OUR ARMY ON A WAR FOOTING

Outline of Plans Necessary to Make it Effective.

DUTIES OF DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS

Machinery by Which Our Soldiers in the Field Would Be Fed, Clothed, Armed, Doctored and Paid.

It is related of Von Moltke that when awakened in the dead of night with the announcement that France had declared war against Germany, he only remarked, "Look in my cabinet, file A, drawer 23; send off the telegrams you find." Then he turned over and went to sleep again. General Miles would not find everything so ready if war came suddenly upon this country.

An army is like a snake; it has great length of body and a small head. The head is the fighting part, and one of its most important duties is to protect the body, which consists of wagon trains and lines of supplies; for if the body be injured the head becomes powerless. It is well to bear this simile in mind in considering the plan of army organization and the steps which are being taken to make it effective. Fortunately for the success of these steps there is no other country in the world whose resources can respond as promptly and as generously to an imperative call as those of the United States.

In completing its military equipment the government depends partly upon its own armories and arsenals and partly upon private factories. All leather materials used in the service are manufactured in the arsenal at Rock Island, Ill. The armory at Springfield, Mass., turns out the small arms, the Krag-Jorgensen and Springfield rifles, and the ammunition for these rifles is made in the Frankford arsenal at Philadelphia. The arsenal at Watervliet, N. Y., turns out high-power guns, howitzers, mortars and field pieces, while the disappearing carriages for the new high-power seacoast defense guns and the carriages for high-power mortars are manufactured in the arsenal at Watertown, Mass. Here also are made the conical shot which are used for practice firing and for determining ranges in battle before the more costly steel projectiles are brought into play.

Forgings for the great guns are supplied by contract by the Bethlehem Steel company at Bethlehem, Pa., and the Midvale Steel company at Philadelphia. The Bethlehem company also makes ordnance complete and is now engaged in the manufacture of 100 high-power steel seacoast defense guns, which will cost $3,500,000. There is also under construction by the company a sixteen-inch breech-loading rifle, the largest high-power gun ever built in the United States, the projectile of which will weigh 2,100 pounds and the propelling force of which will be a powder charge weighing 1,000 pounds. On the completion of the guns, either by the government or private contractors, they are sent to Sandy Hook for testing and then they are shipped by rail or sea for the point along the coast for which they are intended.

THE COMMISSARY GENERAL'S TASK.

To supply an army with weapons is only a small part of the work of equipment. The army must be fed and clothed and provision must be made for countless contingencies. Wagons, light battery carriages, ambulances and forges are now built by contract and they can be turned out quickly. Clothing, shoes, hats and like furnishings for the army come under the supervision of the quartermaster general and his assistants and are supplied by contract and stored at the different quartermasters' department storehouses throughout the country. Food supplies are under the supervision of the commissary general of subsistence and are likewise secured by contract.

In time of war, or in preparing an army to take the field, a vast amount of supplies, forage and equipment must be constantly on hand, or in easy reach. While the provisioning of a company, battalion or regiment of 1,000 men is perhaps not a difficult task, the supplying of a meal for 100,000 men is a far different matter; and it is absolutely essential that transportation from the base of supplies should at all times be uninterrupted and subject to no delays. For this reason the government would assume control of such railroads and vessels as might be necessary and they would be run temporarily as an adjunct of the army, private business being permitted only so far as it did not conflict with military necessities.

If war should be suddenly declared, and it became necessary to put an army in condition to take the field, the general in command, upon an order from the secretary of war, would at once recruit the regular military establishment up to its full limit of efficiency. These men, together with the volunteers who had been requisitioned from the governors of the various states or had been raised by direct enlistment, would be assembled at some convenient point where they would be formed into regiments, brigades and divisions under officers of sufficient rank in the regular army. Most of the volunteers, when they reached the rendezvous, would be found to be imperfectly clothed and shod, and also, in many cases, entirely ignorant of the simplest features of the life of a soldier in the field. These men must be taught to know what is expected of them on the march and in camp and what they must do to preserve their health.

