BRITAIN'S NEW PARLIAMENT

Some of the Changes Wrought by "the Appeal to the Country."

JUSTIN M'CARTHY REVIEWS THE RESULT

Tories Entrenched in Power by the Spineless Policy of the Liberals—Unity of Home Rulers—Notables Laid Out.

Justin McCarthy, until recently a member of Parliament and leader of the Irish nationalist party, reviews the result of the general election in Great Britain and Ireland in the following article, reproduced from the New York Independent:

The practical results of the general election in Great Britain and Ireland may now be taken for granted. There are still some contests to be decided in the constituencies, but nothing can be expected to happen which could, in any serious way, affect the political position of parties as it stands defined at the time I am writing this article. The tory government comes back to power with a large majority—a majority, in fact, very much the same as it was when the appeal to the country was made. Now this is, no doubt, a disappointment to some few very sanguine tories who indulged in the fond hope that the government would come back to power with a greatly increased majority. On the other hand, it is a disappointment to some sanguine liberals who indulged in the fond hope that the majority of the government would be considerably decreased. The fact is that things remain almost exactly as they were, and that the supporters of the government will have, in the new House of Commons, so overwhelming a majority as to make Lord Salisbury and his colleagues absolutely masters of the situation. There is an end, therefore, at least for the present, to all the dreams about a liberal imperialist ministry. For myself, I confess that I cannot feel much regret at the overthrow of the liberal party. To quote from "Antony and Cleopatra" "the tears live in an onion, that should water this sorrow" for me at least. The liberal party have gained nothing by deserting their oldest and best political principles. They might as well have maintained their historical position as Sir William Harcourt, Mr. John Morley and Mr. Bryce endeavored to prevail on them to do. They would not have been any worse off just now. The result of the elections gives the tory government so large a majority that no increase of it which could possibly be expected would make the slightest practical difference in the political result. The liberals might just as well, so far even as mere electioneering purposes were concerned, have held to the policy of Gladstone. Had they done so all might have been lost but honor. Some of the leading liberals, however, try to persuade themselves that they had always been in favor of the war against the two little republics in South Africa and endeavor to make the country believe that Rudyard Kipling was their chosen poet laureate and that the London music halls gave them their patriotic inspiration. "And now," to quote the words of John Evelyn on a memorable historical occasion, "is all in the dust."

Energetic Opposition.

One prediction, I think, I may venture to make with regard to the results of the general election, so far as one political question is concerned. My prediction is that the liberal opposition in the new House of Commons will be much more energetic in its support of home rule for Ireland than the liberal opposition was in that house during the last Parliament. During the last Parliament the Irish home rule party was disturbed and distracted by internal quarrels and some of the liberal leaders had got it into their minds that that state of things was going to last forever and that the Irish nationalist members could no longer be counted on as of much use in a political alliance. In fact the idea got about that the home rule agitation had spent its force and that nothing more was likely to be heard of it for some time. Some of the liberal leaders had never been very earnest in their advocacy of home rule. They had to take up the cause when Mr. Gladstone took it up and because he took it up, but their hearts were not much in it and when Mr. Gladstone disappeared from public life their hopes were that the home rule cause would disappear along with him. The tories, on the other hand, boldly avowed their policy of killing home rule with kindness, as the adopted phrase described the process. Home rule was to be killed by the concession to the Irish people of various minor demands and thus convincing simple folks in Ireland that they had no particular need of national self-government, seeing that they could get most of the things they wanted from the hands of a benignant tory ministry. For this purpose Lord Salisbury's government gave Ireland a system of Irish local parish councils and created a special board of agriculture to help the farmers of the country, and all manner of plausible suggestions were sent about to the effect that Ireland had only to express a wish and it should be granted, so long as it did not keep pressing its troublesome old demand for home rule.

Home Rule Unity.

