OPENING OF THE DEBATE IN THE ROBERTS CASE.

Plans of the Majority and Minority of the Committee-No Agreement for a Vote.

(Continued from First Page.)

They would," said Littlefield, "make him the Boswell of the constitution."

Littlefield said the minority stood with Burke, the statesman of the 18th century; with Jefferson, Madison, Hamilton, Morris and the men who framed the constitution with the decisions of the courts of Mary-land, Montana and Virginia; with the opinions of Storey, Coo ty, Cushing, John Ran-dolph Tucker and Webster. He then challenged Tayler's statement

that no precedent existed against exclusion, citing the case of Benjamin Stark, in the senate of 1862, who was charged with disloyalty, yet who was scated with-out subject action. The majority, he pointed out, had cited this case, but had not informed the house of this fact.

I believe," said Littlefield, concluding mment on this particular case, "that Mr. Roberts has a full constitutional right to a seat in this house,

e applause which swept over the floor in response to this statement extended to the galleries, many of the ladies there par-

immediately after the war, Littlefield said, was a poor precedent. The passions of the war had not cooled, and he believed the netion of the house in excluding him at endetship was unwarranted and ill ad-

Littlefield attacked the proposition of the majority that Roberts had violated the compact between Utah and the United States. He asked where the authority for the statement that there was an understanding between a state and the United States came from. Eloquently he declared that the idea of a compact between the state had been the father of secession, blotted out by the lives of half a million

Littlefield's defense of the prope of the minority that the house had a right to expel Roberts concluded his argument. He aroused a great deal of enthusiasm when he recalled the difficult position in which ex-Speaker Reed had been in the last congress when General Wheeler returned from the Spanish war covered with laurels to resume his seat in the house, and the difficult task of Speaker Henderson, then chairman of judiclary, who was obliged to report against General Wheeler. No mere patriotic sentient permitted them to override the plain dictates of their duty. Proceeding, he minted out the unquestioned right of lther house to expel a member for any cause deemed sufficient. This power was oned, and before it was exercised Roberts should be sworn in.

"We state upon our consciences and oaths," said he, "that he should have the full benefit of the fundamental law of the (Great applause.) Littlefield closed rather abruptly. Tayler then renewed his request for an agree-

ment for a vote at 4:30 Thursday. Crum packer (rep. Ind.) objected. Roberts Defends Polygamy.

Upon the request of Tayler, Roberts was then given an hour and a half in which to present his side of the case. He spoke at first very low, but his voice soon rose, and he was at ease, apparently, The two arguments just presented, he

began, made it appear that there was a difference of opinion as to the method of procedure in the case of the "member from Utah." From his standpoint, he could agree with neither view presented.
"I find myself in the position," said he,
"where I might say with propriety, 'A plague on both your houses since both propose my undoing," (laughter), but," he 'the situation is not altogether without its advantages.

He was convinced with the minority that the house had no right to exclude him, said be, "matters fall out as I would have them, and substantial justice will be

(Renewed laughter.) Roberts gave notice that he should appropriate the arguments of the majority against expulsion and those of the mi-nority against exclusion. His constitutional qualifications were admitted by committee, and he declared that the members of the house, if they had regard to the constitution of their country, would call him back to the bar from which he en improperly turned away. warned the house that nations fell because they separated from their tradi-tions. If a nation indulged in "constitutional immorality" it died as did the inwas guilty of physical immorality. He beseeched the house not to

yield to the clamor of unthinking people.
What was the emergency for this proposed departure from the constitution? A man who had married in the sanctity of the church a plurality of wives had been elected to congress. The cry had gone up that the American home was endangored, and these extraordinary proceed-ings had been inaugurated against him. "For a few moments," said Roberts, "I nt to pay attention to the nature

this crime, not with a view of showing that the American people have not the right to establish monogamy as a system of marriage that shall prevail, and not for e purpose of defending polygamy either; for in the early debate that took place with reference to this case on the floor of the house, I then declared that I was not here to represent polygamy, nor to defend it. We have long ago passed that stage, and the thing is out of the realm of discussion. I do not wish my remarks strued as a defense of polygamy, but I do want to call attention to the nature of this crime, in order that we may asceras to warrant a more lawless act than polygamy itself, in order to rebuke a man who has been elected to the house of rep-

Goes to the Scriptures.

