sinations throughout Europe, which made it unsafe for these potentates to be abroad. Through the greater part of Europe we traveled, giving masterly exhibitions, returning to England, where we appeared at Ashley's Royal amphitheater, London, and afterwards tacking from all sides at once overpower the crew and capture the vessel.

more than \$14,000 for it.
"Here we opened training stables for

more than \$14,000 for it.

"Here we opened training stables for eircus horses. Some of the most famous of the equine paradoxes were trained there, including Barnum's famous black stalilions. All went well until we ventured into the show business on our own plan. Within eleven years nearly \$250,000 was swept away, a mortgage swallowed up the farm and we were set adrift in our advancing years, and finally compelled to take up such quarters as you see here.

"And yet we are happy—happier than many who live in grand homes. Severe physical training and the enforced abstinence of a performer's life have left us a splendid legacy of health and strength to cheer us in the struggle, and while menial labor came hard at first, we are now thankful for it, and while menial labor came hard at seem as if we were only playing at some humble game for the novelty of it, and that it cannot be reality. God gave us worldly wealth, and he took feelth, strength and love, and while we have these no man can say that we are poor."

While the crew were straining their eyes trying to penetrate the inky darkness and expecting every minute to hear the crack of a rifle, a breeze sprang up. The crew spread the sails, we sprang up. The crew spread the sails, we lave the Kate and Ann was safe.

The Kate and Ann made no stop until she was off Gray's harbor the schooner made no delay in getting into port. Though the trip was a big financial loss the one skin they obtained not being worth over \$500, the captain and his men are thankful to get back allve.

The Kate and Ann made no for the captain and his men are thankful to get back allve.

The Kate and Ann is a 24-ton schooner, owned by Captain Luetzen of this city. She has been in the sealing trade for years. Julian Icrose and Charles for yea

India is the treasure house of the rid. For ages Ceylon and Burmah and the eastern potentates kept the finest for their own use, says the ago News. Of all the jewels the at noted belong to the Gulcowar of They are valued at \$15,000,000. His chief diamond necklace contains stone called the star of the south, lian stone of 254 carats, for whi 10,000 was paid, the whole neckias valued at \$1,000,000. The Gulcows d into beautiful patterns. It cost was a particular and was originally intended in for the covering of Mahomet's but was so lovely when done he Guicowar kept it for himself, ang Bahadur, the prime minister king of Nepaul, has a hat made seconds, worth over \$100,000. and ATTACKED BY INDIANS.

amphitheater, London, and afterwards came to America, where we were the stars of L. B. Lind's circus, in Four-teenth street, New York, and later with Barnum through the country.

"As we were averaging about \$300 a week each during these years we had saved a nice lump, which was happily invested. Among other investments we bought a farm near Newton, paying more than \$16,000 for it.

"Here we opened training stables for the rewards and expecting every minute to the stars of the most conspicuous and capture the vessel. It was a possible for his men and then waited for the Indians at tack. An hour passed and no Indians appeared. It was a very dark night. While the crew were straining their eyes trying to penetrate the inky darkness and expecting every minute to the province of the most conspicuous to the province of the most conspicuous and a small space only is re-

New York .- (Special.)-A madman in he switch and signal tower of the the switch and signal tower of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, at Larchmont, this week, had a desperate fight with the operator early in the morning trying to get hold of the levers, the keys of life and death. Three times the men reeled back and forth, simost reaching the levers.

The man rushed into tower No. 58 and shouted to Bignal Operator Louden: "Stop the express train. The tracks are full of bears and wildcats."

"You don't mean it," said Louden when he saw he had a lunadic to geal with. "Sit down and I will see about it."

"No you don't!" exclaimed the crasy man, as he attempted to seize the lev-

man, as he attempted to seize the levers.

Louden pulled him back and a desperate fight ensued. The operator knew that an express train was due, and if the man disturbed the signals there might be a wreck.

"The bears are coming this way, I feel them at my legs," the intrader continued as he renewed his attack on the signal man. Louden knew it was a case of life and death with him and many peasengers. Three times he threw the lunatte away from the levers. Finally he managed to signal a milli train which was passing. Conductor Confield and four brakemen responded to the operator's call and it took their united strength to get the mr out of the tower. They locked him in a milk car and when New Rochelle was reached he was taken to the police station. He mid his name was Googee Gathernor, and that he lived at Washington Park, Portsheeter.

"I guesse I have a right to stop it the stop it was a level to the miles."

