AGREEMENTS OF ALL KINDS ARE SUSPENDED.

The Memphis, Missouri Pacific and Frisco Withdraw From All Associations-Chicago Magnates Afraid to Act-Joint Traffic Alone Defiant.

Nearly All Roads Out.

Sr. Louis, Mo., March 26 .- At an informal conference of the executive officers, the traffic managers and general solicitors of the St. Louis lines, the conditions which confront the railroads in the light of the United States supreme court's decision in the case of the old Transmissouri association, were discussed at length. Colonel Fordyce, president of the Cotton Belt, was in the chair. As the full text of the decision has not yet been received the attorneys were not disposed to express an opinion as to its far-reaching effects, but shared the view taken by the legal departments of some of the Chicago lines that it would be well at once to suspend the operations of the various traffic associations in the West and Southwest.

Yesterday afternoon the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis, the Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain and the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad campanies followed the lead of the Santa Fe and Burlington systems and gave notice of withdrawal from all traffic associations, both freight and passenger, in the west and southwest. The decision is not supposed to affect the weighing and inspection bureaus, and they will be continued. No action has yet been taken as to the car service associations.

CHICAGO, March 25 .- A mass meeting of Western, Transcontinental, Ohio river and Southern passenger association lines is in session here to-day, indulging in an informal discussion of the commission question. Owing to the decision of the Supreme court in the Trans-Missouri case it was decided beforehand that there would be no definite, concerted action from the dis-

NEW YORK, March 25. - The news that Western railroads were withdrawing from the passenger and freight associations as a result of the decision of the United States supreme court against the Transmissouri association. caused considerable stir among railroad men of this city, but as a rule they look upon the withdrawal of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy from the various associations as hasty, holding that it would be better to wait until the associations should be forced to disband. No steps have been taken by the Joint Traffic association in reference to disbanding. In fact the opinions of leading trunk line officials indicate that they will remain quiet for the present and await developments.

Chauncey M. Depew, chairman of the Joint Traffic association, said: "It certainly does not follow that a United States supreme court decision against the legality of the Transmissouri association will stand as against our association. The two associations were established on radically different lines. Our association was forme express provision that each railroad should preserve its own autonomy. In the other association the rate making power was with the association itself. With us rates are made by the boards of directors of the different companies or by their presidents."

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 25 .- All Kansas City freight and passenger combinations are shattered and a serious war in rates is expected to break out any day. Nearly every traffic official who is in the employ of a line formerly a member of the Western Freight association, has received orders not to attend any railroad meetings until further notice. Acting Secretary George Foote of the local passenger association, has announced comes the information that changes that there will be no more meetings will occur in high administration cirof that organization.

The bars have been thrown down so concerned, and the sharp competition which is at hand will result in lower

OMAHA, Neb., March 25 .- Frederick R. Coudert, of New York city, one of the receivers of the Union Pacific, who is here attending the meeting of the receivers, said of the Supreme court's decision on railread associations: There can be no doubt but the effect of the decision of the Supreme court declaring the Transmissouri Freight association illegal will be very farreaching. It may very likely be that all freight and passenger associations will be dissolved because of the decision. It looks as though the Union Pacific and all other railroads that are in the hands of receivers would be most keenly affected by the decision. The receivers of a cailroad are really a court can take a position adverse to that of the Supreme court. The whole matter is of such great importance that I should not care to give any opinion until I had first read the

full text of the decision. Work for 1.000 Miners.

LOUISA. Ky., March 26. - The operators in the new Cannel coal fields on put 1,000 miners at work April 1.

Would He Hard on Stuart. WASHINGTON, March 76. -Senator Hoar of Mussachusetts has introduced in the Senate a bill to prohibit the reproduction in the District of Columbia or the territories, by kinetoscope or any kindred device, of a pugiliatic encounter, and to forbid the transporation of the materials of such exhibions by mail or interstate commerce. The bill specifies that the prize light abali not be reproduced by means of the biograph, vitascope, kinetoscope and a restretion of the provisions is made a miscomeanor, subject to a fine of not best sugar not less than \$500 per more than \$5,000.

TALK ON TARIFF.

Jerry Simpson Comes in on the Last Day of General Debate.