Now the result of the general elections is to proclaim with the most emphatic voice the utter failure of this policy. The Irish nationalist party has come back to the House of Commons stronger than before, in mere numbers, and much stronger in energy, in united purpose and in resolution. Dissension in the Irish party has been almost entirely got rid of and it may be taken for granted that the home rulers will make their presence felt in the next Parliament as they had not been able to do for many past sessions. The home rulers command too large a number of votes to be overlooked by any opposition in the House of Commons and I therefore venture to predict that home rule will be once again favored with the energetic support of the liberal leaders. Now it is perhaps hardly necessary for me to say that when I speak of the liberal leaders, in that sense, I do not mean such men as John Morley, Sir William Harcourt and James Bryce, who have never swerved from their advocacy of home rule, but only the liberal leaders who of late years seemed inclined to compromise with the jingoes on what is called imperialism, and with the tories on the policy of regarding home rule as a question out of date. We shall hear a good deal about home rule in the coming Parliament, and we shall find some of the liberal leaders prompt to proclaim their belief that for all that has come and gone home rule is not dead, but very much alive, and it may even be kicking.

Some figures long familiar to the House of Commons will be missing when the new Parliament assembles. Mr. Goschen was until the other day first lord of the admiralty, and has for many years held a leading position in conservative administrations. He began his political career as a liberal, I might say as a radical, some thirty-five years ago, and, at that time, he was thought by most persons to represent the most advanced ideas of the liberal party, and he soon obtained office under a liberal administration. He was one of those who fell away from Gladstone when Gladstone adopted the principle of home rule for Ireland, and since then he has been known as one of the very ablest of conservative administrators. Mr. Goschen proved himself a master of finance and showed thorough efficiency in every department of administration which was put under his control. He is a man of much reading and culture outside the range of politics and finance, and is in private life a charming talker and a most genial acquaintance. Much surprise is still expressed as to the cause of his withdrawal from official and parliamentary life, for he is younger than several of his colleagues who still hold their places and has, indeed, not reached the number of years which in our days is held to entitle a man to relief from the work of administration. Mr. Goschen, however, gives up his place in the ministry and his seat in the House of Commons by his own voluntary action, and is probably well satisfied to have more leisure for the indulgence of his love for books.

Noted Teetotaler Retired.

Another man whom Parliament will miss is Sir Wilfrid Lawson, the champion teetotaler of England—the readiest and most prolific of jokers known to the House of Commons during my recollection. I find it hard to imagine the House of Commons without Sir Wilfrid Lawson. No man but he could deliver a speech in favor of prohibitory legislation for the traffic in drink, which was sure to be listened to, every word, by the most unconverted House of Commons, for the good reason that the speech was certain never to contain a dull sentence, but to sparkle all through with telling arguments put in the form of jokes, paradoxes which puzzled by their oddity and their brilliancy and refutations which were as concise as repartees. Nobody could be hurt by Sir Wilfrid Lawson's humor, even when he persisted in describing the vast proportion of his fellow countrymen as the moderate drunkards. Sir Wilfrid Lawson was a consistent and devoted champion of prohibitory legislation and has been making, for many years, large pecuniary sacrifices to maintain the agitation. He was a genuine and consistent liberal of the old school, a man who could not be brought to believe that it was right for his country to do wrong and who for that reason bravely and persistently set himself against the policy of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Cecil Rhodes in regard to the South African republics and against the jingo policy generally.

Victims of Jingo Fury.

