

Times are never good enough to justify pneumatic banking.

The Kentucky authorities seem disposed to grant too many belligerent rights to the lynching bees.

It costs this country \$100,000,000 a year to support its criminals. This, of course, includes those in jail only, not those in office.

The persistence of the Maceo life rumor is enough to make one believe that perhaps "John Brown's Body" also has been sprung prematurely.

A writer in an English review asserts that only 10 per cent. of the world's population ever sit down. That trust account for the prevalence of that tired feeling.

White Ghost, the Sioux chief, is in Washington to get \$200,000 from the treasury for his tribe. It is a safe bet that the Sioux chieftain is the only ghost that will walk, however.

The Bradford, Pa., Star says: "We visited Dr. Holt's office yesterday and saw some astonishing things, among them a silver dollar." This is a great year for the editorial profession everywhere.

It is noted that Kentucky recently scored six lynchings in six days, and a blue grass contemporary remarks: "It is presumed that the lynchings rested on Sunday." It is certain that the lynched did.

According to scientists a typical loaf of bread contains 38 per cent of water, 10 per cent of protein, 2 per cent of fat, and 49 per cent of sugar, and some other carbohydrates. To this must be added 1 per cent of "ash" and perhaps more if the oven is too hot.

Influenza seems to have its grip on the life insurance companies of England. At a recent meeting of the directors of one large company it was shown that it had paid out more than \$600,000 on account of deaths from that ailment alone.

A scientist declares that "the elements entering into the cornstarch can be made to produce alcohol, cellulose, paper, matting, smokeless powder, and condition powders for cattle." It may be added that alcohol alone can produce a much greater variety of objects.

There were employed in the South African gold mines during the latter part of 1896 more than 75,000 men, of whom 85 per cent were in the Rand and of whom only 13 per cent were white men. The number of tons mined and milled was 1,199,592 and the total gold product was 622,000 crude ounces, of which the Rand produced 554,159.

A man too modest to let his name be known went to the Boston postoffice Christmas eve and paid out of his own purse all the postage on letters and packages which otherwise would have been delayed in transmission or not delivered at all by reason of insufficient stamps. That was a very original and thoughtful act, not to call it charity.

Boston Spiritualists are in a state of mingled rage and grief because the City Assessors have decided that their "temple" is not a place of worship and have fixed its taxable value at \$240,000. This decision the believers in spooks think is outrageous, and they intend to make a fierce fight against it in the courts.

As a carpenter is generally conceded to know more about carpentry than a druggist, and a blacksmith more about shoeing a horse than a candlestick maker, so perhaps a man who has not only made a study of banks in general, but whose duties have led him to make a special study of the banks that have recently failed may be expected to have views on these failures that are entitled to a very respectful hearing.

Sioux City Journal: We have been going through a period of far-reaching liquidation. During the last three or four years business adjustments which had been in process of development for years and even for decades were wound up—destroyed. There have been a good many failures, but in all cases, as in that of the recent bank failure in Chicago, you will find a vicious condition of credit. In every one of them there is unsoundness, and the tap root of it is vicious credit.

Prince Charles Egon, of Fuenstenberg, who died recently at Berlin, won some fame by remarking that Emperor William was a snob, although he lost some social prestige thereby. He also remarked on one occasion that his majesty gave him that tired feeling in his assumption of the divine right to rule the globe. These remarks came very soon, of course, to William's ear, and from that time on it is said that his imperial majesty took special care to present his dorsal aspect for view whenever he and Prince Charles met.

Recently the Attorney General of Belgium, in the course of an eloquent speech, paid the following curious compliment to the soporific power of the Belgian press: "In the evening, when sleep flies from our agitated eyelids, deaf to all our appeals, refractory to our wishes, what immense assistance we derive from the attentive reading of some grave and deep leading article."

such as many a high-toned journal enriches its columns with. Under its soothing influence a salutary repose closes in upon us, and the enchanted cup of the queen of night pours down upon us its treasures, in obedience to the mysterious power of the press."