"Take the Jawish people, for instan who were made the repository of God's revelation to humanity. You shall not find the crime of polygamy referred to among that people as of the character it is described here in the report of the ommittee. Evidently it is malum prohibitum. It is not malum in se. If it were you would not find the Jewish law enforcing it under some circumstances, reguisting it under other circumstances, and men after God's own heart sustaining those relations which are now supp to justify you in closing the doors against the member from Utah. If you go to the teaching of the great Master, whom, I take it, we all revere, although he denounced every crime, every sin that man can commit, you shall find no word of his in condemnation of the conduct of the natriarchs or the law as it was given to

Moses and ancient Israel. "Last week, when taking a walk he residence portion of your city, passed a magnificent heroic statue stern old Martin Luther-the nations of Western Europe and America owe no man more than they do to him for the religious and civil liberty that they now express-the founder of Protestant Chris tendom. And that man, upon this subject that is here so much denounced, declared in the early days of Protestant Christer dom, when he was informed that his disciple, Caristadt, was teaching polygamy indeed must confess that I cannot pro test when one takes many wives, for it

does not contradict the Scriptures."
"And again, in his letter to Philip, the landgrave of Hesse, remarking upon the destrian

THE POLYGAMIST'S FATE fact that Philip had taken a second wife, his first wife being still living, he said: In the matter of matrimony, the laws of Moses are not revoked nor contradict ed by the gospels.' Yet we build monu-ments to Luther, notwithstanding his toleration and defense of that form of mar-

> riage. "Now, I say all these things, not for Now, I say all these image, not the purpose of arguing here upon the rights of polygamy, but I do say what I have here remarked for the purpose of fixing it in the minds of members that it is merely a crime because prohibited by law. I say that the United States had the right to make that law if they wished to. The states have the right to make it. Utah had the right to make it the law of that state, and has done so. Conse quently, it is outside of the realm of discussion, further than in this incidental

Roberts then explained the Mormon be lief in polygamy, and said the church thought their creed on this point came within the constitutional inhibition against laws prohibiting the free exercise of re-ligious belief. He then continued:

"In 1876, desiring to put the matter to a test, and not to be under the odium of violating the constitution or the laws of the country, and being confident that the courts would sustain the views that they had held, the Mormon church themselves furnished a case, furnished the evidence nd witnesses, and brought that case before the courts, carrying it from one to another until, in 1879, the law against this form of marriage was sustained. It has been recited as the chief offense both of the people and of the member from Utah that, notwithstanding this decision, the people still continued to maintain th rightfulness of that institution. The infer-ence seems to be that as soon as the decision of the supreme court was rendered they should have dropped their hands and instantly conformed to the law of the land.

"Limited indeed must have been the

reading of that man who would suppose that controversies of this character would be so instantly disposed of, and that a great religious conviction would be imme-diately given up on the decision of a court Warthy of all respect as the supreme court of the United States unquestionably is, and held in high esteem, amounting almost to veneration by my people, still we could not forget the fact that the court was still human and liable to faliabilities, corld not overlook the fact that this court of ours, high and exalted as it is, frequently reverses itself. We remember that it had eustained the constitutionality of the fugitive slave law, and that its decisions ad been overturned by the people by revarms. I see upon the floor of this house a man belonging to a race who, if abso-lute submissiveness to the decisions of the supreme court was to be the last of controversy, would have been but a piece of goods and chattels in this country instead of being the member of the house of rep-

Applause and Hisses.

"So we thought," said Roberts, "believ ing as we did in the righteousness of our doctrine. We hoped there might spring up a sentiment which would lead to a re-versal of opinion. But it did not come," and Roberts, with arms outstretched, appealed to the country not to be too hard on the people of Utah. He described the condition that existed in Utah in 1882 as a reign of terror. The federal courts were being used, he said, to drive women into exile. A man was brought before the court. He was told that he need not go to prison if he would give up polygamy. "But then," said Roberts, dramatically, "I felt it would have been describe the

ause of God to have agreed." A wave of applause passed over the gal-leries at this utterance, but it was quickly drowned with hisses.

"I had rather had my flesh hewn from my limbs than to have been untrue to my people. It was this feeling that was the

was. "But," he continued, "the time came when the Mormons of Utah were obliged to submit and did submit. Since then there has not been a single plural marriage in Utah. The plural relations had been broken up in many cases. Death had kindly solved the problem for some, and the heartaches it left for some made them wish the same end had come for them." He insisted that the compact with the

the house had no right to exclude him, polygamy had practically ceased; that the and with the majority that admitted he mormon church had given up polygamy could not be expelled. "Between the two," in good faith.

erts said he had been in public life defense of his moral character. He was not here representing the Mormon church. He had received a greater number of votes from Gentiles than from Mormons, "You can neither exclude nor expel me,

said Roberts in conclusion, "I v both the majority and minority of the so hard to the pillars of liberty that you shall not drag me from them without bringing down the whole temple. (Ap-plause and hisses), I have lived with a good conscience until this day, and am sensible of no act of shame upon my part. You can brand me with shame and send me forth, but I shall leave with head erect and brow undaunted, and walk the earth as angels walk the clouds."