Mr. Leonard Courtney, too, will be absent from the new Parliament. He is a man of a very high order of ability, a great authority on questions of political economy and one of the men—not a few—who had made a reputation as journalists before making a reputation as members of Parliament. Mr. Courtney had strongly opposed and denounced the whole policy of the South African conquest and had made himself therefore particularly unpopular with the jingoes of the country. Another victim to the jingo fury is Philip Stanhope, brother of the present and son of the late Earl Stanhope, a man who bears one of the most distinguished names in England's aristocracy. Philip Stanhope is not only an aristocrat by birth, but is also a man of great wealth, and yet he has departed so far from the traditions of his family as to become an advanced radical and a champion of every cause in which the political emancipation of the people is concerned. He has great parliamentary ability, is a ready and powerful speaker, has a very extensive knowledge of foreign affairs and seemed in every way marked out for a successful political career. For the present, however, that career has been checked by the rising of the jingo flood. Philip Stanhope steadfastly opposed the South African policy of the government, and the immediate result of his consistent conduct is that he is without a seat in the House of Commons. Some time no doubt he will return, but his brilliant eloquence and his genial companionship will be missed by most members when the new House assembles. Another man who will be missed in the next Parliament, although he has not been a legislator for nearly so long a time as any of the others I have just mentioned, is Sir Henry M. Stanley, the famous African explorer, who discovered Dr. Livingstone in 1871. Stanley, however, was hardly anything more than a presence in the House of Commons. He was in the House, but hardly of it. He took little part in debate, although when any subject arose of which he had special knowledge he could make a telling speech and was listened to with that attention which the House of Commons always gives to a man who is speaking on his own subject.

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Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 309 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind., stating that you desire one of their free trial packages will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package, so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

Washington Duke, the Raleigh, N. C., millionaire and tobacco magnate, has announced that he will give another $100,000 to the endowment of Trinity college at Durham, N. C. During the past decade he has given the college over $500,000.

Prof. Francis Newton Thorpe of Mount Holly, N. J., who was recently elected Converse professor of constitutional law in the University of Vermont and dean of the recently established department of commerce and economy, has declined the appointment.

A banquet in honor of Prof. Hadley of Yale is to be given by the school teachers of Connecticut next month. Prof. Hadley long ago made himself popular with the teachers by establishing a course for them at Yale. Since then he has frequently spoken on school topics in various cities of the wooden nutmeg state.

An eastern college president said the other day that to the single medical faculty at Strasburg the German government paid a yearly subsidy larger in amount than the income from subsidies and endowments of all the medical schools in the United States. "No wonder," said he, "that a large proportion of discoveries in medical and surgical science are of German origin."

Prof. George Frederick Wright of Oberlin college, who is making geological researches in Siberia, gives some interesting facts about Minusinsk, a city of 10,000 inhabitants about 250 miles further north than the northern boundary of Minnesota. Among its few prominent buildings is a large two-story fireproof museum, built of brick and standing on a corner of the public square. Within this noble building is one of the rarest and most interesting collections to be found anywhere in the world and all is scientifically classified and arranged for public inspection. There are 52,706 objects in the museum, all of which except a pedagogical collection in one room, are from the immediate locality. All of these objects have been dug out of the mounds and burial places of the region.

TIGER'S LUXURIOUS LAIR

Pen Picture of Monte Carlo's Gambling Palace in Operation.

THE GAME AND THE GAMESTERS

Professionals and Novices "Bucking the Animals" Amid Gorgeous Settings, with Music and Song on the Side.

MONTE CARLO, Oct. 11.—(Correspondence of The Bee.)—Monaco and Monte Carlo are the loveliest spots on the Riviera. Nature has provided the superb wild scenery and man has beautified it and provided every comfort and luxury. The climate is ideal. Sheltered by the background of mountains and washed by the blue waters of the Mediterranean sea, these two spots provide for man all that the heart can wish for.

Most people think that the gambling is carried on in Monaco, but such is not the case. The prince, whose palace stands on a picturesque height overlooking the sea, strictly forbids gambling at Monaco. The Casino, where the gambling is carried on and where the games are played, is at Monte Carlo, on the hill, across the bay of Monaco.

On entering the palatial Casino one is immediately impressed with the exquisite taste and luxury shown on all sides. Here are great pillars of Oriental jasper and marbles, mural frescoes and French mirrors reflecting dazzling lights and countless statues. On the left are the booking offices where one must present his visiting card, which admits him gratis, for one day, to the gambling halls, the reading rooms and concert hall. On the right, opposite the booking office, are the cloak room, etc. Next is the gambling hall, where the tables are going from 11 o'clock in the morning until 11 at night. Guards in uniform are everywhere.