ONE DAY'S FIGHTING IN THIRTY.

With an army in the field hardly one day in thirty is given to fighting. The other twenty-nine days of waiting must be lived through in order that everything may be in readiness for the one day of work. It is not the one day of fighting which turns the hair of an officer gray, but the twenty-nine days of anxiety for his men, the supply of their food and clothing and the maintenance of health and good spirits among them. Men do not fight well in battle on empty stomachs, and yet the ordinary soldier rarely takes care of the provisions which are issued to him for forced marches. He eats them all at once or throws them away on account of their weight, and at the end of a long day's march he is hungry, with nothing to appease his hunger. Then comes the trouble. He does not reason; he grumbles and expects to be supplied with more.

In outfitting an army other things must be looked to besides the men. Horses and mules for carting, artillery and transport service have to be supplied and trained. A cavalry horse differs in weight and general character from one which is to serve with the artillery, and as much knowledge is required in choosing animals for military service as in selecting men.

Medical officers also have to be commissioned and instructed in the peculiar duties which will devolve upon them, and supplies of drugs, medicines, hospital equipment and tents must be arranged for. Where many new and unseasoned men are gathered there is sure to be more or less call for the services of a doctor. All that pertains to the medical department of the army is under the charge of the surgeon general. The drugs are all supplied by contract.

Soldiers expect to be paid, no matter how much they are fired by patriotism, so the paymaster general and the officers of his department must, through requisition on the treasury of the United States, see that the private soldier receives his $13 every month. In short, every department and every officer fulfills certain duties, and it is on the prompt and accurate adjustment of all the wheels of the complicated machine that it goes and performs the duties for which it was created.

NEWSPAPER CURIOSITIES.

Some Notable Freaks in the Publishing Business.

The Pekin Gazette has the distinction of being the oldest newspaper in the world and the smallest possible circulation. It has been published daily for over 800 years and the emperor of China, the son of heaven himself, is the editor. It is the official organ of the court of China and each day the single copy is tacked up on a big board outside the Purple City—the emperor's palace. The Pekin Gazette consists of sixteen pages, each about the size of a sheet of note paper, and the reader begins at the bottom right-hand corner and reads up in a vertical line, for such is the Chinese way of writing. Most of the articles are dictated by the emperor and consist of official reports and decrees. There is nothing but strictly exclusive news and no gossip about the court or the private life of the emperor. All news unfavorably relating to the condition of the empire is rigidly excluded, and the paper is privileged from all comment. No Chinese paper, at the risk of the editor's life, dare criticise the contents of the Pekin Gazette. It possesses no advertisements, and therein holds another record. After the paper is printed the emperor sometimes makes corrections with his own hand on the margin with a red pencil. His subeditor is no less a personage than the empress dowager, his mother.

Another paper which boasts of a royal editor is the Court Circular of Great Britain. This paper, recording the daily movements of the court, is submitted to the queen before it is forwarded to the newspapers for publication, and her majesty often makes corrections or additions to the proof in her own handwriting.

The Imperial German Gazette boasts of a very select and limited number of readers. It is printed daily in Berlin, but only two impressions are struck off, as it is intended for the perusal of the emperor alone.

There are several papers which are published only once a year. Several of these annuals are published in the arctic circle. Cape Prince of Wales, a tiny settlement of Eskimos off Alaska, in the Bering straits, which has been civilized by devoted missionaries, has a paper which is published once a year. There is only one mail to and from this settlement during the year, and so one issue of this paper is sufficient for chronicling the news. The Eskimo Gazette, as it is called, consists of a single sheet of stiff white paper, 12x8 inches; it is printed on one side only, but easily contains all the news of that lonely colony. The paper is printed by means of a hektograph, and contains a variety of news under different headings, and boasts, like other journals, of the "largest circulation in the arctic," and of being the "only yearly paper in the world." Like other journals, neither of these statements is correct. Godthaag, in Greenland, possesses a paper which is published only once a year. A printing office was established there by missionaries in 1862, and since then every year has seen the issue of Alnagagdliutit, nalinginarmik, lusaruminaasaumik, the Greenland name of the journal, which intersected reads, "Something for reading, accounts of all sorts of entertaining subjects."