WASHINGTON, March 26. - To-day was the last day for the general tariff debate, but Mr. Talbert of South Carolina had a very scant audience both on the floor and in the galleries when he opened. He talked a great deal about the robber barons.

Mr. Champ Clark of Missouri said that as a Democratic politician he would rejoice in the passage of the pending bill, because, after it should ecome a law, every storekeeper would be obliged to make a Democratic speech every time he made a sale. The passage of this bill, he said would give he Democrats 100 majority in the next

Congress. After some brief remarks by Mr. Maquire of California and Mr. Gunn of Idaho Mr. Tawney of Minnesota, a member of the committee, spoke for twenty minutes. He defended the lead schedule which had been attacked by Mr. Gunn and asserted that the classi fication in this schedule was such that the duties could not be evaded. The purpose of the framers of the schedule was to give American labor employment in the smelting of Mexican and Canadian ores and at the same time fully protect the American lead miner.

Simpson of Kansas entertained the House for five minutes. He read from Mr. McKinley's speech at the Minneapolis convention the declaration that the foreigner paid the tax. This statement, he said, was ridiculous. The last congress had increased appropriations \$50,000,000, and now, ecording to Mr. McKinley's theory, the taxes on the foreigners were to be increased to pay for the extravagance. The foreigner should be glad that the last Congress had not been a \$2,000,000,000 Congress. If the taxes on the foreigner could be sufficiently increased. he observed sarcas tically, the surplus could be distributed among America's people and every day would be Sunday over here. uted He was himself a farmer who farmed the farms, not the farmers. If the Republicans had desired to do something practical for the farms, why had they left hides on the free list? He announced himself a free trader.

FITZ WILL TEACH BOXING.

The Champion Will Open a New York

Athletic Club. SAN FRANCISCO, March 26. - Bob Fitzsimmons has found an "angel" in the person of a New York broker, who proposes to establish the "retired champion" as instructor in a new athletic club at Gotham. Martin Julian said last night: "We propose to give instructions in all sorts of athletic sports to the best class of young men. The place will be fitted up very hand somely with all the luxuries and conveniences of a first class club. It will be our purpose to have, from time to time, such contests and exhibitions of athletic skill as may be interesting to members of the club, and we shall offer such inducements in the way of purses as will secure for us the best attractions to be had. Nothing, how-ever, will be done that will in any way conflict with the law. By fall the building will be ready for use. Fencing, rowing, riding, boxing and every other kind of athletic sport will be taught. There will be magnificent baths and luxurious club rooms

TWINS FIGHT A DUEL.

Rivals for the Hand of a Young Woman -One Dead, One Wounded.

GREENSBURG, Ind., March 26. - George and Calvin Holmes, brothers, fought a duel to the death near Moor's Hill vesterday afternoon. The boys were twins, 22 years old, and members of a prominent and wealthy family. Miss Higgs, over whom they fought, is the laughter of one of the wealthiest families in the county. They quarreled and struck each other, when Calvin fired. Several shots were exchanged, when George dropped dead. Calvin is wounded over the heart.

More Warner Rumors.

WASHINGTON, March 26 .- From a source close to the administration cles which will land Major William Warner in the office of secretary of the far as freight and passenger rates are interior within six months. Friends of Secretary Bliss say that the New Yorker will not serve for the full period of his appointment. According to the story, the President said he had fixed on Major Warner to succeed Bliss as soon as Judge Field retired from the supreme bench. When that came pass Attorney General McKenna would go upon the bench: Stewart J. Woodford of New York would be made attorney general, and Major Warner would be appointed secretary of the

interior.

Will Not Oppose the Bill-WASHINGTON, March 26 .- The dinner given to ex-Senator Dubois by the silvar Republicans of the Senate and House resolved itself into an important conference on the policy to be pursued by this party with reference to the Dingley bill. The result was a practical conclusion not to stand in part of the court, and no part of a the way of the enactment of the bill into law.

Wants a Silver Democrat. Washington, March 26. - President McKinley, so the story goes, sent for Senators Gorman and Faulkner and asked them to present for his considcration for appointment as commis-sioner of the District of Columbia the name of a free silver Democrat. The board of commissioners is made up of Greary creek announce that they will two members of one political party and one of the other.