The Tiger's Lair.

Having entered from the vestibule, we find a long hall in which are four roulette tables. Crossing this hall we come to a smaller one containing two tables of trente et quarante. These saloons form, as it were, one long hall. It is quite remarkable, considering how many people are playing at the tables, how quiet it is, the only sound being a sort of buzz, and the croupiers' voices when they call out the result of the game. In my opinion, the system of gambling at Monte Carlo is infinitely superior to gambling at clubs, for this reason, that there is no possible cheating or swindling in any way. It is all simple chance. If you win you receive your winnings directly.

The great difference between gambling at Monte Carlo and gambling at private clubs is very distinct. At Monte Carlo a man can lose only the amount he happens to have in his pocket, while at clubs, where he is known, if he has land or money, a man can get what he cares to advanced to him until he has lost his entire estate, and in consequence, is ruined. While I have no intention to laud the gambling here I do say that the system is superior to that seen in many private gentleman's clubs, both at home and abroad.

Roulette appears to be the popular game at Monte Carlo and more tables are devoted to this than to trente et quarante. The roulette table is about three times as long as it is broad, and is divided into three divisions, the middle part for the bank and roulettee, is covered with a green baize cloth, the numbers, etc., are marked by white lines and figures. The two ends of the table are exactly alike and contain the chances on any of which the players may win. Set into the center of the table is the roulette worked on a pivot. In the roulette are thirty-seven small compartments, alternately marked by red and black, and contain zero and thirty-six numbers in white. The roulette is set in motion by a croupier taking hold of one of the four bars and giving a turn; the four bars are attached to the top of the pivot. As soon as the roulette is started the same croupier starts a small ivory ball in the opposite direction to which the roulette is going; this ball continues running until the roulette slackens its pace, then the ball rolls into one of the compartments and this decides the winning number and other chances of the roulette. On each side of the roulette, in rows, are bank notes, gold and silver, which is the capital of the bank. Two croupiers are seated at each side of the table, having the roulette and the capital of the bank between them. These two croupiers are provided with a small rake each, by means of which they pull toward them the stakes lost by the players or push toward them the amount due in case of winning. Behind the two croupiers, at each side of the table, is a third croupier or superintendent, seated on a higher stool, whose duty it is to watch the game on behalf of the bank and settle disputes which may arise between the players and the bank. There is also a croupier at each end of the table, whose duty is to see that the stakes are placed where the players wish and to watch that they are taken or paid in full. Thus there are eight croupiers employed at each roulette table, six to work the game and two to see that the rules and regulations of the play are properly carried out. These croupiers only sit two hours at a time, when they are replaced by others. The two ends of the table are worked exactly alike, but have nothing to do with each other, but the compartment containing the numbers and color, which the little ivory ball falls into decides equally the winning number, color, etc., for both ends. The object of having the two ends of the table alike is to give the players more room and thus facilitate the play. About eight persons can be seated at each end, four on each side, the other players standing behind them.

What impresses one, at first glance, on entering the gambling halls is the large per cent of women players—many of them being old, with snow white hair; others are young, scarcely out of their teens, all interested alike in the game. Some play merely for the experience without reference to the moral side of the matter; others indulge from very love of gambling. I have seen old women with snow white hair, of most respectable appearance, draw out a chair and seat themselves at one of the tables, deposit their small handbags and at once proceed to play. Others, whose experience has been well tested, unscrew their parasol handle and to our astonishment produce a small rake, such as is used by the croupiers; this is attached to the parasol stick and serves to place the money on the green cloth. Young girls risk gold and silver with inveterate gamblers and women of the world, oblivious of the consequence.

