#### **OFFICIAL STUDY OF DEATH** \* e. C -Chrious Information About How and Why People Die. 200 37 Ears . FACTS FROM A BRITISH BLUE BOOK

Feculiar Advantages and Perils of Different Professions and Trades\_

Alcohol's Victims Gathered from Special Classes.

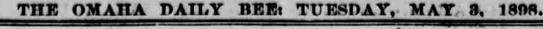
I have been studying a book with a darkblue cover, fresh from the presses of her majesty's printer, a book that deals with one of the most fascinating of all subjects, "Death." This book contains no moralizing and no theories, it does not teach you how to die, nor advise you how to live, it sticks which is almost never contracted by tallow soap manufacturers (here we have the mystery of soap-making again); that coal minbowing you how people have been dying in Lordon and England of recent years-to be more precise, in the years 1890, 1891 and 1892. Perhaps, never since men began to compile mortality statistics, was such a mass of information about dying brought together between covers. Much of it is hard reading, for there are tables without end, and pages of percentage worked out neatly to the third as many glues manufacturers and four times decimal place; but, if you dig through this became the second seco unattractive husk, you come to a kernel of forth erenely from the figures and real things, plain conclusions that are of the statistics, let who will account for them. utmost consequence, matters, in short, of life and death importance to us all. In this book the dead are classified accord-

ing to ages, occupations, diseases, districts, etc., until there is not the poorest chimney-sweep not field, if he looks carefully, some precise statement as to how and why, and when he is apt to die. And it is easy to see that these death discoveries made in London and England must apply in the main to other capitals and other countries, where similar, conditions exist. It is likely, for instance, that people are dying today is New York very much as they died here in London

One of the first tables shows that men who have some regular occupation may face Of the medical profession, he says: times greater than for those with ocupation, six times greater at 20 and three times greater at 35. It must be borne in mind, however, that among the unoccupied are included not only persons retired from busi-ness, or living on private means, but luxatics and prisoners. The tables show that this excessive death rate among the unoccupied is due mainly to diseases of the nervous system and to phthisis, the death rates from the former being seven times nd from the latter nearly three times higher

And still less favorable is the lot of those who live in the industrial regions, the great manufacturing centers like Sheffield and Bir-minguam, since for them the death rate rises to 31 per cent above the average. The chief causes of these higher death rates, both in London and in the industrial dis-tricis, are phthicis and diseases of the respiratory system. It is worthy of note that in London three times as many deathat creatil from gout as in either the agri-cultural or industrial districts. And the mortality from alcoholism in the agricultural districts is only about one-third of what it in in the other two.

the nervous system eases of the circulatory system, bronchitia and pneumonia, cause more than half of the atire mortality. Cancer kills more than nfluenza, while suicide is directly respondble for more deaths then alcoholism. It however, expressly pointed out that poholism contributes to many deaths that put down to other causes. "In certifyhabit of some medical men to state only the pathological condition of the organ or organs chiefly affected. The experience of this of-fice shows that cirrhosis of the liver, for instance, (the liver is the organ which more than any other is affected prejudicially by intemperance), is frequently returned as the of death in such circumstances. the fact that abuse of alcohol had in-duced the cirrhosis, or other morbid condition, being omitted from the cer-tificate." There is a special table given for alcoholism showing comparative mortality figures, and social philosophers will shake their heads wisely when they see, at the very head of the list, the keepers of inns and holels, their servants and the whole tribe of brewers and distillers. Men of these classes, that is, the discourse of other tribe of brewers and distiljers. Men of these classes, that is, the dispensers of alcohol, die of effects from three to ten times faster than the average of "occupied males," three times faster for the brewer, ten times faster for the London servant. On the other hand the mortality from alcoholism among agri-cultural laborers, railway men, iron and tin and coal miners, clergymen, fishermen and others is far below the average, only one-third or one-fourth of it, while in the case of soap manufacturers, lead workers, copper miners, and carpet manufacturers, no deaths whatever are recorded from alcoholism. It would be of interest to know if there is some relation between soap making and total ab-