Reat Sugar Protection Wanted

CHICAGO, March 26.- A committee representing the angar beet growers of the country will soon go to Washington to ask for protection and encouragement to this new industry in the shape of a tariff of not less than one-half cent a pound on all sugars and a reciprocal policy with other au-gar producing countries. C. H. Deit-rich, president of the tierman National bank of Hastings. Neb., an enthusiast on best augar, believes that with such protection Nebraska and other Western states would produce all of the su

HISTORIC BRIDE-CAKE MAKERS TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Six Months to Mature the Daintles-Better Result Obtained by a Two Years' "Rest"-Age Means Improvement Like Old Wine.



HESTER is one of the quaintest towns in England, and its m a i n business street, Eastg a t e row, which its curious jumble of modern and oldstructures time shelters one of the oldest of trades,

says the Florida Times-Union. An eminent English writer has described it as "historic bride-cake-makers to the royal family. and the designation is true. He might have included all of the English aristocracy in the title, for the benefit of the alien mind, although it would be an unnecessary addition here, as it is well understood that the aristocracy follows faithfully in the footsteps of royalty in all things, even in the matter of wedding cakes.

In one of the old buildings which bear the architectural imprint of Queen Anne's time is a bakeshop. Not an ordinary bakeshop, for the royal arms jut out from the second story and immediately above is a sign bearing the name "Bollands." And the proximity of the sign to the royal arms is no idle commercial myth to ensnare new customers.

In the annals of the tradesfolk of Chester there never was a greater man than Richard Bolland, the original owner of the bakeshop. Sixty-one years ago the Duchess of Kent and her young daughter, the Princess Victoria, visited the city for the purpose of officially opening a new bridge that was to bring all kinds of importance and prosperity to the town. Of course, it was an immense event for Chester, and every one did something to make the visit of the great folk memorable.

Richard Bolland was ambitious but poor, and he churned his brains mightily to devise some attractive method of showing his loyal appreciation of the visit. In a happy moment he decided to make some small cakes of transcendent excellence, put them in a box and presented them to the young princess.

The next year the little princess, whose palate had been enchanted by the flavor of the Chester cakes, became Queen of England, and one of her first acts after her accession in 1837 was the appointment of Bolland as one of the Queen's warrant holders. So much for the power of a box of small cakes.

How long the flavor of those cakes lingered in the royal memory is shown by the fact that twenty-five years later, when the Prince of Wales was to be married, Victoria gave a commission to Bolland to prepare the wedding cake for the great event. It was not ordinary wedding cake that Mr. Bolland produced, either, and its exhibition earned him such tremendous fame that every English bride of wealth and prominence who was married since then has had the Chester baker prepare wedding cake.

Descendants of the original Bolland now conduct the shop, but they use the same recipe that proved so successful in the days of Victoria's childhood. Even at that time the recipe was an old one, as it was used by the ancestors of the great Bolland for many previous generations. It is almost needless to add that it is regarded as a family heirloom of immense value, and is treasured as a secret. All that can be said regarding the component parts of the cake is that they include butter, sugar, flour, eggs, dried cherries, almonds, mixed peels, spice and champagne brandy. The proportion of each, however, is a secret which not even the

employes of the bakeshop know. No cake is sent out until it has matured for at least six months, and better results are attained when it is two years old, as the flavor, like good wine. becomes mellower and richer with the passage of time. This system necessitates the keeping of a big stock of the cake, and there is never less than 2,000 pounds on hand. Unfortunately, the average bride cannot order her cake two years in advance of the wedding feast, but if she could the Bollands would produce something superlatively

In the busiest of seasons, for instance, when they are preparing a long time in advance for the June crop of brides, there is never more than two bakings in a week in this shop. The oven is as large as the average kitchen and each cake is baked much in the shape in which it will finally appear on the wedding feast table. This result is achieved by pouring the mixture into round tins, each containing from seven to sixty pounds in weight. The baking lasts from five to seven hours, according to the size of the tin. One of the arts of the baking lies in the fact the heat of the oven is maintained at a surprisingly even temperature.