The atmosphere of the great saloons is heating; the click of money is always present. The music for a time exhilarates and then depresses, and the wave of song languishes on the air. The moon looks down on azure sea and lights the boatman to his rude cottage on the rocks. The dull monotonous cry of the croupiers, "Messieurs faites vos jeux," echoes through the long hall, but the boatman hears it not; he plies the oar with rapid stroke, for he is nearing home. NETTIE COLLINS GATES.

Coloring Product a Great Industry.

Indigo is cultivated all over India, giving employment to millions of natives and thousands of foreigners. In three districts alone, in Behar, where some of the finest indigo is grown, European capital is invested to the extent of no less than $25,000,000. Some 270,000 acres are under cultivation. There are 700 Englishmen managing and working on the "concerns"—as the factories and plantations are always called—and 1,500,000 natives. An indigo concern may occupy between 1,000 and 10,000 acres, each cultivated acre producing on an average about fifteen pounds to twenty pounds of indigo.

FIGHTING YELLOW JACK

Experience of an Omaha Man with the Saffron Terror of the Tropics.

Hon. John Jenkins of Omaha, formerly county commissioner and now United States consul at San Salvador, in a letter to The Bee, gives an account of his double experience with yellow fever at his post of duty and the efforts of the authorities to check the disease. "Many reports," he writes, "have been circulated as to the very unhealthy climate of Salvador, with some degree of truth. Two consuls of the United States died here from yellow fever and I have officiated at the interment of citizens of the United States whose death was attributed to that cause. I did not escape the experience of having a practical idea of what it is, and, contrary to the generally accepted idea, that once you have it you are immune, I have had a second attack. It is claimed by many that it is not the genuine yellow fever at all. It is nevertheless true that it kills and that the symptoms are the same. Again, it is said to be sporadic and not epidemic. The fact remains that the disease is here and has shown that it is to remain as long as the government does not take steps to stamp it out.

"Dr. Palomo, one of our best physicians and most energetic citizens, took steps in organizing a national board of health, which has taken measures of a sanitary character in the hopes of being able to stamp it out, for prior to 1891 it was unknown in San Salvador. It was introduced by a German ship touching at La Union. One of its passengers went to San Miguel, dying there from the disease, which he is supposed to have contracted in Panama. From San Miguel it spread over the republic. It is apparently confined to San Salvador and its surroundings. The native, as a rule, has a greater dread of it than foreigners. A very effective treatment is to take the following lemonade as soon as any kind of fever makes its appearance: Two ounces of oil, with an equal amount of lime juice, a tablespoonful of salt, to which is added enough pepper to suit taste. It will not kill you, but it is next door to it. As a rule, it kills any fever, yellow or otherwise."

Mr. Jenkins further says that the authorities have issued stringent orders requiring frequent washing of public halls and churches with solutions of bichloride of mercury, prohibiting spitting on the floors and ordering open doors for free circulation of air. These precautions, it is expected, will check the spread of the infection.

Mr. Jenkins concludes: Senor Mayorga Rivas, the editor of the Diario del Salvador, has been persistent in his efforts to bring about sanitary conditions. He lately offered a prize of $500 for the best essay on the subject of sanitation for San Salvador. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon him or his coadjutors, Dr. Palomo, minister of the interior, and Juan Lopez, the mayor of San Salvador, whose energies are governed by well directed intelligence.

Editor Sees Wonders.

Editor W. V. Berry of Lexington, Tenn., in exploring Mammoth cave, contracted a severe case of piles. His quick cure through using Bucklin's Arnica Salve convinced him it is another world's wonder. Cures piles, injuries, inflammation and all bodily eruptions. Only 25c at Kuhn & Co's.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

Minneapolis, Minn., boasts of a dressmakers' union with a large membership.

The most complete sugar factory in the world has just been finished at Rocky Ford, Colo.

There are 150 india rubber manufacturers in the United States, employing 15,000 operators, who produce 250,000 tons of goods valued at $250,000,000 per annum.