OWNED BY THE BREWERIES.

Prom the hipportones to an abandonof lower act, from the hand vagate
and out of the brightest and happlace of soois in devlaring years, the
most canded the career of the injury speet in pursuit or
markable history of James E. Code
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ipated saloonkeeper. The pull relaxes ifter a while and the saloon becomes free, but another and possibly two hattel mortgage places take its place and the number never grows smaller.

To some saloonkeepers the brewer arrangement is a blessing, because the solder of the chattel mortgage keeps in eye on them and holds them down to business. The confession of a German who saw his place sold out repently confirms the theory: "I used to get much money from the people who were sent here by the brewery, but they stayed away when I changed my beer, and the new brewer sent me no trade. And then when I first started I used to have a few holidays every year, and now I have a birthday every few weeks," and the former saloon-seeper, whose place had been a favor-

and there is always a stock of signs on nand for them, on which the name of the brewery is the most conspicuous feature, and a small space only is re-served for the name of the saloonkeeper. Wherever these signs appear it is safe to infer that the brewer is the safe to infer that the brewer is the actual owner of the saloon; but this fact has become so well known that some saloonkeepers object to the large sign, and endeavor to hide their serf-lom behind signs from which the brewer's name has been omitted. The whole saloon business, as conducted by the brewers has been a mighty weapon in the hands of politicians, and it is today one of their main sources of strength. one of their main sources of strength. New York Tribune.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

Dr. Parker of the City Temple church, London, has entered upon his thirty-first year as pastor of that church. Leo XIII has now been more than sixty years a priest, more than haif a century a bishop and almost haif a cen-

tury a cardinal.

Until twenty years ago, the statutes of Massachusetts imposed a fine of \$10 on eeryone found traveling on the Lord's Day, except for necessity or

charity.

An attempt is being made in France to organize a school of fromer Catholics who shall be neither protestants nor Catholics, but purely biblical and evangelical.

Bishop Henry Niles Pierce (Episcopa)

of Arkansas, whose death is announced, was born in Pawtucket, R. I., on Octo-ber 19, 1820, was graduated from Brown university in 1842 and was ordained a priest in 1849.

Becretary Miller of the army

Becretary Miller of the army and many department of the Young Men's Christian association reports between 7,000 and 8,000 converts as the result of the work of the association in the army. The death is announced of the Rev. Dr. W. K. Pendleton, president emeritus of Bethany college. Bethany, Va. He was the son of Colonel Edmund Pendleton and after being graduated from the University of Virginia went to Bethany college as professor of chemistry and sciences.

It is related of a certain Scottish minister that it has been his practice for twenty-five years that, before parforming a marriage ceremony, he stipulates that no alcoholic stimulant shall be used at the wedding feast. In all this lime but six couple declined to give the required promises and they were obliged to find another clergyman to perform the ceremony.

The Japanese government has recently issued an edict compelling all rafficious sects. Ch. infilm or otherwise, to report their plans to the local governors before they begin their work. Any person sessiting to engage in the teaching of religious must forward to the lacual governor all particulars associating bis church, its finances, prices.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TRUSTS.

There is in Birmingham a middle list-like Rockefeller, selfducated and self-made-who, by inrenting and managing a kind of subtitute for trusts, bids fair to change the whole status of manufacturing and killed labor in England, and perhaps isewhere in the world. If he had lived n the United States his extraordisary operations would have made his same a topic for music hall ditties beore now; but the English newspapers ere cumbrously deliberate about taking up new men who have done surprising hings, and in consequence the name of E. J. Smith is not much known to London, however large it may be writien across the face of Birmingham and

ther manufacturing centers.

Yet this remarkable man already has made himself felt to 30,000 working people, to 500 employers, and to stock-holders back of \$75,000,000 in capital, and now has in hand operations which, if successful, will nearly, if not quite, Jouble these figures. He estimates that in less than ten years nearly all the manufactories in England will be running according to the new order of ning according to the new order of things.

If the Smith scheme works as well in all lines of manufacture as it has in the nine or ten practical monopolies already established, it would be rather lifficult to exaggerate its importance. Described in the most condensed form, the idea is about like this: You bring together all the manufacturers in some line of work and bind them not to sell below a certain price; you bring together all the workmen and bind them not to work for any manufacturer who sells below the established price. You hold the manufacturers by making their price high enough to give them good profits; you hold the workmen by giving them a percentage of that increased profit. You keep the whole combination in line by a vigilant committee that pounces down on any one who cuts the rates. Any manufacturer sutside of the combine must perforce ill lines of manufacture as it has in sutside of the combine must perforce workmen or else those workmen will loin the combination—and yet he can't afford to pay combine wages unless he charges combine prices for his goods; so competition is squeiched. If by any chance the outside manufac-

by any chance the outside manufac-turer manages to meet these condi-tions the combination finds other ways to make it hot for him.