England also possesses an annual newspaper. At Castle Cary, in Somerset, the Thunderer is issued once a year; there is no fixed date for its publication, but it is issued on the occurrence of what is deemed the most important local event of the year.

The smallest daily paper in the world is that issued by a cycling club in Philadelphia. This journal consists of a postcard, and all the news of the club is printed on one side in very small type, while the other is used for the address of the members, to whom it is posted regularly every day.

Every trade and profession has its journal nowadays, and the beggars of Paris—there are over 8,000 professional mendicants in the gay city—have two trade papers. One is entitled the Bon Guide; it is published daily, and gives its subscribers a complete list of the baptisms, weddings and funerals to take place on that day, which may be assumed to afford a good pitch. For begging-letter writers there is a list of the addresses, arrivals and departures of persons of known charitable disposition. The Beggars' Journal is not so high-class, but prides itself upon the exclusiveness of its information. It is written, not printed, on coarse, browny-white paper, such as is used by grocers for wrapping sugar in. It gives "a manual of great, wealthy families," and points out from day to day the best places for reaping in money. Besides the news, which consists of notices of births, deaths and marriages in high life, there is also an advertisement column containing such as the following: "Wanted, a blind man to play the flute. Apply the Editor." "Wanted, for a fashionable watering place, a one-armed man; good references, security required." The editor, who is also sole proprietor, writes out the single copy of the paper, and takes it round every morning to each of his subscribers to look over for a few minutes.

The most curious news communicator—newspaper it cannot be called—is that possessed by Buda-Pesth, the capital of Hungary. The Hirmondo supplies its 6,000 subscribers with all the news of the day by telephone. A special wire 168 miles long runs along the windows of the houses of the subscribers, which are connected with the main line with separate wires; special apparatus prevents the blocking of the system by an accident at one of the stations. Inside the houses long flexible wires allow the receiver to be carried anywhere, so that the news may be listened to in bed. The news is gathered in the ordinary way, by reporters, post, telegraph and cable. It is carefully edited in the office, written out, and after being approved by the editor is passed on to the "speakers," who read the items into the telephone. There are ten speakers, chosen for their loud, clear voices, who work in shifts of two. The first news is sent out at 8:30 a. m. and twenty-eight editions of this curious "paper" are issued every day. There are stated times for each kind of news, so that the subscribers know exactly when to go to the instrument to hear what they want. Toward evening, as news grows scarce, the subscribers are entertained with instrumental and vocal music, quartets and solos, by the most celebrated musicians of the day.

A little boy asked for a bottle of "get up in the morning as fast as you can," the druggist recognized a household name for "DeWitt's Little Early Risers," and gave him a bottle of those famous little pills for constipation, sick headache, liver and stomach troubles.

Not Entirely Sure.

Chicago Tribune: The traveler down in "Ole Virginny" called at the cabin of the Oldest Man in the County, and the following distributance took place:

"Well, Uncle George, how old are you?"

"'Bout a hunner an' twenty, chile."

"What's your full name, uncle?"

"Jawge Wash'n'ton, suh. Jes' Jawge Wash'n'ton."

"You were named, then, in honor of General George Washington, the Father of His Country?"

"Yes, suh, ur Gin'ral Jawge Wash'n'ton wuz named after me. Hit's so long ago, honey, I done fo'got which."

And Uncle George placidly resumed his pipe and blinked absent-mindedly at his youngest great-great-great-grandson, a pickaninny of a rich chocolate tint.

A Journalistic Bouncer.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Managing Editor—Yes, I have determined to adopt the French style and appoint a 'responsible' editor.

City Editor—Have you fixed on the man?

"Yes; I have picked out Yousouf, the terrible Turk."

"Do you think he will prove an adept at kicking out unpleasant callers?"