There was a great outburst of applaus n the galleries when Roberts concluded. Many of the ladies in the galleries were demonstrative. At 5:35 P. M. the house adjourned until

THE ALL-ABSORBING QUESTION To Persons Contemplating a . Trip

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& N. offers the choice of two routes to the East. The northern route is covered by lines of the Great Northern railroad. Through cars are run direct from Port-land to St. Paul via Spokane; they are modern-equipped cars, with the latest safety devices, and are exceedingly com-

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V. A. SCHILLING City Ticket Agent, 254 Washington st.

Alaska Land Office Changes. WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 .- Commissioner Hermann, of the general land office, has recommended that the two land offices in Alaska be abolished and one established. The effect of this will be to place Western Alaska in two districts instead of three. By this arrangement the offices at Peavy on the Koyuka river, and at Circle City, on the Yukon, will be discontinued and an office at St. Nicholas will be created. The office at Rampart City will remain.

Nominations Confirmed. WASHINGTON, Jan. 23,-The senate tolay confirmed the following nominations f postmasters: Montana-W. Alderson, Red Lodge; J.

C. Ricker, Havre. Oregon-J. R. Smith, Lebanon; E. B. Woodward, Newberg. California-W. C. Campbell, Los Gato

Professor Hazen Dead. WASHINGTON, Jan. 23,-Henry A. Ha ien, one of the chief forecasters of the weather bureau, died here tonight as the result of the injuries received last night by a bleycle collision with a negro pe

RUSSIANPROGRESSINASIA

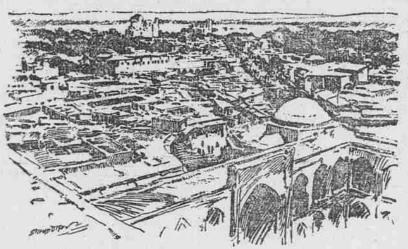
RAILROAD TRAVEL SOUTHWARD IN TURKESTAN.

Sketch of Russin's Military Operations in Central Asiatic Provinces -Never a Retreat.

CHERNAYEVO, Russlan Turkestan, July 19.—The traveler who wishes to visit both termini of the castern extension of the trans-Caspian railway has a day to spare at this new junction town in the steppes, a place which reminds me quite as much of La Junta, Colo., as any place I have ever seen before. The train from Samarkand, which arrives at Tashkend at 10:40 o'clock at night-when it is on

move into Central Asia. Years parsed after the tragedy of the Perovski expedition against the Khivans before it was safe to travel into the khanate, during which time the Russians were sending various unsuccessful missions. Finally, in response to an English question, the first Nicholas of Russia declared that he saw the necessity of coming to an agree-ment as to Bokhara and Khiva, and he agreed to leave the khanates of Central Asia to serve as a neutral zone between Russia and India. Russia therefore turned her attention to a more eastern road, and moved toward Tashkend by the route from Orenburg and Siberia, extending her line of communications and military posts through the country of the Kirgh'z hords in Northern Turkestan. In the '40s and '50s these posts were advanced well up the Sir Daria river, by way of the Oren-burg road and the Araj sea, thus virtually going around the khanates of Khiva and Bokhara on the way to Tashkend.

Progress was interrupted by the Cri-mean war. After that conflict ended the at 10:40 o'clock at night—when it is a time—remains there but one hour for Aslatics began to take active meaning and an exchange of crews before to expel the northern invaders who were cleaning and an exchange of the contract of the contr Last night, at Tashkend, the train was territory. That was the fatal move. The not only an hour late in starting, but all ruler of Khokand, Khanaiat Shah, with not only an hour late in starting, but all ruler of Khokand, Khanaist Shah, with the places in the second-class car were an army of 15,000 men, advanced against filled and no more tickets would be sold. the Russians on the steppes. The Kho-The result was that I bought a third-class kandlans were defeated, and the definite ticket to this place, and added to my ex- excuse was created for a war of invasion perience with Russian railways. There is and reprisal. In 1864 the Russians capnot a great deal of difference in the detured Chemkend, capital of Turkestan, and grees of comfort in the two classes. The then pushed on to attack the famous space allotted to each seat in the third city of Tashkend. The defense was stubclass is a little less, the woodwork a little born, and the Russians were at first re-



LOOKING OVER THE BAZAR OF THE NATIVE CITY OF SAMARKAND.

plainer, the upholstery missing to a high- pulsed, with considerable loss. Then Genquence. Rolled up in my steamer rug, with an air pillow, I passed a fairly com-fortable night, and reached here at 7 o'clock this morning. Having now traveled in Russian sleeping-cars and regular of citizens, passenger cars of the first, second and Military third class, there remain for me but the fourth and fifth to complete the gamut of train equipment in the empire.