That is the plan in the main, al-though some of its items have been omitted for brevity's sake. It is a beautiful plan for the workmen and for the manufacturer. The consumer, who usually has to pay somewhat higher prices, is not always enthusiastic about it.

The plan differs from the old simonpure trust plan in important details, the chief of these being that prices cannot be raised w thout the consent of the workmen. But the workman is of the workmen. But the workman is not going to consent to an increase in prices which, although it gives him, for example, 5 per cent increase in his day's wages, reduces the demand for the goods to such an extent that the mills have to slow down and the work-man has to lose 10 per cent of his time. So there is a case on record where the workmen actually threatened to strike because their wages were to be in-

creased by a rise in price.

Another important detail wherein the Smith idea differs from the trust idea is that the members of the Smith com-

is that the members of the Smith com-bination may compete as much as they like, providing they do not go below the dead line in prices. Each house keeps it own commercial travelers. Many letters of inquiry have come over from the United States lately asking for details about this new sub-stitute for trusts. One of the United States consuls made a report on it, and a few days ago a representative of the labor bureau came over with a letand a few days ago a representative of the labor bureau came over with a let-ter of introduction from Secretary Hay to talk with Mr. Smith on the subject and see what would be the effect in the United States if the pian should be adopted there. I thought it would be interesting, therefore, to make a trip to Birmingham and see what manner of man it was that had made such a comotion and to get from him further

details about it. Smith lives in a large and comavenue, which bears the wry name of Hagley road. Like his house, this financier is well built and comfortable ooking, with a benevolent and sooth-

mr. Smith seems to be making a Mr. Smith seems to be making a great deal of money out of his new scheme. He goes on the "no cure, no pay," principle, but when the prices are raised, the first week's extra profits raised, the first week's extra profits usually go to him in quarterly pay-ments. In one case recently these exments. In one case recently these tra profits for a week were \$50,000. manufacturers were rather astonished at the sum, and the organizer finally took \$15,000 as his share. Whenever he is retained to keep track of costs and act as chairman of the wages and conclimation board he also gets from \$1,500 to \$2,500 a year salary. The bedstead manufacturers alone, however, give him \$6,50 0a year to act in this capac-

The man who is thus engaged in dealing with more important industrial operations than any other private citioperations than any other private citizen in Europe is as surprising physically as he is financially. For years he went to bed at 2 in the morning and got up at 6. He says the more work a man does the more he can find time to do, and that theonly man who is too busy to take on extra work is the man who never does anything anyway. Yet, in spite of this alarming doctrine, he is today, at 52, in perfect condition. He applied for an extra large insurance not long ago and was examined, therefore, with extra care.

fore, with extra care.
"You evidently take great care about your eating," observed the examiner.
"Well," said Mr. Smith, "when I get
home late at night and am cross-examhome late at night and am cross-examined by my wife as to whether I has eaten anything or not, I have to go over my engagements for the day to see if there are a couple of half hours not accounted for. If there are I am free to suppose that I have used them for luncheon and dinner. That's the only way I can tell, for I can rarely remember whether I have eaten or not.

remember whether I have eaten or not, and it doesn't make much difference to me one way or the other."
"H'm," said the examiner thoughtfully: "then you doubtles take great fully: "then you doubties pains to get regular exercise?" "Yes, I walk from my door to my carriage, that's all."

"At least you are a temperate "I never pay any attention to what I drink or smoke. Neither has much ef-fect on me."

If has been announced in Paris that in ince John, second son of the Ducke Chartres, is about to wed his cousin, Princess Isabella of Orieans, third dusgatter of the Comitense de Paris. If is expected that the marriage will take place toward the end of October or in the sarily part of November at Randam or in London or Paris. Princes John is 14 years old and is serving as an officer in the Panish army. The Princess cabella, shier of the queer of Portugal is birely 21 and lives with her mother unterly in the chateau of Randau in the Pur de Dome.

GOOD PEOPLE TROUBLED!