"Of course he will."

"You are wrong."

"How so?"

"Mussulmen never wear boots. Allah forbids it."

"Well, he can throw 'em out, Allah samee!"

Arnold's Bromo Celery cures headaches. 10c, 25c and 50c. All druggists.

GOING "INTO COMMISSION"

Exact Meaning of a Phrase Current in Naval Circles.

GETTING READY FOR ACTIVE SERVICE

Enormous Amount of Work Required to Prepare a War Ship for Business—Facts About Equipment and Provisions.

There has been much talk of late about putting vessels of the navy "into commission." The full meaning of the term is something of which few have any adequate conception. To put a modern war ship into commission involves an enormous amount of work which can be fully appreciated only by one who has observed the process from beginning to end.

When a vessel of the navy is laid up in reserve, or "in ordinary," as it is called, it is far from an attractive object and could hardly be recognized as the same ship when in thorough trim with crew aboard. The ship is anchored at a convenient navy yard; the stores are sent ashore, her engines and guns covered with oil and an anti-rusting paint, her decks are allowed to become dirty, her sides dull and stained, from rusty chains. Thus she lies perhaps for months, and then an order comes from the secretary of the navy through the chief of the bureau of navigation, directing the commanding officer of the yard to get her ready for sea.

When there is a crisis on, as there has been of late, this calls for an activity and a display of executive ability which puts the most experienced officer to the test. As soon as the order comes the commandant transmits it to the officers in charge of the different departments, and the complicated machinery of the yards is set in motion. The first thing to be done is to bring as many men as possible from the receiving ship which lies hard by, and these, with the force of the yard under the direction of whatever officers are available, begin at once to put things to rights and remove the accumulated dust and dirt from the different parts of the equipment. The engineer's force goes at once to the engine and boiler rooms; the anti-rusting paint is removed from the engines; new packing is put in the valves and points; the pumps are tested; the rust and dirt knocked from interiors of fireboxes and boiler tubes and grate bars renewed.

Outwardly everything is now in fair condition, but this is only the beginning. It remains to get up steam in some of the boilers, turn over the engines to see if they are in proper trim, start the dynamos, test the electric lights and the pilot house signals; turn on the searchlights, start the fans, work the steering gear and steering engines, set the hoisting machinery in motion and put the boat cranes in operation. Every engine, boiler, pipe, wire, tube, rivet, bolt, nut and plate is carefully inspected and if found unserviceable from any cause required. The tool outfit is examined and if anything is lost or broken requisition is made on the naval storekeeper for a duplicate; the fire room shovels, slice bars, rakes and hoes are hunted up and put in their proper places; in the paymaster's department the stores which are taken from the vessel when she was placed in ordinary are carefully examined and whatever is found to be damaged is condemned and requisition is made for new.

Next the equipment store house is visited and a full allowance of beef, pork, beans, potatoes, coffee, sugar, salt, flour, meal, clothing, shoes, hammocks, blankets, paint, tobacco—in short, the whole miscellaneous assortment is placed on board. The paymaster of the ship is responsible for every article received and a strict account is kept of each. Then the galley or cooking store has to be examined to see whether it is complete in all its findings. The outfit of a galley usually consists of two copper kettles of thirty gallons each, a fifty gallon kettle with cast iron jacket and copper-hinged covers, two steamers for vegetables, each with a capacity of thirty-two gallons, two sets of saucepans, a fine set of tools for lifting and firing and the ordinary cooking implements.

PERFECTING THE EQUIPMENT.

The line officers look after the condition of the guns, the rigging, the boats, the cables, the anchors, the flags and signals, the charts, the nautical instruments and other parts of the ship's equipment. What this means can only be appreciated by one who has actually undertaken the task. A volume might be written in regard to the signals alone.