The through train for Samarkand loafed about the junction for an hour and then drew out across the steppes westward. Chernayevo is not the most uncomfortable of places to pass the day, even though there is nothing here to be seen. I could not conceive any possible profit or pleas ure in walking out into the treeless and houseless prairie, and the snowcapped mountains which were such a picturesque sight on the southern horizon are far out of reach. Instead, I have wandered about the little village, watching Russian and Mongol workmen on the houses under

There is no bazaar or market street of any consequence here, for the town is much too small for that, but in front of the little shops in the main street gather the camel caravans that come from the steppes with the merchandise of the nomads, so that there is some activity for a few hours in the morning. Not many a few hours in the morning. Not many Persians have come into this part of the country yet, so the races represented are chiefly Mongolians, Tartars and Russians, with a few Sarts, who own the stores. They are the merchant people of this region, and until the Armenians arrive to that direction. A Mohammedan insurred enter into competition with them, they tion in that province had proved to have a virtual monopoly of the shops. During the day we have had some ex-citement from the arrival of a construc-tion train, which included in its equip-dans were in possession of the district of ent the "store" car, which I have described in another letter, and several carloads of immigrants. The people of Chernayevo gathered around the store and bought flour, potatoes, matches, tobacco, canned goods, pretzels and icons most while the train waited and the eagerly. store at Christmas. When the train pulled out, the little black dog which seemed to be filling the office of mascot was sleeping on the lower step of the

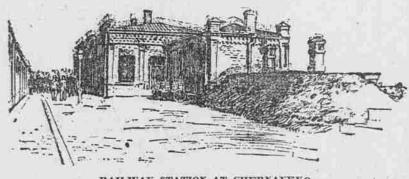
stairs that led up to the side door of the car, apparently fearless of danger. At present immigration from Russia to Turkestan is somewhat rapid. Not all the restless ones go to Siberia from the crowd-ed and famine-stricken districts of the The government is glad to have empire. a Russian element established in Central Asia among the tribesmen, to act as a quieting factor by its influence, and to be the nucleus of a Russian sentiment that may be of great value in the event of threatened uprisings. So the govern-ment is aiding in every way the move-ment of those who come, giving them the same concessions as to transportation, nd and cash that are granted to the immigrants to Siberia, and establishing an egent in Tashkend, with several assistants advise and direct the strangers as wise-The accommodations provided for immi-

er degree, and the people are not quite as cral Tchernaleff employed the strategem likely to be companionable, but for a which has seldom failed in the desert. He selzed a small fort some miles away. which guarded the water supply of Tash-kend, diverted the stream, and a few days later accepted the unconditional surrender of the city at the hands of a delegation

Military Progress Southward. In December of the same year the peode of Turkestan made an effort to recapture their holy city, and the emir Bokhara formed an alliance with Khokandlans, marched against the Russians and sent home word that they must become Mohammedans at once. The Bokharlots were defeated in battle, and Khodjend was occupied by the Russians. victorious forces continued their advance, this time toward Samarkand, which was taken without opposition on May 14, 1863. This later campaigning was under the direction of General Constantine Kauf-mann, who had come from Russia to organize the government of Turkestan after that province had been captured. He de-feated the Bokhariot army in one more campaign, during which the small army had to sustain a very trying siege. That was the end of warfare for the time. The emir of Bokhara signed a treaty ceding the fortile valley of the Zerafshan to Russia, including the city of Samarkand, and the famous capital of Tameriane reverted to his successors in Asiatic power. Just as this campaign was ended, shift-ing conditions in the province of Jungaria of the Chinese empire turned attention in

tion in that province had proved too strong to be put down by the Chinese Ill and the city of Kulia. At once sian army of 2000 men departed for the scene of difficulties, on the pretense of quieting a disorderly neighbor, occupied the province without serious opposition, and settled down to administer it as Russian territory. It is true that a prompt notification was sent to the emperor of China that the Russlans were holding the province only as a measure of peace and in trust for him, and that they would be glad to evacuate whenever he was ready to resume authority. Nevertheless, the fact remains that it was only after 10 years of occupation and several years of ne excellent Chinese concessions Russian trade, that the peacemakers actually did evacuate their temporary quar-

It was in 1876 that the rich valley of Ferghana was annexed to Russia after a has another important year book in the war with Khokand. The conflict had beshape of the Berliner Astronomiches Jargun as a civil war in which the Kirghiz buch, established in 1776. subjects of Khokand rebelled against the payment of certain taxes. The worried khan fled to the Russians when the uprising outgrew his power to resist, and his son became ruler. The latter sent mes-sages of peace to the Russians, but almost at the same time a holy war was de-clared against them, and they were sent a summons requiring them to become Mo hammedans at once



RAILWAY STATION AT CHERNAYEVO.