schoolmasters. Physicians are better forti-fied than ordinary men against diseases of the lungs, and in this they resemble coal miners, railroad men and hosiery manufac-turers. On the other hand, phthis and pneumonis work nearly twice their average havoe among general laborers in the indus-trial districts and among tin miners and copper miners, the succeptibility of copper miners here being the more remarkable that they have the best place in several other is an otably those of influenza, diabetes, alcaholism and diseases of the nervous sys-tem. To be a copper miner, then, is to have an excellent chance of a long life, un-less something goes wrong with the lungs. And perhaps this also may be fairly de-duced, that for one born with a tendency to img trouble, the choice of occupations should lie between preaching, tilling the soil, manufacturing bosiery and coal mining. Looking over other lists I find that chim-ney sweeps have nearl; four times the ten-dency of ordinary men to contract cancer, that general laborers are the most fortunate in escaping gout; fred workers and file makers die about firee times officier than the ordinary citizen from Bright's disease, which is almost never contracted by tallow soap manufacturers (here we have the mys-

ers and lace makers show only balf the general liability to liver disease; that seven ordinary men die from accidents for every schoolmaster who so dies; that paper manufacturers are practically free from rheuma-tic fever, although bookbinders suffer from it cruelly; that coal heavers, porters and metal workers seldom die from diabetes, al-though that disease carries off three times

DANGERS OF SPECIAL CALLINGS.

In this book the dead are classified accord-ing to ages, occupations, diseases, districts, etc., uath there is not the poorest chimney-the dead are classified accord-ing to ages, occupations, diseases, districts, etc., uath there is not the poorest chimney-the dead are classified accord-ing to ages, occupations, diseases, districts, etc., uath there is not the poorest chimney-the diseases which the says, "experience

similar cooditions exist. It is likely, for Instance, that people are dying today is New York very much as they died here in London seven years ago. I should not omit to state that all conclusions in these pages are based upon the deaths of mco, for it appears that women make trouble even in mortality statistics. LIFUE LENGTHEENED BY REGULARITY.

who have some regular occupation may face death more gerenely than those who have none. This is especially true between the ages of 20 and 35, when the death rate for "unoccupied males" is from three to six is to death by gout, diabetes, urinary diseases and suicide. • • • The toodency to the commission of suicide has notably increased among medical men since the earlier period." There surely is something for the sociologist

Next we find that the mortality figure of school teachers is one-third less than the average for other occupations. "At ages under 35 it is below even that of clergymen, but at ages from 35 to 55 years school teachers die more rapidly than do the clergy. In and from the latter nearly three times higher than for men with occupation. We next, are shown the advantage of living in exclusively listics, away from from diseases of the heart than they do from diseases of the respiratory system; but, whereas among the other professions it is heart disease which is numerically the most the moriality in London, taking the period in life from 25 to 65, is 20 per cent above the average, while in the agricultural dis-tricts it is 28 per cent below the average. And still less favorable is the lot of those says: "The comparative mortality figure in

"The comparative mortality figure in SAYS: this group is considerably lower that the average. From alcholism the mortality figure of artists, etc., is below the average, although they suffer more severely than the average from diseases of the liver. They die more than twice as fast as do occupie males (in the aggregate) from diabetes, but more slowly from phtheis and also more slowly from diseases of the circulatory and