Some of the cakes are prodigiously heavy, that for the Prince of Wales weighing almost 500 pounds. That made last summer for the Princess Maud of Wales, on her marriage to Prince Charles of Denmark, was not so heavy, but its delicate ornamentations made it an exceedingly hazzardous commodity to send on a railway

lourney. These cakes are invariably packed and shipped in sections. An assistant accompanies them on a journey and then puts the divisions together. Very often the bride cuts out a large piece and returns it to the Chester bakers to keep in their airtight vaults for the different wedding anniversaries. Of course it is a pleasant thing at a silver wedding for the old folk to exhibit and three and one-fifth miles.

BAKED MANY YEARS. eat of their wedding cake a quarter of SEEDS ARE HARMLESS. is wanting in the power of vital resisa century old.

The cake made for the Duke of York and the Princess May of Teck is regarded by the Bollands as the greatest achievement in their particular line The ornaments and general arrangements were specially drawn by William Bolland, and recalled many incidents in the sailor life of the bridegroom. The divisions between the columns surrounding the lower cake were occupled by four large panels containing bas-reliefs of the warships Thrush and Melampus modeled with the greatest accuracy, while between the panels were anchors and life buoys. The second tier was decorated with the monograms and coronets of the bride and bridegroom, while forming a connecting link between the shelves was a graceful nosegay of "the white rose of York," May blossoms and orange blossoms. The third tier was ornamented with dolphins, exquisitely modeled, and as had been the case with the Prince of Wales' wedding cake, figures with harps and bunches of thistles, shamrocks and leeks, while the center of the top tier bore a nautilus shell, supported by Cupids resting on seashells and sea-

A very strange adventure befell this wedding cake. After having played its important role on the Queen's luncheon table at Buckingham Palace, Bolland's two representatives were just leaving the palace when they were informed that as soon as the wedding party had dispersed the cake must be removed to Marlborough house, in order to occupy the place of honor during the state dinner party to be held that evening by the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The distance separating the two royal residences is little more than a quarter of a mile, but the wide mall between St. James' Palace and the park was filled with a dense crowd of sightseers, while, of course, all traffic was suspended and not a single vehicle remained in the Buckingham Palace stables. Finally, with the help of the police, two four-wheeled cabs were procured through one of the back gates and the royal cake, which had been most carefully taken to pieces and nacked, was loaded in its separate sections on the roofs of the humble 'growlers." At less than a foot pace they advanced with their precious burden through the surging though goodnatured crowd. At last Marlborough house was reached, and the cake safely set up again under the direction of the

NECKWEAR IS HIGHER.

The Woman with a Short Throat Suffers in Consequence of the Edict.

By a woman's collar you may know her. If it is only a stock of ribbon or silk, crinkled amply around her hroat and tied into a more or less looped and winged bow behind you may be sure that some honest but provincial seamstress controls the destinies of her wardrobe, says the St. Louis Republic. As long ago as last spring that neat but monotonous method of neck decoration was emphatically condemned by fashionable modistes, and it may surprise the wearer of the ribbon throat band to find there are something like a dozen styles of new collars she may adopt. Now and henceforth, or as far as we can see into future fashions, all neck finishings will be just as high or higher and just as tight or tighter than before. The new tailor suits are not cut off flat at the base of the throat and then a band set on, but the collar is a part of the cloth bodice. It shapes right up from the front and back, as high almost as the lobe of the ears, is nicked and fitted in to clasp one's neck without so much as a wrinkle. At the same time it shows a continuation of the shoulder seams and looks as tight as one can bear it under the chin. At the top it falls in as narrow or deep a roll-over as individual taste demands, or the upper fullness is slit into a pretty braided ruff of tabs. If a woman possesses a swan neck and a good shoulder line this glove-fitting collar is the most becoming thing in the world, but it is just a little cruel on the individual whose head rests nearly evenly on her shoulders.

The Plague and Pearls.

One result of the Indian plague has been to flood the London market with pearls. The native dealers in the marts of Bombay have been in such haste to quit the stricken city that they have eagerly disposed of their wares at far below the customary market value .-New York Tribune.

BIBLE TERMS.

A gerah was one cent. A cab was three pints An omer was six pints. A shekel of gold was \$8.

A farthing was three cents. A talent of gold was \$13,809. A talent of silver was \$538.30. A hin was one gallon and two pints.

A finger's breadth is equal to one inch.