When all this work has been done the ship is ready to go into commission, and up to this time everything has been under control of the commandant of the yard, so that when the captain of the ship arrives and reports himself to the yard commander little remains for him to attend to. In the meantime men have been brought together to constitute the crew. Sometimes they are enlisted particularly for the ship which is about to go into service, at other times they are withdrawn from other ships which have just been put out of commission. The crew and the marines report aboard with bags and hammocks; the captain orders the crew to be drawn up on the spar deck promptly at noon upon the day on which the ship is to be put formally in commission, reads to them his orders from the secretary of the navy detailing him to the command, hoists the commission pennant to the main truck and the stars and stripes to the gaff or staff at the stern, and all is ready.

WHAT "IN COMMISSION" MEANS.

The ship is now in commission. From this time regular watches are kept day and night at sea and in port, an officer of the line is constantly on duty on the deck, and an officer of the engineer corps is on duty in the engine room. The officer of marines in command of the guard sees to it that there is an orderly stationed at the door of the captain's cabin, at the scuttlebut to prevent a waste of water, and usually on the forecastle and at the gangway while in port.

A man-of-war's crew, or, as it is termed in the service, the ship's company," is divided into two watches, the starboard and port, and sometimes again divided into the first and second parts of each. These full, or half watches, are on duty four hours at a time, from eight bells to eight bells, the bell being sounded on the half-hours; commencing at 12:30 o'clock (eight bells). From 4 o'clock in the afternoon till 6, and from 6 to 8, the watches are of only two hours' duration, and are called dog watches. This is done to break the regular routine and prevent one watch standing the greater part of the night duty. In port from six to twelve men are kept on deck at night. These are called the anchor watch.

Everything having been put in running order, coal taken on board from lighters, alongside, or from the dock, and the ship ready to go to sea, she casts off from the navy yard wharf and proceeds to the powder magazine, which is always situated some distance from the yard. There she takes on her ammunition, which is the last act in the outfitting of a war vessel. A ship is not permitted by the navy regulations to come to a yard or station with her ammunition in her magazines.

She is now fully equipped with her complement of officers and crew, and is ready to go at a moment's notice wherever she may be ordered by the authorities in Washington.

SOUR GRAPES.

Chicago Record.

I never cared the least for Lou,
Of course; and yet I listened to
Her girlish chatter
With pleasure that suggested quite
A charming quest for one who might
Take up the matter.

I will admit I saw the child
And kissed her hand—whereat she smiled—
Well, almost daily;
But Lou was passing sweet and young,
And then, you know, she laughed and sung,
Ah me, so gayly!

I kissed her hand, and more, perhaps;
But just to pique the younger chaps
Who were so plenty.
Well—I am one-and-forty now,
While Lou—dear me, I must allow
She's won, and twenty!

That gawky son of Banker Rich
Has gained the dimpled prize for which
The town was sighing.
And I—I have the cards she sent,
A woman's modes of punishment
Are very trying.

PLAN FOR INDIAN CONGRESS

Captain Mercer Very Enthusiastic Over the Prospects.

TO BE A GREAT GATHERING OF RED MEN

Representatives from All of the Tribes in the United States Are to Be Present and Take Part.

Captain W. A. Mercer, the United States army officer who will be in charge of the Indians who will participate in the proposed Indian congress to be held in Omaha in connection with the exposition, has returned to his post at the Winnebago Indian agency, of which he has charge, and will remain there until the passage of the Indian appropriation bill, which carries an amendment providing an appropriation of $45,000 for the Indian congress. The Indian bill has been sidetracked in order to allow more important matters to engage the attention of congress, but its passage with the Indian congress appropriation amendment is practically assured and the Indian bureau is proceeding with the preliminary arrangements for the congress on that theory. Captain Mercer has been directed to take full charge of the Indians encamped at the exposition and as soon as the appropriation is made he will devote his entire time to this work, but he will retain his position as agent at the Winnebago reservation.