### respiratory systems." VICTIMS OF ALCOHOLISM.

Our friend, the statistician, has a poor idea of musicians, whom he finds "sadly ad-dicted to intemperance." They die more ENGLAND'S FIVE LEADING DISEASES. Statistics are given of twenty-four diseases or causes of death, and five of these, viz: phthisis, diseases of the nervous system nervous diseases, liver diseases and suicide. Commercial fravelers show a high mor-Commercial travelers show a high mcc-tality, considering the large amount of time they spend in the open air. Alcoholiem and liver disease are the chief causes of this heightened death rate, which increases as they pass middle life. "Commercial travel-ers die from dealetes almost as fast again on the average, and from cancer faster than the average by all per cent; they also suffer exceptionally from Bright's disease. Their mortality from Bright's disease. Their mortality from which and from diseases of the respiratory system is, however, below of the respiratory system is, however, below the average." So the record goes on over many pages with considerations in detail of not less than 100 different occupations. Of those engaged in agriculture it may be said that their death rate is far below the others. To all diseases, cave one-influenza-they show less liability than ordisary men. And there is no foundation in statistics for the theory that there is an excess of suicide among is pretty safe to assume that the dwellers on farms. On the contrary, figures show 30 per cent fewer suicides for the whole agricultural class than the average would call for. Of the shopkeeping class, which has a low mortality in the aggregate, it may be noted that druggists die four and one-half times as fast from gout as other men, that tobacconists die twice as fast from diabetes, chat publishers, "stationers, etc., die three times as fast from gout, that grocers are exceptionally free from accident, that fich-mongers succumb in large numbers to alco-tiolism and that milk sellers die in great excess from gout, cancer and suicide. MORTALITY IN DIFFERENT TRADES Passing on rapidly we find that printers die in excess from philais and nervous dis-eases, that clockmakers suffer severely from rheumatic fever, while having exceptionally sound lungs and hearts; that saddlers and harness makers above a mortality greatly in excess from philais, that the mortality of butchers is remarkably low up to 25 but butchers is remarkably low up to 25, but rather high in subsequent years; that hatters suffer lees than the average from influenza, but show a high mortality from phthisis and alcoholism; that intemperance is de-creasing among tallors and suicide among shoemakers, that hakdressers are more sub-ject to heart discase and less subject to hus trauble the butchers is remarkably low up to 25, but lung trouble than ordinary men and that blacksmiths die from accidents only about Among many other tables are two im-portant ones, showing the effects in mor-tality statistics of breathing foul air and of breathing dust-laden air. The conclusions are that coal dust and the dust of such woods as are used by carpenters and joiners are much less injurious than the dust of metals and stone, while flour dust and the dust of lextile fabrics come between the two mitted a crime! in polet of harmfulness. As to the breathing "Yes, I have! of foul air, it stands demonstrated that in occupations where this is inevitable, as in Coming to the table of phthisis, which kills more people every year than any other dis-sase, it is seen that the greatest sufferers here, as was the case with alcoholism, are those who have to do with the running of inns and hotels; indeed the presentment of dangers connected with these two callings is quite appalling. It is plain that neither hotel keepers nor their servants have any-thing to hope for from mortality statistics. Not only do they head the death rate lists in phthis and alcoholism, but they hold the same unerviable position for influenza, gout, rheumatic fover, pauemonia, diseases of the liver, diseases of the digestive organs, and



"See here, Tom," exclaimed the editor of only now, when I learned you were about the Sketchbook, turning to his assistant, to take your departure and suddenly realized how necessary you are to my happiness, that the Sketchbook, turning to his assistant,

does it better the first time than he will ever be able to afterward. Now, what and eligible in every way, and I want you to go to Cape May or the Catskills, or some other fashionable resort, where there are plenty of girls to choose from, and play the part of a lover to the liveliest and most i twell enough if you try), and then all you'r sard send in copy for your love atory." "But what is to become of the girl at the end—not of the story, but of my simulated love-making—when she finds I have been playing a part?" "O, she'll forget you fast enough. True' a woman for that. And, besides, it isn'

He could not assist his more distressed comrades, so he devoted his best energies to manage the boat and steer for the land. Figueros states that at this stage he could see land, but that was an impossibility, for the genon that the lifeboat was over forty miles out to sea. On February 9 the steamer Leveret hove in sight and picked up the poor fellows. They were given every attention possible and taken to Sydney.

A VETERAN'S REMINISCENCES.

Civil War Experiences with Tents of Various Kinds and with None. "When we started out," said a civil war veteran, to the New York Sun man, "our

the Sketchbook, turning to his assistant, "Society Topics is publishing one of the most powerful serial love stories of the day, and we've got to dish up something in then bitteriy fields and upon that the better, of course, or we shall soon lose all our readers." "Yes, but where are we to get the story?" aked Tom Thornton, looking up from his desk. "Why, you will have to write it, I sup-pose." "Why, you will have to write it, I sup-pose." "I write a love story? Impossible! Why, "I we have have story? Impossible! Why, "West as love in my life. T woulded." Teal marries the story or end it, nor what to say as I went slong. I really have to live on under the shadow of your just to live on under the shadow of your just "No, Jack, you will have to get some more. "O, no, Tom. Your experienced hand to write your love stories." "O, no, Tom. Your experience hand to write your love stories." "O, no, Tom. Your experience hand to write your love story?" "A store at a story of real is non-more the dist. Conson where he did, soft of prest to write have to write he dide your but a mores of the wond by an the marrise to the story or end it, nor weat to say as I went slong. I really have to live on under the shoad or your just to live on under the shoad or your just to live on under the shoad or your just to live on under the shoad or your just to live on under the shoad or your just to live on where the did. I canned hear to derevice, it have to get some more says when a man is making love to her. "O, no, Tom. Your experience hand to write your love stories." "O, no, Tom. Your experience hand to write your love stories." "O, no, Tom. Your experience hand to write your love stories." "O, no, Tom. Your experience hand to write your love stories." "O, no, Tom. Your experience hand to write your love stories." "O, no, Tom. Your experience hand to write your love stories." "O, no, Tom. Your experience hand to write your love stories." "O, no, Tom. Your experience hand to write your love stor