After many years' vain search by scientists in Europe and South America for the yellow fever microbe the announcement is made that an Italian physician has discovered the germ, and that the chances favor the mitigation of that disease by the utilization of the results of the discovery. The physician, Dr. Gaccarelli, of Rome, contracted the malady during a residence in South America. It may be only a year or two before science has turned the dreaded yellow-jack upon itself, as it has done in the case of diphtheria and smallpox.

Few people realize the magnitude to which the electrical industry has grown in the United States. In electric lighting alone there are more than 10,000 plants in operation and the combined capital employed is more than half a billion dollars. At least \$100,000,000 is invested in electrical appliances used in mining and about \$15,000,000 in electric elevators. One of the most important developments in this branch of science has been in the direction of electric railways, in which nearly a billion dollars capital is employed. Altogether the combined capital invested in all electrical enterprises in the United States is \$1,500,000,000, exclusive of that employed in the manufacture of electrical machinery, which is at least half a billion more.

There is a barber in Kensington, says the Philadelphia Record, who has trained a number of common sparrows from the street to fly in and out of his shop at will. The birds are never molested by the barber's customers, who have grown as fond of them as the barber himself. The sparrows simply own the shop whenever they want to, and they have learned some very amusing tricks under the tutelage of their friend. Sometimes, when the room is pretty well filled with the chirping little fellows, the barber will make a sweep with his hand and pretend to catch a fly. Immediately all the birds will flutter to him and perch upon his arms, shoulders, or knees, and watch the hand in which the fly is supposed to be imprisoned. The barber opens his hand gradually, one finger at a time, while the birds sit with heads cocked to one side, expectantly waiting for the prize. If there should happen to be a fly there, which is seldom the case this week, there is a grand rush and a scramble of chirping rivals.

James Duffy, a Boston pugilist, never regained consciousness after a ring contest in the Broadway Athletic Club, in New York. This unfortunate having adopted the practices of brutes and semi-savages as a profession, has come to a logical end, and his loss will not be much of a blow to the community, but there ought to be some way to make his confederates share the punishment. Every thug present, whether a thug by profession or instinct—and that means all who witnessed the combat—should be put behind the bars for a time, until they tame down, so that their freedom may not be such a menace to peaceful and law-abiding citizens. Little distinction should be made between the principals and spectators in such an affair, for those who are not actually fighting are deterred chiefly by physical limitations, and are really responsible for all that occurs. It would not be so bad if the pugilists would meet and pommel each other to death, except that the spectacle is demoralizing and revolting to the community at large. It is time for the authorities to make laws so drastic that such contests will be practically impossible. These brutes must be suppressed.

Some opponents of the bicycle have based their objections to it on the score of morality and there have been serious discussions of the subject, "Is bicycling immoral?" The premises of their argument have dealt with the influence of wheeling costumes and the association of bicyclers on the sexes. But it appears that the bicycle may be proved an immoral agent on other grounds. A man in a Philadelphia court charged with forging his employer's name said that he had committed the crime in order to buy a wheel. The judge in passing sentence took occasion to say that an astonishing amount of crime had grown out of the bicycle trade and that "at least one-third of the business of the court was made up by persons who were led astray in some way by the bicycle." Whereupon the complainant in the case said: "I can sit in my front window and count dozens of persons riding merrily past who owe me grocery bills." Certainly, during the summer and fall the criminal courts of the large cities have many cases relating to bicycles, mostly thefts. Men and women alike are charged with stealing wheels, sometimes to sell again, but oftener for their own use. The police of New York are kept busy hunting up stolen wheels, and there are several insurance companies which do a fine business by guaranteeing owners against thefts. There are many lock devices and safety chains for wheels left exposed while the riders are otherwise engaged, but none of these seem to prevent the thieves from making way with the attractive vehicle.

Early Watches.
 Watches were first called Nuremberg eggs; some of them were five and six inches in diameter, as large as the small-sized cheap clocks now exhibited in store windows. They were first made in 1447.