The high price of coal has so raised the price of paper that the printers and editors of Prussia, assembled in congress, have resolved to increase the price of their newspapers.

In England during the last few years, it is claimed, 140,320 farm laborers have been displaced by machinery, while the making of the latter, it is asserted, required only the labor of 4,600 men for one year.

In New York thirty German trades unions have united to establish a law enforcement bureau in charge of a paid secretary, whose duty it will be to investigate and push all claims of members for unpaid wages, violation of the labor laws, damages for injuries, etc.

Owners of big cotton mills in Charlotte, N. C., whose employes became dissatisfied and quit work, have posted notices warning all members of the Textile Workers' union to vacate the houses of the companies. All employes who refuse to withdraw from labor unions are notified that their services are no longer desired.

The cotton crop of this country amounted to only 5,900,000 pounds in 1793, last year it was about 5,500,000,000 pounds, representing three-fourths of the entire crop of the world and valued at $350,000,000. It filled 9,500,000 bales, and the loss by waste incidental to the process of taking samples was not less than $7,000,000.

The Cleveland Twist Drill company has placed in its reading room for its men a box in which may be dropped suggestions or complaints. In this way the company gets the benefit of ideas that its employes may have on improvements or the correction of abuses. This plan encourages the men to think for themselves and to give expression to their opinions.

The lithographers of this country and Europe would be in sore straits were it not for the invention of aluminum, for the Bavarian stone, which was used exclusively until a few years ago for lithographic purposes, has lately shown that deterioration in quality which is the surest indication of an exhaustion of the supply.

Sweden is suffering from the effects of a boom in manufacturing which has drawn thousands of the country people to the larger towns and caused house rents to advance 20 or 30 per cent. Many of the manufacturers have invested beyond their capital and are in distress. Money is very scarce and a crisis is threatened.

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor has declared against the proposition for compulsory arbitration of labor disputes which will be presented to the federation at its convention in December. Compulsory arbitration, he declares, in its last analysis would mean imprisonment for workingmen who refused to work for an undesirable employer after having been ordered to do so by the courts, and would thus be a revival of slavery.

Labor delegates representing many thousands of members will propose to the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor the creation of a standing protective fund of $1,000,000 to be the nucleus for strike funds in case of future large strikes of far-reaching effect, like the miners' strike or the building trades' lockout in Chicago. Those in favor of the fund believe that in order to handle effectively the labor contests in which a large army of workingmen is involved it is necessary to have the proper sinews of war.

Switzerland allows no child under 14 years to become a wage earner, the age at which under the English factory law he ceases to be a child and is ranked as a "young person." English boys of 12 years of age may still work in the mines for fifty-four hours a week, which is longer than the hours for men in the mines of Northumberland and Durham, England.

The railroad firemen are complaining because the mammoth engines that are now being used are so hard to fire that they nearly kill the men who are assigned to them. These engines, which do the same work a little more than twice the work that engines did ten years ago. Some firemen have been relieved from this severe strain. An apparatus for mechanical firing is being experimented with on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad.

The German compositors of this country have one of the most remarkable organizations in existence. It is known as the German-American Typographia, and although its membership is only 1,014, it controls every German daily newspaper in the United States, except the Illinois Freie Presse. During the last year the members paid $26,923.40 in dues, or a per capita of $25.50. The dues are 45 cents a week and 15 cents extra for each death benefit.

America is fast forging ahead in everything. Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne is excelled by no foreign article.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

A Wisconsin woman gave birth to five boys on Sunday. Unlike the New York woman who was blessed with triplets, she had not been praying for anything of the sort.

Three men were fined in Brooklyn on Saturday for using bad and profane language in the presence of school children, and threatened with the penitentiary if they did it again.

Prof. Lloyd Morgan, in a recent address stated he had found that young chickens, taken straight from the incubator, could swim very well, the power of swimming being perfectly instinctive.