"O, no, Tom. Your experience will only "No. I cannot—not yet. Give me? Please, blease do?" "No. I cannot—not yet. Give me time to think," she sobted, without looking up. "O, how could you! You, whom I respected to these tents were not always crowded. There was sometimes a little spare space. It propose is this: You are young, handsome and eligible in every way, and I want you viliain. There is a place to Cape May or the Catskille or you williain. There is a place to the part of the

the regulation A tents, wedge-shaped, and about seven feet square at the base, and made to hold four men, or five on a pinch. I re-member very well the first camp we had with our new tents. We made a new camp ground at a little distance from the old, and pitched the tents there. They were brand new, of a uniform whiteness, and they certainly did look slice and handsome and businecalike. look slide and handsome and businecalike. "We liked these tents better than the old ones. With four men in a tent, in a set-tled camp, it was possible to build taised bunks for two-men each, a bunk on each side of the lent, with a little gangway be-tween, where you could stand, or put your feet if you were sitting on the edge of the bunk. Sometimes with four in a tent the men built separate bunks, one on each side men built separate bunks, one on each side and two bunks, one above the other, in the middle. Then there were two carrow gangways and each man had a separate bed. The beds were narrow, of course, but any sort of bed was a great thing, and an A tent was as good as a house. "There were times when all we had were

shelter tents, half of a shelter tent being a piece of cotton cloth about six feet in length by three or four feet in width. Two pieces fastened together made a tent, or rather a shelter for two men. Sometimes a man preferred to sless alone under his own single piece, rigged up the best way he could fix it, so that he could crawl under it. And then there were times when men had tents at all, or no chance to pitch them, and when they just simply lay down without shelter and were glad of the chance, but what-ever a man might have or be without, he always hung on to his rubber blanket."

Don't go to Europe to get your champagne when you can get Cook's Imperial Extra Dry -a better wine-at home.

TWO GREAT ACTORS TALK.

Their Happy Reminiscent Chats at

"Rip Van Winkle's" Home. "Think of the time, now gone, when Edwin Booth made his annual visits to his dear old friend (Joseph Jefferson)," writes Josephice Rob of "'Rip Van Winkle' as He is at Home," in the May Ladies' Home Journal.

fates willed that he should arrive at the Trim place before the young man had fin-ished the labor of reeding his faithful beast and making him comfortable for the night. And the father stole his child by force and took her home without heeding her cries for her husband.

took her home without heeding her cries for her husband. Trim heard her, however, but too late to prevent the abduction, and hitching up his horse again, he drove at a break-neck speed to the old man's house, where, it is asid, he arrived just in time to see his wife being soundly spanked by her irate papa. Trim drove to the office of the justice who had married them and demanded a warrant for his father-in-iaw. Then it came out that the bride was under 18 years of age, and the justice informed the young man that there was no help for him. Last Sunday morning the young couple again disappeared, and as they have not been found the bride's father has caused the arrest of the justice for performing the marriage.

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Aperfect Remedy for Constipa-tion, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea,

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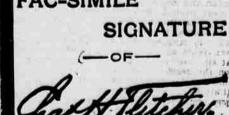
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OF SURE THE INTERNAL REVENUE STAMP OVER THE CORK AND CAPSULE IS NOT BROMEN AND THAT IT BEARS THE NAME -W.A.GAINES & CO. THAT GOAS WITH THIS BOTTLING. For Sale Everywhere.

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"That all sounds very well, Jack, but I don't like the business at all. It seeme to me like an unmanly thing to do, and unless I thought it was absolutely essential to the written by the editor-in-chief:

I thought it was absolutely essential to the continued existence of our paper to have this story—" "But it is!" cogerly interrupted Jack Mor-ton. "Society Topics is slashing right into our circulation, and unless we can get a better story than theirs the Sketchbook will soon have to give up the ghost." "Well, then, under the circumstances, I surpose I shall have to consent." "Thank you, Tom. You're a trump." "The knave of hearts, I presume! Well, I don't like the character nor the game, but in for it. When do you want the first in-in for it. When do you want the first in-

CASTAWAYS IN A BOAT.



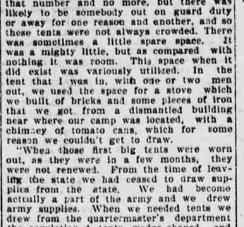
"OH! WHAT MUST Y OU THINK OF ME!" necessary to use your real name, and then ctill sat there with her face buried in her hands.

boats.

the Atacama to her fate."

feet of water was discovered in her.