UNITED STATES SENATOR SHERMAN.
 Ohio Statesman Chosen for Secretary of State in President McKinley's Cabinet.



DOES AWAY WITH WAR.

The Arbitration Treaty Between Uncle Sam and Queen Vic.

The second week of the new year has gone down as one of the most eventful in the history of the United States, signaling the greatest stride of the century in the direction of the progress of civilization. By the treaty of arbitration to which Secretary of State Richard Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote, ambassador of Great Britain and Ireland to the United States, placed their signatures, warfare between this country and the kingdom over which Queen Victoria holds sway is made virtually impossible. An event of so happy a nature should be made the occasion of public rejoicing throughout the land and in Great Britain. While this treaty has nothing to do with the settlement of the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, it is really a result of the conferences which were held by the members of the commission which was appointed by President Cleveland in that connection, with prominent members of the British Government. It is in a measure experimental. It is the first treaty of the kind which has ever been made between this country and any other and in fact is the first of the kind in the history of the world. The manner in which it will work will be watched with the greatest interest by the civilized world. Its importance in the line of progress cannot be overestimated. The treaty, which is for a term of five years, provides for the arbitration of all questions in difference between the two contracting parties which have failed of solution by diplomatic negotiation. All claims of a pecuniary nature amounting to less than \$100,000 (\$500,000) and which do not involve the determination of territorial claims are to be submitted to an arbitration commission of three members, one of them appointed by each of the parties to the treaty and the third to be elected by the two thus appointed, or, if they cannot agree, in a manner provided. The award of a majority of such commission shall be final.

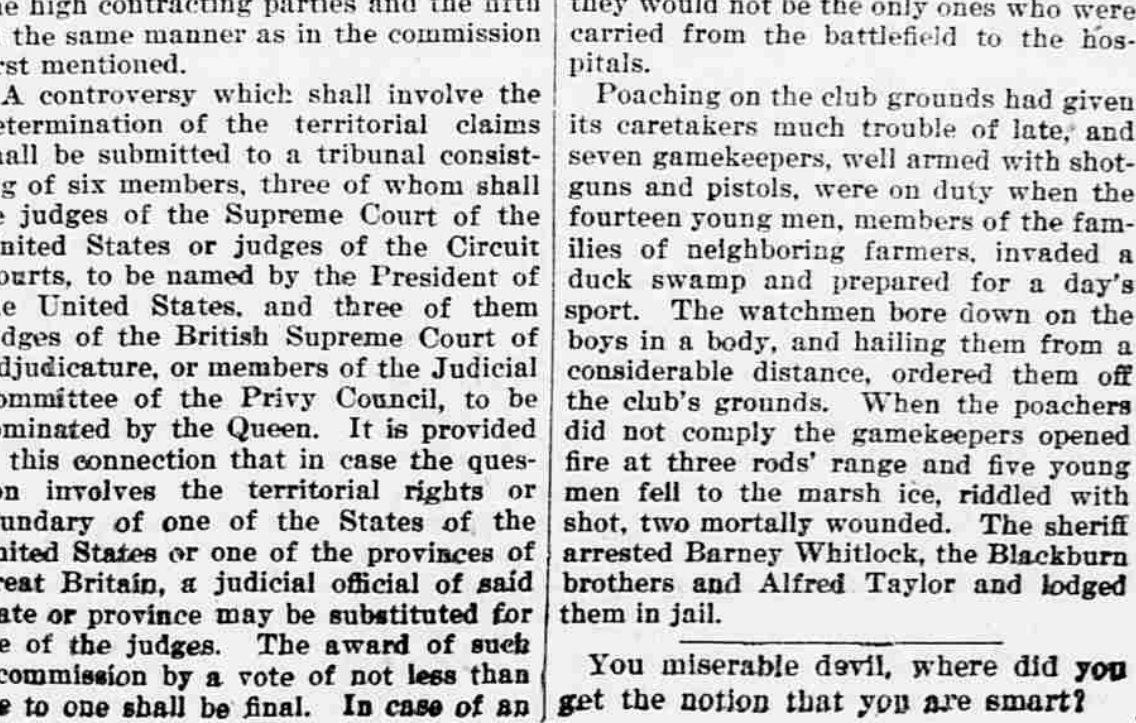
All pecuniary claims which shall exceed \$100,000 (\$500,000) and all other matters in difference in respect to which either of the high contracting parties shall award made by less than the prescribed majority, the award shall also be final unless either power, within three months after the award has been reported, protest that the same is erroneous, in which case the award shall be of no validity. In such a case, or when the members shall be equally divided, there shall be no recourse to hostile measures of any description until the mediation of one or more friendly powers has been invited by one or both of the high contracting parties.

