the constant jolting and the incessant swaying and jarring motion of the cars on which his duties lay. He had to go to a hospital, where he remained for some months. Finally his physician resorted to electricity in sundry forms—from a battery, an induction coil and an electrostatic machine. The electrical massage toned up the limbs and proved an actual specific for the ailment produced by the mechanical vibrations on the train, and the man has gone back to work.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Cooked His Own Goose

Husband—Did you give anything to that tramp who just left here? Wife—Tramp? Why, that was my Uncle Henry, who is so very rich and has no children of his own.

Husband (astonished)—Great heavens! And I told him that unless he got out of his neighborhood inside of five minutes I'd telephone for a policeman! Cleveland Leader.

Millions of Men in India Live, Marry and Rear Apparently Happy Children upon an Income which, even when the wife works, is rarely above 50 cents a week.