The strong man contest is now the rage in Massachusetts. North Adams has a 24-year-old, weighing 140 pounds, who lifts 200 pounds with one finger, raises a 135-pound dumbbell above his head with either hand and does other wonderful things.

Anxious quest is being made in Kentucky for two suitable native Angora goats, which are desired for mascots on board the United States battleship Kentucky, about to sail for the Asiatic Station. They seem to be thought an indispensable part of the ship's company.

Cheboygan, Mich., claims to have the youngest grandmother in America. She married at 12 and gave birth to a daughter a year later. The child, following her mother's example, married young and lately when 16 years old gave birth to a child, whose grandmother is now a little over 29 years old.

In England, noticing the eagerness with which people at the seashore pick up shells, an enterprising tradesman procured a wagonload of mussel shells and scattered them over the beach after printing his advertisement on each one. There is as yet no law in England against this form of enterprise and the idea is likely to be widely copied.

Levy Mayer of Chicago, in his address at the recent meeting of the Illinois State Bar association, said that in 1776 there were less than 3,000 lawyers in a total population of 4,000,000, or one to every 1,333 persons. In 1850 the ratio was about one to 1,000. The census of 1890 shows one lawyer to every 568 inhabitants, and that of 1900, Mr. Mayer predicts, will show a proportion of about one to 600.

The Siberian express, running from Moscow to Irkutsk, is electrically lighted throughout, even unto the rear danger signals. The current is supplied from a generating plant directly back of the engine. The forward part of this car contains the baggage-room, the middle section the electric light plant and the rear section the kitchen for the buffet.

For ten or fifteen years the Italian government has built no new locomotive or rolling stock, with the result that last week no fewer than twelve trains stopped dead and were unable to proceed, when only part of the journey had been covered. The cause of the government neglect is the extraordinary system by which it owns the rolling stock and lends the use to private companies.

Twenty-one Californians, the advance guard of 500, have sailed from New York for the Argentine Republic, intending to settle there. The delegation already en voyage is headed by four brothers named Ballett, from Los Angeles, each six feet tall, and each having a wife and four daughters. The colony, which has considerable cash capital, will go into cattle raising in the valley of the Platte river.

A graveyard in De Kalb county, Missouri, has a headstone with the following inscription, dictated by a sorrowing widower: "With grief I see my loving mate is took from me though took by one who has a right to call for me when he sees fit." On a tombstone at Wayland, Mass., may be seen this doubtful statement: "Here lies the body of Dr. Hayward, a man who never voted. Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

THE OLD-TIMERS.

By way of commemorating the 70th birthday (July 6) of the eminent Goethe specialist, Karl August Hermann Burkhart, Weimar publisher (Bohlaus) has issued a volume of contributions by Ehrich Schmidt, Karl Kehrbach, Bernhardt Seuffert and others.

John Baird, the man who bore such a striking resemblance to Charles Dickens that he was many times mistaken for the novelist, has just died at Chatham, England. He was in his 91st year and for half a century had been chairman of a local water works company.

Giles B. Stebbins, who died recently in Detroit at the age of 83, was well known as a reformer, abolitionist and spiritualist. Formerly a Unitarian, in 1850 he became a spiritualist and was widely known as a lecturer and writer on his favorite subject. He lectured against slavery.

Miss Rebecca Snelling Lash of Chelsea, Mass., who recently celebrated the 97th anniversary of her birth, is fond of recalling her frequent visits in her youth to the home of the renowned Paul Revere, who was a great friend of her grandfather, Harriet Revere, Paul Revere's granddaughter, was her favorite schoolmate. Revere himself, she says, had a dignified air, but a genial and kindly face. He was then an old man of medium stature, with snow-white hair, knee breeches and buckles and ruffled shirt. Sometimes at home he wore a dressing gown of a large and conspicuous flower pattern that greatly impressed her childish mind.

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ARE BOTH BUILT UP BY BLOOD.