THEY CALL IT A MURDER.

Indiana Farmers in a Frenzy Over Brutal Acts of Gamekeepers.

Lake County Indiana, has been greatly stirred by the shooting of four farmers by the gamekeepers of the Tolleston Gun Club. In Hammond, Whiting, Tolleston and Crown Point the farmers gathered, and threats were not only freely made against the men who were concerned in the shooting, but against the property of the gun club as well. Threats of organizing to "clean out" the gamekeepers, sack

PRINCIPALS IN THE GREAT TREATY.



MASON IS VICTORIOUS.

GETS SENATORIAL TOGA FROM ILLINOIS.

Wins After a Short but Stern Contest—Nominated by Acclamation After Other Candidates Had Withdrawn—Sketch of His Career.

Will Succeed Palmer.
 William Ernest Mason, ex-Congressman of Chicago, was nominated by acclamation by the Republican Senatorial caucus at Springfield, Ill., Tuesday night, to succeed John M. Palmer. The fight was comparatively short, but it was desperate. Martin B. Madden, an alderman from Chicago, was the first man to show formidable strength, and he was backed by the party organization of Cook County. Outside influences, however, were so strong that his nomination was impossible. The press of both Chicago and the State opposed him bitterly, and almost unanimously advocated the cause of Mr.



WILLIAM ERNEST MASON.

Mason. The forces back of Mr. Madden then sought to have him withdraw in favor of William Lorimer, a Congressman from Chicago. Instead, Mr. Madden withdrew in favor of Mr. Mason. Cook County's strength was concentrated upon Mr. Lorimer, but the country legislators favored Mr. Mason largely, though a few supported Congressman Hitt, S. W. Allen, Congressman Hopkins, Clark E. Carr and others.

By Tuesday afternoon, however, it became apparent to the Lorimer forces that there was soon to be a wholesale stampede from the country districts to Mason's banner, and they discreetly surrendered. There were the usual scenes of enthusiasm when this action became known, and Mr. Mason's nomination was made by acclamation. He was brought in to make a speech, but contented himself with a few remarks of thanks, and then the defeated candidates were called upon. Congratulatory telegrams soon began to pour in upon the successful candidate, and none was more welcome than that from President-elect McKinley. Mr. Mason was surrounded by a crowd of enthusiastic friends, and the scene was inspiring in the highest degree.

The name of "Billy" Mason is well known throughout the length and breadth of the Sucker State, and almost equally well all over the country. He enjoys the recognized distinction of being the champion campaigner of Illinois. During the past eight years he in all probability has addressed more people in Illinois than any other man during that time.

NO IDEA OF MUSIC.

Colonel Burr, of Virginia, was a mighty fox-hunter, and loved the sport beyond words. He owned a fine pack of hounds, and, during the season, thought of nothing but his hunters, his dogs, and the weather. He was once entertaining an army friend from Texas, whose ideas of hunting any animal involved the use of fire-arms, and who had never seen a fox-hound. He had been with difficulty persuaded to go forth one morning with the colonel and some friends to a meet, and they were waiting impatiently for the hounds to take the scent. Presently there burst upon their listening ears the din of thirty canine voices in full cry. The colonel's eyes gleamed, and, as he settled his feet in the stirrups and stretched his arm toward the yelping pack, he cried: "Major, listen to that heavenly music!" The major pricked up his ears for a second or two, and then replied: "I can't hear a thing. Those dogs are making such a noise." The colonel put his spur savagely into his horse's side and dashed away, leaving his guest to his own devices.