# IV.



PUZZLES IN SUICIDE.

I found the suicide statistics full of similar unexplainable conclusions. Why, for in-stance, should zinc workers be five times as ady to kill themselves as ordinary "occu-ed males," whereas watch makers are only twice as ready, copper workers only one-third as ready, while hotel servants in the industrial districts, copper miners and tin miners apparently never kill themselves at all! The normal average requires that there be one suicide in every 100 deaths, but inn keepers, teachers, artists, musicians, hair-dressers and commercial travelers kill themelves much oftener than this, while boller nakers, clergymen and coal miners keep their self-destruction well below the aver-age. Farmers, gardeners, etc., in the matter age. Furmers, gardeners, etc., in the matter of suicide are above the average, while their servants are below it. Physicians kill them-selves three times as often as ordinary men, and in that difficult period of their lives be-tween the ages of 25 and 35 their mortality from suicide is even greater. Publishers are singularly free from a tendency to suicide. Coming to the table of phthisis, which kills more neople every year than any other dis.

There people stevery yet links any other with a start of the pool of the stevery of the stevery links are start of the pool of the stevery links are start of the pool of the stevery links are start of the pool of the stevery links are start of the pool of the stevery links are start of the pool of the stevery links are start of the pool of the stevery links are start of the pool of the stevery links are start of the pool of the stevery links are start of the pool of the stevery links are start of the pool of the stevery links are start of the pool of the stevery start and the start of the pool of the stevery start and the start of the pool of the stevery start and the start of the pool of the stevery start and the start of the pool of the stever of the stever the start of the pool of the stevery start and the start of the pool of the stevery start and the start of the pool of the stevery start and the start of the pool of the stevery start and the start of the pool of the stevery start and the start of the pool of the stevery start and the start of the pool of the stevery start and the start of the pool of the stevery the start of the pool of the stevery start and the start of the stevery start and the start of the pool of the stevery start and the start of the stevery the start of the stevery start and the start of the stevery the star

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in for it. When do you want the first in-stallment of copy?" "Soon as it can be had; in two or three weeks at the very latest.'

"All right; I guess I can manage it. I'll folish up what I'm working on and then go forth to veni, vidi, vici."

Brooklyn Heights: "Dear Miss Hastings: Three weeks later the Sketchbook began the publication of a love story which took the reading public by storm.

It was so realistic, so unconventional, so unlike the majority of love stories that it attracted universal attention, and whosever one woman met another, the first question she ssked was: "Are you reading "A Even the men read it, and talked of it, and when men take time to read a love story it is pretty safe to assume that the story is considerably above the average.

The prospects of the Sketchbook began to assume a roseate hue. The circulation went assume a roseate hue. The circulation went up by bounds and strides that astoolshed veren the senior partner and editor-in-chief. Jack Morton: and as that worthy sat in his cozy office and watched the orders and new subscriptions piling up on the desk before him a smile of satisfaction overspread his countenance, and he chuckled softly to him-

III. It was a glorious summer afternoon at Cape May. The beach was lined with bathers and fashionable promenaders; and seated on a beach, in a spot somewhat apart from the

busy throng, where they were free from "The Atacama had traveled about 500 observation, were a young man and a young miles from Newcastle when, in the midst oman, engaged in earnest conversation. "So you are really going to leave the beach tomorrow, are you?" asked the young man. "Yes," replied his companion, "mamma thinks we have had enough of the sea, and she wants to try the mountain air awhile before we go back to the city." The young man sat slient for a moment, with troubled brow; then he suddenly cried: "O, Pearl, must I let you go forever out of my life?"

She glanced up with a smile.

She glanced up with a smile. "Why, no, Percy, I thought—" "Yes, I know you did," he interrupted, in tones of self-reproach. "You though I was a gentleman, but I am not. I am evefy-thing that is contemptible and unmanly; and to lose you now when I have just learned to love you and appreciate the beauty and perfection of your character, is a just and fitting runishment for my wrong-doing." for twenty days, by which time the men felt coofficient that 'and would be reached. In lowering the captain's boat she was slightly damaged, and two of the men re-fused to sail in her. Thus she only carried five passengers—the captain, the boatswain, and so lose you and appreciate the beauty and perfection of your character, is a just and fitting runishment for my wrong-doing." fitting punishment for my wrong-doing." Why, what strange words are these? February 6 the most sensational incident at do you mean? Won't you tell me of the voyage was experienced . What do you mean? is wrong? Surely you have not com-