From the Chicage Advance (Congregationalist): The proposition to organize and anti-imperial party may not take a very serious hold upon the country. But it may as well be admitted that the Philippine question is causing trouble of heart to many good people. It is clear that some of the reasons urged for the subjugation of the Filippinos do not commend themselves to the righteous sentiment of the country. The argument that the possession of the lislands is necessary to the expansion of our commerce in the east is one of them. A war of conquest for the sake of trade is not a justifiable war, and everybody in Americas knows it. Killing Filippinos in order to make a market for our manufacturers or to open a gate to China is not a business which will go down in a land filled with churches and teeming and beaming with henevolent institutions and philanthropies.

And no better is the argument that the war is necessary to America's new role as a world power. In a legitimate way we would all like to see America a world power, but not on the basis of the conquests of pagan Rome. We have reached too high a moral plane to drop back to the level of the world before Christianity came. We must have some other reasons for swallowing up the weak than just to expand and rule. Make much of this idea that we are to overrun the world, and all the topics and South America.

Bad as both of these arguments are, they are at the bottom of the majority of the speeches and articles in defense of the Philippine business. The fact that they do not astlarfy the conscience of the country is the cause of much of the growing restlessness and dissatisfaction regarding the matter.

The argument that the Filippinos are not capable of self-rule and need a governor is somewhat better, but needs, like honeopathic medicines, to be taken in very small doses. For there are a great many millions of brown people in the world, and all the tropics are fully of scantily-clothed people. If we are not capable of self-rule and need a great many millions of brow

Bad as both of these arguments are, they are at the bottom of the majority of the speeches and articles in defense of the Philippine business. The fact that they do not satisfy the conscience of the country is the cause of much of the growing resilessness and dissatisfaction regarding the matter.

The argument that the Filipinos are not capable of self-rule and need a governor is somewhat better, but needs, sike homeopathic medicines, to be taken in very small doses. For there are a great many millions of brown people in the world, and all the tropics are full of scantily-clothed people. If we are to set about governing all of them in the interests of civilisation, and more garments and morals, we shall have our hands full. It may well be questioned whether we should have civilisation and morals enough to go around. tioned whether we should have civilisa-tion and morals enough to go around. For, if we can rely upon the news columns of the daily press, we are still somewhat in the raw ourselves. And if we are to make new possessions something more than the prey of po-litical spoilsmen, we must thoroughly establish the civil service system. But,

be in it. Being in it, the country does not want to get out of it with discredit or loss of prestige. But it wants to get out, and every time it reads such an article as that on the Filipinos in the August number of Hartham and the such as the su

are several varieties, and the pack mule is, without doubt, the most unique and intelligent. There are about sixty animals in a full train, and these are led by the patient "bell mare," a steady, well broken horse that leads the way, and around whose neck a bell is sus and around whose neck a bell is suspended. The sound of this bell is the guide to the mule to follow, no matter where it leads. They follow blindly, without any other guide, except the urging from the packers who ride other mules along in the train. The animals wear no brides except, perhaps a hatter, and yet they trot along and never stray from the trail. As long as they are with the train they show remarkaare with the train they show remarka-ble intelligence, but once take them away from the rest and they are hopeaway from the rest and they are hope-lessly lost. Horses were very scarce during the Santiago campaign, and so a few of the pack animals were im-pressed into service under the saddle. I was fortunate enough to have one and he was not the least of my trou-bles. He was branded with a huge "13" and in every one of his adventures he upheld the tradition of that time-hon-ored symbol of bad luck. It was most ored symbol of bad luck. It was most amusing to see him on the road, as he always imagined that the pack train was just ahead and at every bend he would crane his neck to see if the rest of the mules were ahead. If he had ever heard a beli that sounded like the one he had been following he would make for it, and no power could stop him. While riding near the front I lived in deadly fear lest some one in the enemy's line should sound a bell if I ever heard a pack train coming in the opposite direction I had to climb down and anchor him to a tree or he would join them.

In New Guinea tight lacing is in wogue among the fashionable young men, who wear a belt about eight inches wide made of a stiff bark. Among the same people a girl announces her betrothal by appearing shinin gwith an cintment of red ochre and oil, which covers her head, shoulders and bosom.

An English woman has patented a separable must licing, which can be fitted to a must of any size, being fermed of a soft fabric shaped into a tube with flanges at either end, the central portion being provided with longitudinal tension cords to take up the lining until it is the right length.