A mite was less than a quarter of a

A shekel of sliver was about fifty cents. A cubit was nearly twenty-two

inches. A piece of silver, or a penny, was theteen cents.

A firkin was about eight and seveneighths gailous. A Sabbath day's journey was about an Er glish mile.

gallons and five pints. A hand's breadth is equal to three

and five-eighths inches. A day's journey was about twenty-

APPENDICITIS IS NOT CAUSED BY EATING THEM.

Appendix Is a Useless Superfluity-Like the Wisdom Teeth and Tonsils-Always Liable to Go Wrong-The Real



HERE is a popular and false notion that appendicitis is caused by a grape seed, an orange seed or some other foreign substance getting into the vermiform appendix, says the New York Journal. The true cause is the

setting up of inflammation and consequent gangrene in the tissue of the appendix, usually due to insufficient circulation of blood in the part itself. In thousands of operations which have taken place-many in time to save the life of the patient and many too latethere is not one authenticated case of a foreign substance, such as a seed, being found in the appendix. This will be more fully realized when one has in mind that the interior of the appendix is big enough to admit only a medium-sized darning needle. Its great liability to disease is due entirely to its low order of vital resistance. That is, it is an organ which appears to have no actual use in the present machinery of man, but in the earlier stages of man's development it is believed to have been a large pouch that played an important part in the digestive operations of the human system. By ages of disuse it has gradually shrunk to its present dimensions, and is known to science as a vestigial organ, one which is only a remnant of its former self, and possessing but a vestige of its original functions.

This becomes more clear if some other parts of the body which now seem to have no use are employed. The tonsils are in this class, and also the wisdom teeth, and both are peculiarly subject to disease.

The wisdom teeth decay early in the average man, and the tonsils are a constant source of trouble in some persons. These disorders are due to the low vital resistance of the parts. They are atrophied from disuse, and therefore unable to throw off their enemies, as do the stomach and lungs, the heart and the intestines, the blood vessels and the nerves, which are in constant and active working order.

The tonsils and the appendix are composed of what is called limphoid tissue, which is lowest in the scale of material in the body. The tonsils are so situated that they can be treated or removed without serious difficulty. But the appendix is in one of the most delicate and vital parts of the body, in the peritoneal cavity, usually to the right of the center of the abdomen

But in rare instances it has been found on the left side, and still more rarely otherwise displaced. This discovery, made very recently, has caused the surgeons to be extremely careful to M. Ed Piette, the explorer, concludes e the trouble before knife.

Until a comparatively recent period the frequent and fatal part played by signs represent early attempts of man the vermiform appendix in peritoneal disorders, and especially in septic peritonitis, had not been understood by the medical profession. That was the reason that septic peritonitis was generally succeeded by the death of the sufferer soon after the symptoms were

well established. But science never stands still. It always pushes its investigations beyond mere appearances and out of the mysteries of nature develops facts which give it power and might. When it was once proved that the poison which produced septic peritonitis came from the breaking down or decay of the appendix the very root of one of man's worst physical foes was laid have Further practice established beyond a doubt that, in a large majority of cases, the appendix could be removed by a simple surgical operation and the patient restored to vigorous health, if the disease was discovered in time and correctly diagnosed.

The surgeons now regard the operation itself as one of the most simple but to obtain the best results it should take place within a few hours after the patient begins to suffer from the disease. In fact, the sooner the operation is had the better are the chances of recovery, while if the knife is not resorted to death surely ensues very promptly, or after lingering miseries from the deadly poison perambulating through the system and coming to the surface in abscesses.

The symptoms are so plain and unmistakable to the surgeon of today that any sufferer may know them for him-

"1. The attack is always sudden. It comes on when the person is, apparently, in the best of health, and without the alightest warning.

"2. A sharp pain is felt in the very center of the abdomen. This is always the case, whether the appendix be in its correct place on the right side, or displaced to the left.

"3. A sore and tender spot, very painful to the touch, is located exactly where the incision must be made to find the appendix."

These are the three plain symptoms which have been found in thousands of cases with scarcely a variation.

Thus it is that many sudden deaths occur to persons in robust health. They are thought to have a colic, or a ver-An ephah, or bath, contained seven tigo, when the truth is, that miserable and useless little organ, the appendix. has met with some kind of an accident and clogs the whole machine. Perhaps It has only become wrapped in the tiny web that gives it its small blood supply, but this is sufficient to stiffe it; it

tance and withers away, emitting the poison of death into the most delicate part of the system.