tive, but they are quite sufficient and as comfortable as could be expected in com-parison with what is available for other assengers. The immigrants travel in ordinary fourth-class cars, which are quite of the fashion of box cars at home, and, like all fourth-class cars on the Russian railways, are inscribed with the significant lettering: "For eight horses or 40 men."
In the immigrant service, however, they are not that crowded. Across each end of the car are built two or three wide shelves of rough boards, which serve as sents in the day or as beds at night. the middle of the car is a stove for heat-ing and cooking. The rest of the space is the living-room of the family to which the car is assigned, and in another car of the train are carried the household

goods of the family. I have seen some of these cars arranged most comfortably, with rocking-chairs and a kitchen table included in the furnishings, the icon hung upon the wall and the samovar steaming merrily. Often a family is permitted the use of this convenient home for several days, after reaching its destination, until some other shelter is provided. The journey itself, however, from the Caspian sea to the re-gion of Turkestan, where most of the settlement is centering, requires a full week by the slow trains which carry the immigrants, so it is necessary that they b commodated in some such fashion as this. It is easier to emigrate to Turkes an than it was when the Russians began to

This was the signal for an aggressive war on the part of the Russians. Town after town was taken, and at last the victorious army reached the walls of the capital. The humbled monarch sent encapital. The Russian commander, but he voys to the Russian commander, but he refused to deal with them, merely replying that if he was treated with proper submission no harm would be done the people, but if any resistance was offered, the city would be destroyed. The effect was prompt and definite. The khan him-self rode out to meet the conqueror, and conduct him into the city, through which entire Russian army made a trium phal progress.

A few weeks more of campaigning against the other important cities of the khanate, Marghilan, Namangan and Andijan, and the occupation of those center by heavy forces of Russian troops, sub dued the whole of the territory, and or March 2, 1876, the khanate of Khokand was declared a portion of the Russian empire under the name of Ferghana. The first governor was General Skobeleff, his appointment coming as a reward for his energy in the campaign. This was the of Russian last extension of Russian authority southeastward into Central Asia until the absorption of the Pamirs in 1892. TRUMBULL WHITE.

A whale, said to be 00 feet long and 40 feet in girth, has been found dend in the Thames at Woolwich. It is believed to have been killed by the chemical refuse that flows into the river below. Leaden believe

GROWTH OF THE ALMANAC

WONDERFUL EVOLUTION OF THE BOOK OF TIME DIVISIONS.

Ancient Egyptians Commenced With Feast Day Record-Publication Now Includes Many Subjects.

the ancients got along wi hout almanacs, a question answered by the fact that they had them as far back as history goes, says the Chicago Chronicle. The British eum possesses one of Egypt's "first ons" of an almanac, issued in the time of Rameses the Great, 1200 years before the Christian era. It is a papyrus from a tomb, and covered with red ink hieroglyphics, making a schedule for six years of the religious ceremonies of the land, with various warnings interspersed concerning what to do and what not to do in domestic and public affairs, on certain days. The fourth century had cal-endars sent out by the Roman church, giving the feast, fast and saints' days, with information of a religious character and records of astronomical phenomena. Among people along the Baltle sea ax-helves and staffs were notched for the days of the week, with deeper cuts for Sundays, and with carved symbols for saints days. Their religion forced these ancient people to some sort of a recogni-tion of the division of time.

The derivation of the word almanac is

hought to be from the Arabic al-manah -al (the) manah (reckon)-and from it the French and Spanish got their names, almanach and almanaque. Modern almanacs follow, in some features, the practice of the ancient Eastern nations in humbugging the credulous by making divinations by the stars. In ancient Rome the use of the calendar was confined to the priests, who were thus exclusively nformed as to festivals and the times for law court proceedings, but one, Flavius, acquiring this information, put it on white tablets for use in the forum, After that they were cut in white stone and came into more general use. What were termed "clogg" almanacs,

relics of an old style, were in use in Eng-land as late as the end of the 17th century. They were small square blocks of world, notched on the angles to correspond with the days of the year.

First One Printed.

earliest printed almanac was the work of the astronomer, Purbach, of Vienna, in 1457; the earliest in England was the Kalendar of Shepardes, from the French, about 1497. It was not until the 16th century that almanacs were arranged so as to be for one year. Rabelals pub Hahed at Lyons, France, almanacs for the years 1533, 1525, 1548 and 1550.