The principal business which engaged Captain Mercer's attention while in Omaha was the selection of a suitable site for the encampment of the Indians who will form the permanent nucleus for the Indian congress. In company with Manager Rosewater of the Department of Publicity and Promotion, who has been mainly instrumental in bringing the Indian congress idea to the front, Captain Mercer visited the exposition grounds. The north tract was the objective point on this trip, Manager Rosewater suggesting that the large area of vacant land in the extreme northern part of the grounds would form a suitable place for the encampment inside the exposition fence. There is a tract of about twenty acres lying between the tracks of the Belt Line railway through the grounds and the exposition fence along Ames avenue. In the opinion of Captain Mercer this tract is well suited for the purpose suggested and it will be so used. It will be provided with sanitary appliances, water, etc., in the same manner as a military camp.

MERCER GROWS ENTHUSIASTIC.

In addition to selecting a camp ground, Captain Mercer consulted with Manager Rosewater regarding the arrangements to be made for the transportation of the Indians to and from the exposition and various other details in connection with the matter.

Before leaving the city for the agency Captain Mercer talked most enthusiastically regarding the congress which is to mark an epoch in the history of the North American Indian.

"This Indian congress is to be one of the most important affairs in the line of ethnological study ever attempted in the world," said the captain. "It will be the first attempt ever made to gather together in one place the representatives of all the tribes of a once powerful nation and will prove a most important matter, not only to the white people in all parts of this country and of Europe, but to the Indians themselves. I am fully satisfied, from my knowledge of the Indian nature, that every Indian in the country who can walk or ride to this exposition will be here for the purpose of seeing the last great council of his people. This means that there will be thousands of Indians here in addition to the congress, and they will afford a show in themselves. I called Mr. Rosewater's attention to this feature of the matter, and we have selected a tract of land which will be secured for these Indians. I am prepared to say that Omaha will be the center this summer of the greatest gathering of Indians that was ever seen in a civilized district.

"There will be no trouble," continued Captain Mercer in reply to a suggestion that such a gathering might result in friction between the various tribes. "Every Indian who comes here will do so as a sacred pilgrimage, and care will be taken by the agents to see that those who are inclined to be troublesome are kept at home on the reservation.

"In the camp inside the exposition grounds there will be a family of every tribe now in existence. There are about forty or fifty of these tribes, and the permanent encampment will consist of about 1,000 Indians. Instructions have been sent to the agent on each reservation in the United States instructing him to prepare a certain number of representative, full-blood members of each tribe on his reservation. These Indians will constitute the permanent encampment, but we expect to bring to Omaha at different times large bands of the different tribes.

HABITS OF THEIR FOREFATHERS.

"For instance, we will bring in a number of the Kiowas, one of the southwest tribes. They will give a series of dances, consisting of their numerous religious ceremonies. This will occupy some time, as there are a number of different dances and they give but one each day. When they have finished they will be sent home and another tribe brought here. This feature of the work will be in the direct charge of James Mooney, an officer of the ethnological bureau who has given a great deal of time to the investigation of such matters and who is a member in full standing of the Kiowa tribe. We will have the Moqui Indians with their far-famed snake dance, and many of the other ceremonials which could not be produced except under the direct auspices and control of the government.

"All of the Indians will wear the aboriginal garments of their forefathers and will live in the tepees characteristic of their tribe. Everything possible will be done to reproduce the various tribes as they were when the first white men set foot on this continent. The aboriginal implements of warfare and domestic use will be reproduced as far as possible and curios and relics of every description which have been in the possession of the Indians for generations will be in evidence. The Indians are great people to preserve relics of all kinds which have a relation to the days when their forefathers roamed undisturbed over this great country, and they rarely sell these things. They will allow the white man to look at them and will sell about everything else they own, but these things are regarded as sacred and not to be parted with. It will be seen, therefore, that the exhibit of curios of all kinds in connection with this congress will be such a collection as no white man ever saw before.

"This congress is attracting the most widespread attention. My name has been mentioned in connection with this matter but a very few times, yet I have received letters from all parts of the country in great numbers, and I have even received letters from officials connected with the Paris exposition of 1900. These latter have asked me if it would be possible to produce such a congress of American Indians in connection with their exposition. They seem to be very much in earnest about the matter and evidently think such a gathering would be a very strong card. If this is the case, it stands to reason that we may expect a large number of people to come to the Transmississippi Exposition from Europe in order to see this great gathering of American Indians."