It is possible to be perfectly familiar with a fact, and yet to have no adequate knowledge of the relation of that fact to the whole fabric of human knowledge or belief. Everybody is familiar with the fact of gravitation. How many of all those who make glib use of that familiar term appreciate the enormous power of this wonderful force. Everybody knows that the blood is the life. The Scripture says so, and science supports the Scripture in that plain statement. How many of all those who believe that the blood is the life have asked themselves, "How is the blood the life?" Bread has been called the "staff of life," and in the wide meaning of the word bread, as food, it is undoubtedly true that blood which is the life itself, must lean heavily upon the staff of food. Take away that staff, and blood absolutely fails. Thus, the scarlet clue of the blood leads us back, finally, to the stomach and to the chemical processes by which the food which is taken into the stomach is transformed into blood, which is life. When digestion is imperfect, the body immediately begins to suffer from lack of nutriment. When the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition fail to extract from the food the entire value of the nourishing elements contained in it, and which, converted into blood, supply the strength of the whole body, then the body and every organ of it will begin to weaken. For this reason, what is called "weak" heart, "weak" lungs, "weak" or sluggish liver, "weak" nerves, and other so-called forms of weakness are entirely cured, when the disease of the stomach and its allied organs is cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. There is no claim for this medicine that it makes blood. No medicine can make a drop of blood. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery purifies and increases the blood supply by healing diseases of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition, and so enabling the extraction from the food of all its nutritious elements, which in turn are assimilated by the body and used to build up weak organs. The proof of this truth is to be found in the invariable testimony from people who have lost flesh by disease, that with the cure effected by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery there comes at once an increase of sound flesh, an increase which is proportioned to the healthful requirements of the body.

GAINED 53 POUNDS.

"I was sick for about three months, had chills, fever, and coughed a great deal," writes Mr. W. L. Brown, of McDearman, Jackson County, Tennessee. "Most of my neighbors and friends thought I had consumption. I was reduced in flesh, and was very weak—only weighed 110 pounds; my physician thought there was little hope for my recovery.

"My wife went to the store to get some antifebrin, quinine, etc., for me, and a friend of mine (Mr. W. W. McDearman), who had been taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, recommended this medicine for me. Finally I decided to use it, after my physician told me that it would be good for me. I sent and got one bottle, and before all was taken I weighed 149 pounds—a gain of 39 pounds. I am still taking the 'Golden Medical Discovery'—have taken nearly two bottles—and now weigh 163 pounds, which is more than I ever weighed. I am still gaining strength and taking the 'Discovery.' I wish to say that this is a recent recovery, that only two months ago I only weighed 110 pounds."

MADE WELL AND HAPPY.

"I have long felt it my duty to write to you," says Mrs. Henry T. Miller, of Schwenkville, Montgomery County, Penn'a. "I am well and happy. Your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' 'Favorite Prescription,' and 'Pleasant Pellets,' made me a well woman. It is now five years since I used your medicines combined, and I have been well and strong ever since. I still keep the 'Golden Medical Discovery' in the house.

"I will tell you more what your 'Golden Medical Discovery' has done. It is now two years since my sister came to see me, and she had a tumor growing on her neck, below her left ear. It was growing very fast. It was as large as a shellbark hickory nut, and she was awfully worried. She did not like to have it taken out. When I saw it I said it did not seem necessary to have it taken out. I told her to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and thought that would take it away. When she had taken two bottles of the medicine the tumor was all gone. We could not see where it had been, and it has not appeared since. She is well and happy."

THE BIBLE OF THE BODY *is a title that has been given to Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, by those who have found it to be a perfect guide to the health of the body. This book tells the plain truth in plain English. It is a book for everyone. The "Medical Adviser," in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps, to pay expense of mailing only. For the book in cloth binding, send 31 stamps. This great work is absolutely given away, and sent on request at the cost of mailing ONLY.*

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