Prophetic almanacs have always had and have today, without reason, a remarkable influence with the Ignorant Nostradamus, the celebrated astrologist made so many predictions through those publications that, some of them being fulfilled, Louis XIII of France in 1579 pro hibited their issue, and Charles IX in 1628 required that such almanacs must bear the approval of the diocesan bishop. One almanac, the Almanac Liegois, issued at Liege in 1625, and still published, contnined the rankest of superstitious stuff People who could not read it were assist ed by such signs and symbols as taugh them to know when to take medicine, to have their hair cut and to be bled. The French at last had to take notice of these works, and in 1852 over 7600 almanacs and chap books were under exam ination, and many were found to be of such an objectionable character as to re-

quire suppression. Scotchmen had almanacs as far back as the 16th century. Their "prognostications" were first issued at Aberdeen in 1677, and their average circulation was 50,000 a year. In 1683 the Edinburgh True Almanack was begun. It contained but little besides the calendars of the months, lists of fairs and weather predictions but in 1745 was added a list of the Scottish members of parliament. It is now known as Oliver & Boyd's New Edinburgh Al-manac, and contains 1000 pages. Thoms Irish Almanac is the only important one of its kind in Ireland. France has a govlike it, contains many valuable original memoranda. It is called the Connaissance des Temps, and was begun in 1679,

Is World-Famous A world-famous book is the Almanac de Gotha, begun in 1764 and issued annually at Gotha. It is a small pocket volume in fine type, in both the German and French languages, and has 1100 pages between covers. It is an encyclopedia of information on the great families and the political standing of Eur. p. an nat ons, and affords a great deal of diplomatic knowlnegotiations, which included at the end edge not elsewhere obtainable. Of this to book the great Napoleon suppressed an act- entire edition in 1808 because in indexing Anhalt was permitted to come before hi name. By his orders it was then printed in French instead of German. Germany

> China beats the world on its almanac, which is issued at Peking by the government, is in 12 volumes and is given up mostly to indicating the lucky times and places for performing the deeds of everyday life, though reliable astronomical in-formation is presented. So much do the people rely upon the warnings of this ok that it is said that a few years ago the minister of that country to Germany refused to sail on his mission because the day appointed for his departure was put down in the almanac as an unlucky day. This huge publication is a monopoly, belonging to the emperor, no other work of the kind being allowed to be sold in that country. Several million copies are printed and disposed of each ear. The natives of Central America have the most curious of all calendars. Their months are only 20 days long, and

are named after animals. In the United States.

The United States has not much to show n the way of almanacs with peculiarities. The earliest one was published by William Bradford in Philadelphia, 1687. Franklin's "Poor Richard's Almanac" appeared from 1732 to 1757. There were some in cheap form, published especially for the use of farmers; many were imported; all had weather predictions, tables to guide the sun and moon as to the time when it was proper for them to get up and sit down in the new country, where everything, even nature, was somewhat irregular. Ev.n the clouds were regulated as to the time of weeping and of getting out of sight; it was intimated to the sheep when they were to be sheared and to the pigs the month of their killing. They had verses of sentimental poetry, extracts from patriotic speeches, written but never spoken, like those in modern congresses, and recipes for cooking at home instead of at the bake shops and restaurants. They were so arranged that every one might doctor his cattle instead of sending them to a and of suinted hoofs by way of a slaugh

ter-house As a matter of fact those harbingers of modern quackery were very much like the real things of today save in the volumnousness of their advertising. A comics, like Elton's, had a lichenlike but the humorous weekliss smothered their languid growth. The "American Nauti-cal Almanac," an imitation of those of the English and the French, was started in 1855. The shabbiness of this peculiar lin-of literature at the beginning of the cen tury has disappeared in the last 25 years giving way to full-dress annuals, of which wonders of information on nearly all th matters that enter into modern political, commercial, social and religious life.

France and Germany have annuals in the shape of almanats devoted to certain

subjects, such as music, the drama, wom-en, religion, politics, etc. England has be-come renowned for her almanaes in colors. They began to appear in artistic habiti-ments about the year 1875, before which time they were crude affairs. One firm In Leeds produces about 2,000,000 each year of ordinary colored almanaes, such as are presented to their customers by tradesen at Christmas time. Glasgow an Manchester printers annually turn out about 1,000,000 for each city, the seiling price ranging from 4 to 12 cents. Several firms in London bring out each year magnificent pletorial almanacs costing from 15 cents to 12 each. While there are big almonacs there are also tiny ones, an Some people may want to know how illustrated, at that. One, the "Chemin de la Croix," has 119 pages, the printed part measuring one inch high and quarter of an inch in width; the " Almanae" is an inch in height. Between the two is a German one.

The evolution of the almanac has been the work of centuries—from paganism to a Christianity that has conversed these books into something useful and beautiful even though it has not eliminated all traces of their origin.