The exhibitions of tribal ceremonies and dances spoken of by Captain Mercer has formed the subject of numerous discussions on the part of the executive committee of the exposition. Such exhibitions call for the construction of a large ampitheater and the erection of such a building has been considered at length by the committee. The subject has been thoroughly discussed, but no definite action has yet been taken.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

In Europe 70,000,000 people wear wooden shoes.

Celluloid collars, matches and some powder caused an explosion and fire in a traveler's trunk at a railway station in Anniston, Tenn.

It has been figured out that one man of Berlin, Ont., Mr. R. Pinke, has 272 relatives in the town.

For the last three years both companies at Port Huron, Mich., have sold fuel gas at 45 cents and illuminating gas for 90 cents.

Germany boasts a 1,000-year-old rose tree.

The Cymric, the largest freight steamer afloat, can carry about 20,000 tons of dead weight—that is, about what 625 freight cars can carry.

Tasmania has one of the most wonderful tin mines in the world, called the Mount Bischoff mine. The tin ore produced from this mine up to date is 31,800 tons. The whole of the machinery is driven by water.

Themistocles' grave has been discovered by a Greek named Dragatsis on Cape Krikari. Its authenticity, however, is not beyond doubt, though the place where it was found fits in with the description of Plutarch and Diodorus Siculus.

A rope seven miles long and four and one-half inches in circumference, weighing nearly sixty tons, has just been made for use in a district subway in Glasgow, Scotland. It is said to be the biggest rope ever made for hauling purposes.

Judge Martin of Chicago was recently given an old Scotch coin by a tramp whom he befriended. He now finds that there is only one other such coin in existence—that in the British museum—and he has been offered $250 for his by a collector.

There was a man in Galveston, Tex., a few days ago who was carrying property to the value of $100,000 in his inside pocket. He is representing a Boston stamp company, and had stamps to sell to stamp collectors. His trip took in the cities of the northwest, and the turning point was San Francisco, where he sold about $10,000 worth, $4,500 worth going to one man.

The average yield of wine in France in 1897 was 180 gallons per acre, which is about one-third less than in 1896. The value of last year's vintage is estimated at $132,000,000, about $10,500,000 of which is for the high brands. The total acreage planted decreased during the last twelve months nearly 100,000 acres. It is now some 600,000 acres less than it was ten years ago.

In no country are there more diamonds to be found than in the United States, according to the population. It is estimated by a leading New York diamond dealer that there are upward of $500,000,000 worth of diamonds in this country. American inventors have developed a process of diamond cutting which is vastly superior to that done abroad.

A syndicate of young thieves in Paris has been working the profitable industry of robbing the robber. At the great fashion shops of the Louvre and the Bon Marche, the detectives whose duty it is to watch for the shoplifter have been assisted for many weeks by a band of amateurs whose existence they never suspected. The false inspectors enter the shops as customers and hang about until they find their suspect departing with purloined goods. Then, having got their victim, generally a woman, they crack her home, demand the restitution of the stolen property, and insist upon searching her rooms. Here there are countless opportunities for plunder. Anything that is new or handsome they can claim as stolen property, and the detected one is of course in no position to resist.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

Is recommended only for the few diseases for which experience has proven it to be especially adapted and superior to any other. No other remedy will cure a cough or cold so quickly. No other is so certain a preventive and cure for croup. No other affords so much relief in cases of whooping cough. No other is held in higher esteem by those who have used it and know its real worth and merits. Give it a trial when in need of such a medicine and you are certain to be more than pleased with the result.

Lemonade can be quickly made in a new device, consisting of a can with a crushing disk depressed by a lever at the side to squeeze the lemon, with a strainer below to prevent the passage of seeds and pulp into the mixer. The can has perforations in the bottom which are closed while the rotary dasher is being turned to mix the drink, after which it is discharged into the glass underneath.