SQUARE MEAL IN A CAMPLE

The food of the future will be concentrated or compressed. Science has already done wonders in demonstrating the large amount of water in all that we eat, and the possibility of getting rid of it, so as to have the food in the smallest compass possible. Already the amaliest compass possible.

your milk. If you prefer chocolate or tea, there are similar compressions of these liquids for the stimulating of the system.

WASTE IN THE KITCHEN.

Only a housekeeper has any idea of the tremendous mass of material that is the tremendous mass of material that is not consumed and wasted every day in preparing the meals. It is a fact that a man six feet tall eats seven times his weight in food during a single year. If he were to live on compressed food he would find that he consumed only one and a half times his size. So great is the difference between the food of the past and the food of the future. But it is easy to see how true this statement is by a glance at the picture of different foods in their natural state and compressed. There is an egg, and something more than the prey of political spoilsmen, we must thoroughly establish the civil service system. But, unfortunately, we have recently been moving in the opposite direction.

Then, again, the argument has so long been used to justify all sorts of tyrannies, political and ecclesiastical, that we may well stand in doubt of it. Great Britain did not think that our forefathers could govern themselves. The largest church in Christendom thinks that they cannot even be trusted to read the bible alone. The Catholic bishop who put a communion of 600 people out of the church the other day thought that they did not know how to govera themselves. It is a way that all the infaillible people have, but it is a way very strange to America's manner of thinking.

The desire to spread Christianity, which has also been urged as a reason for an aggressive policy, is commendable, but the method is new, and so far does not work satisfactorily. No doubt our kind of Christianity would be a great improvement on what the Filippinos have had at the hands of the friars, but if we must kill them in order to get them to hold still long enough to preach it to them the drawback is serious. Cortex conquered and converted the Mexicans as he went, but that does not seem to be our forte, thank the Lord. Our better way, demonstrated in a hundred successful missionary fields, has been to go in peace and preach in love.

But the past and the food of the future must make many changes in our mode of life, and comfort. When there is no more married, thank the Lord. Our better way, demonstrated in a hundred successful missionary fields, has been to go in peace and preach in love.

But the great late of the difference between the food of the future with the war which has great force with the war which has

pinos in the August number of Harper's, it wants to get out more than ever. Our hearts have been too long trained in sympathy for the weak and oppressed not to be stirred by such a history.

That the situation is a difficult one must be admitted, but inasmuch as it That the situation is a difficult one must be admitted, but inasmuch as it is not satisfactory to the country from a moral point of view, it ought to be found possible speedily to improve it.

The Army Pack Train.

The army mule is the most essential feature of the campaigning, but there are several varieties, and the pack mule

There is no more need for whole colonies of reindeer or dogs to drag the nies of reindeer or dogs to drag the provisions; each man can take all that he needs for a long time to come. But undoubtedly the chief boon of this food of the future will be in its solution of housewife's problems of help and supply.

FRILLS OF FASHION.

The nasturtium shades are beautifully copied this autumn season in Lyons woven silk velvets and double-faced satin ribbons used in elegant millinery. Narrow ties of white gros grain rib-bon two or three inches wide have pointed ends with lace insertion and

edging.

Crepe de chine is seen in the new neckwear and is in short ties, four or five inches broad, with real lace or nar-

come in white and in colors.

Brown seems to be a popular color in fall hats, and grebe is p. pular on simfall hats, and grebe is p. pular on simple felts, as well as more elaborate hats. The felt in hats is ornamented with rows of stitching, the bands of cloth or velvet around the crowns are stitched and the silk trimming has stitched ends.

To a woman who is interested in gowns the most interesting thing about these Filipinos is the pretty plaid pineapple gauge that is worn for blouses or waists by both men and women. It is

apple gause that is worn for blouses or waists by both men and women. It is too pretty and cool not to be purchasable at a reasonable price in America. Scarfs of silk, edged with fringes three inches deep, form part of the trimming on the new hats. They are twisted around the crowns and the fringed ends fall over the edge at the back. The scarfs may be of black, white or colors, with the fringes to match, or the fringes may be of different colors.

match, or the fringes may be of diref-ent colors.

Next to a finish of silk machine-stitching as a trimming for cloth and wool costumes of medium fail weight the fancy is to decorate more dressy models with strips of the white or very light-colored cloth overlaid with a vins or other pattern in fine silk corn passe-

Scotch plaids are among the Scotch plains are among the first fabrics the salesmen show customers who are looking for serviceable fall dress goods. These stylish materials are in varied qualities and new, attractive color blendings, and they occupy at present a prominent place of the counters of all first-class dry goods houses.