FOR ADVERTISING PURPOSES.

Experiments have lately been made in Switzerland with a view to putting the beautiful lakes of that country to some practical account. Hitherto these waters have been admired merely because of their natural beauty, but now some enterprising business men have devised a scheme by which they may be made useful for advertising purposes. The plan is to paint the words of the advertisement in big white letters on a black background. When sunk and securely held at the bottom of the lake, the advertisement is perfectly legible, the reflection of the light on passing through the water bringing the words near the surface. It is announced that hitherto the experiments that have been made have been very successful.

SLEPT A YEAR.

In Blanchet's curious book, "Comptes Rendus," mention is made of a girl who at the age of 18 had a peculiar "spell," which the physicians pronounced "constitutional lethargic slumber," which lasted for forty days. Again at the age of 20 she slept for fifty days. Her last recorded "long sleep" lasted almost a year—from April 20, 1862, until March, 1863. A lobster's skin when shedding splits down the back and comes off in two equal parts. The tail slips out of the shell like a finger out of a glove.

JACKETS OR NO JACKETS.

This is Not a Fashion Article, but is Interesting to Woman-kind. It is rarely in this country that potatoes are boiled before they are peeled, or, in the old-fashioned way of expressing it, in their "jackets," and yet in Ireland the very headquarters of this vegetable, such a thing is scarcely known as pre-peeling them. Those who have never tried them in this way are advised to do so some day, when they can make sure they are brought to the table the moment they are done, and not allowed to stand any length of time before they are eaten. Select those of equal size, allow them, after washing and scrubbing thoroughly, to stand covered with cold water for half an hour, then throw into plenty of boiling water, and after boiling twenty minutes prick to the heart with a two-pronged fork; if not soft, cook a little longer, drain, sprinkle with salt, return to the range, and when the saucepan is hot, toss them, to allow the salt to shake evenly through and to dry well, place in a warm napkin on a red-hot plate and serve with good, sweet butter. The flavor of the snowy, fleecy morsels, taken from the jackets and buttered as they are eaten, will be found to be much better than if peeled before boiling; indeed, epicures declare they can detect the difference at once, and as the most nutritious part of a potato is next to the skin none of this is lost. Potatoes in their jackets make a suitable adjunct to oysters baked and served in the shell. Wash and scrub the oysters, put them in a large baking pan in a hot oven, and in five minutes or less they will begin to open and must be sent to the table at once, six apiece on hot plates. It is well to have a small red doily at each plate with which to grasp the oyster while opening. Grilled sardines are also particularly good with these same potatoes; they are very savory, yet easily prepared. Grilling is merely another name for broiling, and unless one possesses a perforated broiler, not expensive, however, shaped like a waffle iron, which comes on purpose to cook articles that would slip through the ordinary grid-iron or broiler, they may be cooked easily, quickly and satisfactorily by proceeding as follows: Make the frying pan or chafing dish sizzling hot, drop in a teaspoonful of sweet butter, or use the oil in which the sardines are packed as preferred. The pan must be kept very hot, when the fish will brown almost instantly on one side, then turned, browned on the other, and they are ready to be served on toasted crackers or squares of toast softened with bouillon. The butcher will supply marrow bones on purpose for grilling, and they, too, fit in excellently with potatoes in their jackets, as would scallops, done to a golden brown in boiling olive oil, fried shrimps, roasted crabs and the like.

People who have an open grate with a glowing fire of hard coal, possess the means, with the addition of a chafing dish, that make possible the most savory suppers imaginable, and may delight their friends by novel invitations to sup, with the words "potatoes in their jackets" added, instead of "dancing," "cards," or what not.

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