Keeping house without an almanac is like keeping a norse without a stable-neither pleasant nor profitable. Nor there any excuse for it, for all the patent medicine people issue almanacs by the hundreds of thousands just before and just after the first day of every year, and hey are to be had for the asking. "Ple-case give us an almanac. There

are lovely things in the almanac," say the girls in "Rag Baby," and it is true today than it was in the years gone by. Where the almanacs for the year 1900 ecm to differ from all which have preeded them in recent years is in having an eclipse of the sun where somebody can see it. Usually the first page or two of the book is taken up with graphic ac counts of eclipses visible in Kamschaika, Spitzbergen and the southwest corner of Van Diemen's land. But for this new year there is to be a total eclipse of the sun, with the line of totality beginning in Egypt and ending up in the Pacific occan the people of Norfolk, Va. Mobile, Ala., and New Orleans being entitled to a full

view of the entire performance. . This is to take place on Monday, May 28. It will not be total in Chicago, but those who care to arise early enough car see the beginning of it at 6:56 o'clock to the morning. Something is always hapening on washday in Chicago

Some of the Eclipses.

There will be another eclipse of the sur n Wednesday, November 21. Here the dmanac-maker recovers his presence of mind and announces it as visible only is Borreo, Sumatra and a few places like that. At least, one of the almanacs says hat, and anoth r postpones it until Thurs day. November 22, and announces it for

Southern Africa and Australia. It really makes very little difference, This second almanac, by the way, makes the eclipse of the sun in May start in quite the other direction, going from Mexico to Algiers. It says that here in Chicago eleven-twelfths of the sun's sur-face will be obscured, the performance ending about 9:15 o'clock. There is also a storm announced to begin on May 25 and last until June 1. This last sounds

the earth's shadow on June 12, not more than the thousandth part of the disk being obscured. Being absolutely unimportant,

t can be seen almost anywhere. Jupiter will begin the year as a morn ng star, change to evening star on May 27, retain that position until December 14 when it will become morning star again intil the year runs out. Venus begins a he evening star and acts in that pi ant capacity until July 8, when it morning star and stays so until the year is over. Mercury can be seen just after sunset about March 8, July 4 and October 29, and just before sunrise on or abou April 22, August 19 and December 7. Man s evening star only until January 18, and morning star the rest of the year. Saturn is morning star until June 23, then evenng star until December 29, then morning star for three consecutive days in 1900.

For the Curious,

For the curious in such matters, the year 90) will be the 124th year of Ame ndependence until next Fourth of July when it becomes the 125th. It is the year 5600 of the Jewish era until sunset on September 23, when it becomes the 5661st. I is the year 2560 of the Japanese era, and the 33d of the Meiji period. Until May 1 of its kind in Ireland. France has a government annual similar in purpose to the Nautical Almanac of Great Britain, and, era, the year 1313 beginning on that day. January 1, 1900, is the 2,415,021st day sine the beginning of the Julian period.

The Dominical letter is G, the epact 2

he lunar cycle or golden number is 1, the solar cycle 5, the Roman Indiction 13, and the Julian period 6613. It is the first year divisible by four which has not been a eap year since 1800, and there will not se another until 2100, by which time we shall be very little interested in such things, if we are now.

Washington's birthday comes on Thurs lay in 1900, and Fourth of July on Wednes St. Patrick's is on a Saturday day. and Christmas on a Tuesday. Thanksgiving will probably be November 29.

Epiphany, or twelfth night, is January 6, in 1900, which is the orthodox time to take down the Chrisimas greens in the nomes and churches. Ash Wednesday is the last day in February, and Mardi Gras or Shrove Tuesday the day before. Palm Sunday is April 8, Good Friday April 13, and Easter Sunday April 15. This brings Ascension day on May 24, Whitsunday on June 3, and Trinity Sunday on June 16. Advent Sunday is December 2.

Those who are particular about begin ning the seasons promptly will be please to learn that spring is due at 7:18 in the evening of March 20, summer at 3:19 in the afternoon of June 21, autumn at 8 o'clock in the morning of September 33, and winter

All this useful learning is the commo property of all well-regulated simanacs, but it is not to be supposed that there is nothing else in them of interest. Ther are merry jests of all degrees of merri ment, and other jests of all degrees of hebetude and desuctude. There are wis saws, if not modern instances, pearls of thought like "There are more people crosseyed in the tongue than in the eyes; they talk one way while they are thinking the other." There is good advice for the all ing, not only in the particular direction of the cure-all the almanac advocates, but in general therapeutics, as in this instance: "Putting the feet in hot water will in-variably cure a headache, from whatever cause it arises. The head aches when, from any cause, the little blood vessels in the brain are too full. Putting the feet in hot water draws the blood from the head." Some persons those who think with their feet, should reverse the process.

Many unusual anecdotes are collected together in the almanacs. You may learn. for instance, that a Boston man wears a card on his underclothing with the statement, "My appendix has been cut

out." He does this, so it is said, because he fears that he may faint away some time and the surgeons open him on the theory that if there is anything the matter it must be appendicitis. With this goes a method for treating stiff boots with vaceline or giveerine, of even greater im-portance to the reading public.