"Yes, I have!" he groaned. "I have committed a crime against society and against you. My love-making was only pretense on the start. I did it purely from mercenary motives, and with no higher purpose than captain were lost, and the apprentice boy

 freshingly original; and we regret exceed-ingly that anything should have occurred to char\_\* the author's plans and deprive our subscribers of the pleasures of reading the conclusion of this inimitable love story."
One year later the following note from the original; and we regret exceed-that a subscribers of the pleasures of reading the conclusion of this inimitable love story."
One year later the following note from the conclusion of the Sketchbook reached "Can you not see assistant editor of the Sketchbook reached Fearl Hastings in her attractive home on

ing of some day when they had met and who else was present at the meeting. And then the history of some happy time would be told, and it would be. 'Ned, did you ever "I am still repentant, and I still love you! Mey I come and tell-you so? "Yours ever, TOM THORNTON." And the reply she sent speeding back con-tained simply the one word: "Come!" think?" or 'Joe, will you ever forget?" And so the conversation would go on, and they would be boys again. The light from the bright fre-which was the only light in the would tell some old joke and both would laugh merrily—so merrily that all the family, down to the smallest child, joined in. Then Terrible Experience of Survivors of the Wrecked Ship Atacama. the tears would glisten in the eyes of each as the name of some old companion was mentioned—some one whose life had been Four castaways in a boat without a scrap of food or drop of water were picked up on full of sorrow and who had gone before, perhags-who knows?-to show them the the Australian coast on February 17, relates perhaps-who knows?-to show them the way. The wonderful profile of Edwin Booth looks as if it were cut in ivory, while the expressive face of Mr. Jefferson changes so continually it would never suggest anything so firm; if its more like wax-but wax with a soul. There came a time when the dear friend was there no more, and none but Mr. Lagoner thread, will know how much he the San Francisco Chronicle. They were Captain Cpruit and part of the crew of the wrecked ship Atacama, which left Newcastle on January 30, bound for San Diego. When several days out the vessel sank and the crew, seventcen in number, got away by three That containing the captain and four men capsized on February 6, and one of her himself will know how much he

has been missed."

The Bee's consignment of maps of Cuba have arrived and can be obtained at The ee Office, Omaha, Council Bluffe and South maha. With a coupon from page 2, 10 Omaha. cents; by mail, 14 cents. Address Cuban Map Department.

SEES HIS WIFE SPANKED.

of a heavy southerly gale, it was discovered that she was leaking. All hands were ordered on deck and every nerve strained Trouble Between an Youthful Couple and an Irate Father.

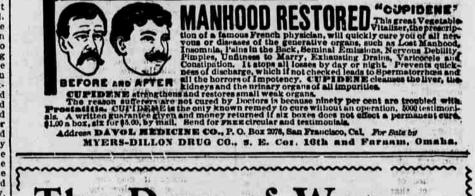
by the crew to pump the water out. For three days the pumping was continued, and Fifteen miles up the Racquette river from Potsdam, N. Y., in the little vilage of South desperate efforts were made to render the ship seaworthy. On the third day prepara-tions were made to lower the boats and leave Colton, is a family named Trim, which has been having its share of trouble lately. The young son fell in love with the pretty daugh-ter of a neighbor much against the latter's It was estimated by the boatswain that there was enough food on board to last for twenty days, by which time the men felt coofficient that land would be reached. wishes. Notwithstanding the father's op-position to the match, young Trim succeeded in seeing the object of his affections often enough to keep her convinced of the strength and sincerity of his passion, and after several mothes of clandestine courting he suc-ceeded in getting the girl's consent to his

plan for an elopement and marriage. One night he drove to a point near the girl's house and found her waiting, according to appointment. She jumped into the buggy and they proceeded to the residence of a justice of the peace, a few miles down In the midst of the rough sea and the most trying conditions generally the life-beat turned turtle. The crew, already in the river, when in a few moments the words were pronounced that made them mun and wife.

The Trims then drove to the home of the bridegroom, and while the young man went to the barn to stable his horse his wife entered the house. But the father of the girl had missed his

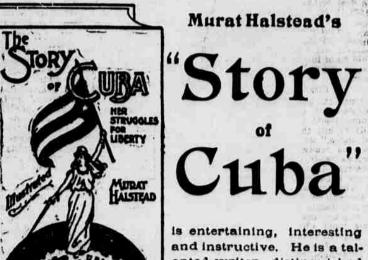
child and had followed in pursuit, and the





The Dogs of War Are Loose.

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