While all this is a familiar as the A B C to the medical profession, little or nothing has been done to popularize this knowledge. Even some of the less advanced practitioners are either too ignorant or too lazy and indifferent to get at the true facts and the result is that many are suffering and still more dying from something that might be cured.

Appendicitis usually occurs between the ages of 10 and 30 years. It is ex-It is much more frequent among males ose ages. It is much more frequent It is extremely rare agove or below tremely rare above or below those ages. than females, the proportion in all countries being 20 per cent females to 80 per cent males.

The cause for this difference is of very recent discovery and is not even known generally among the medical profession. Dr. Clado, a French surgeon and investigator, sought an explanation of the comparative immunity of the female sex from the malady and discovered that the appendix in woman has an extra blood vessel that does not exist in man. This discovery was hailed with delight by the surgical world. It was not only a bit of new knowledge of infinite value, but was aff additional proof of the theory that the collapse of the appendix is always due to its want of vital resistance. In man it has no blood supply except from the minute veins of the web that holds it in place, and in woman it has another and more abundant surce of sup-

PREHISTORIC CULTURE.

Devices on Pebbles Indicate Man's Early Attempts at Writing.

Did the prehistoric man write on flat pebbles? This question greatly agitates a Frenchman who recently explored a remarkable tunnel-like cave near the river Arise, in the department of Ariege, says the New York World. These pebbles formed a layer between two other deposits upon the floor of the cave, the layer beneath them containing bone harpoons and needles, testifying to the habitation of the cave by the prehistoric reindeer hunters of southern France, while in the topmost deposit the presence of man was indicated by the discovery of polished stone axes and other implements. The pebbles were apparently taken from the bed of the river Arise and painted with red iron ore by dwellers in the cave where they have now been found. The first impulse is to regard-the markings as meaningless signs, but a classification of them brings the conviction that they indicate a distinct phase of prehistoric culture. Many of the stones are marked with bands of red, the number of bands ranging from one to eight. but never exceeding the latter number. Many other stones have spots painted on them, and the suggestion is that the figure 9 is represented by one spot, two 9's, or 18, by two spots, and so on, the system of notation being based upon 9's. From some devices

Increases in Population.

press his thoughts in writing.

found on other stones and closely re-

sembling letters of the Greek alphabet,

that our prehistoric ancestors had

reached quite a degree of culture. At

any rate, he is convinced that the

to create a system of notation and ex-

A very interesting memorandum issued by the British board of trade shows that, while the population of the United Kingdom has increased 8,000,-000 in a quarter of a century, France has only increased 2,200,000, and this is a declining ratio, while Britain's is. at any rate recently, in a rising ratio. Germany has increased 11,000,000, and recently in a rising ratio, while the United States have grown by 31,000,-000, all through in a rising ratio. Between 1846 and 1891 the urban population of France changed its proportion of the whole population from 24.4 to 37.4 per cent, and as to Germany the figures are even more remarkable, for her urban population grew from 36 to 47 per cent of the whole, and in the United States a similar tendency is visible.

Spoke Figuratively.

Kindly Old Lady - "And you say, poor man, that you have been well brought up?" Casey de Kidder-"Dat's no dream, ma'am. I've been brought up fifty times in de last five years and his nibs soaked me sore each time."-Pittsburg News.

EDUCATIONAL.

Richard Olney has received from President Eliot, of Harvard University. an invitation to fill the chair of international law at that institution. The ex-secretary has taken the offer under consideration.

Lady Aberdeen, wife of the governorgeneral of Canada, has been invited by President Harper, of the University of Chicago, to deliver the address at the spring convocation. She has accepted. Lady Aberdeen is president of the Woman's National Council, which has branches all over Canada, and is actively interested in woman's work.

In a recent address at Cambridg Mass., President Charles W. Ellot, speaking of the number of college students belonging to rich families, said that even in Harvard, Yale and Columbia the number was so small as to constitute them an insignificant minority. In any coilege class, he said, there would be ten times as many some of poor men as of rich, but the great minjority came from families in m circumstances, who made great sacrifices to educate the young men.