Philade phia Times.

A New Medical Discovery.

On top of the discovery of a scientifi-treatment for the perpetual renewal o routh comes the scarcely less importan announcement of two French physicians Sappeller and Thebault, of a specific se rum against alcoholism. The serum is derived from a horse which has been "primarily rendered alcoholic by artificia means," and gives to the dipagmaniae a lasting distante for alcoholic drink.

The mcn employed by the Cardiff (Wales) Rullway Company have preested against excessive hours of labor. The petition sets forth that they are on Suty on specified dates from 24 to 37 concutive hours, without meal or resting

INFORMAL

BRYAN'S MEAL AT THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

No Speech-Making, but a Reception and a Crowd of Politicians on Hand to See the Nebruskan.

NEW YORK, Jon. 23.-William Jennings. fryan took breakfast at the Hoffman touse this morning with a number of ree silver and single tax leaders. Eryan's allers today were nearly all silverites,

The gold democrats held aloof. ight Mr. Bryan dined at the Democratic Club as the guest of President John W. Keilar, with 12 others. The chibhousa was crowded from 5 o'clock. The fact that Colonel Bryan was to be a guest at he club caused the seats in the general lining-room on the third floor to be at a remlum. Most of the tables in the room ere taken possession of as early as a clock. The rooms and the corridors of the club were thronged long before Mr.

Mr. Bryan was accompanied to the club by James S. Oliver, sergeant-at-arms of the national democratic committee, and ex-Governor Hogg, of Texas, President John W. Kellar, of the club, pushed his way forward and grasped Mr. Bryan by the hand. There was a crush in the dining-room, and many persons were stand-ing. The table at which the 14 were to sit lown was near the MITTLE-avenue front. There were other tables all about, all thronged with prominent members of the club. When Mr. Bryan entered the brillantly lighted room there was much applause.

Those at the table of honor were: John W. Kellar, W. J. Bryan, Maurice F. Holanan, ex-Governor Hogg, Judge James A. O'Gorman, O. H. P. Belmont, Norman E. Mack, John Whalen, John F. Carroll, Thomas F. Grady, Bernard J. York, Anew Freedman, Dr. J. B. Cosby and W. L. Brown.

There was a sunning fire of conversation on all sides of the table. For a little over an hour Colonel Bryan and his fellow diners at the little table are and drank. Just as the last course had been finished, Mayor Van Wyck entered the room, jos tled his way over to the table and sat down at one corner, between Commissionr Kellar and Mr. Bryan. When the diners arose the party pro-

line was formed and President Kellar ntroduced those who shook hands with his guest. Nearly all the heads of the fepartments of the city were represented. At a few minutes past 10 o'clock Mr. Bryan complained of a headache and was driven to his hotel. After Mr. Bryan had left ex-Governor Hogg said: "This shows that there is no dissension. The club has given Mr. Bryan

eeded to the large reception-room.

royal reception. Of course, he is here not as a guest of the club, but you can see that he is welcomed by all the mem-Many of the members declared that the reception gave a decided emphasis to the fact that the protest of Doyle, Fox and Roosevelt did not represent the sentiment

of the members of the club as a whole. Texas Legislature Meets.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 23.-The Texas legslature met in special session today, being called by Governor Sayers to pass new tax laws. The proposed changes are radical, particularly toward corporations,

Call for Prohibition Convention. CHICAGO, Jan. 23 .- The national prodtion party has called a meeting of the lelegates at Chicago, June 27, to nominate candidates for president and vice-president of the United States.

Extra Session California Legislature SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. El.-Governor Gage has called an extra session of the state legislature, to meet January 29. A United States senator will probably be

Kentucky Election Contests. FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 23.-The guberatorial contest committee today voted

extend the time for taking evidence, giving each side two more days for that pur-"THE PRESIDENT'S OWN."

Twenty-first Showed It Could Fight is Well as Look Pretty. The Twenty-first was the swellest of the regiments at Tampa in the spring of Ess. It was called "The President's Own," because it had been made much of by President McKinley when he stayed in the

summer of 1897 at the Hotel Champiain, which overlooked the home post of the Twenty-first at Platisburg, N. Y. This post had long been considered one of the "softest snaps" in the army. The rest-ment possessed the best regimental band in the corps. Its idolized colone; had just been made one of the new frigadler-gen-erals. Its camp on Tampa Heights was spick and span; its uniforms were immac-ulate, and its officers were at all times the best-dressed men in Tampa,

The officer then in command of the Twenty-first. Lieutenant-Colonel Chamers McKibben, was considered, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, which tells the story almost a martinet about his personal attire and military discipline and quette. One evening early in May, 6 quetts. One evening early in May, Colo-pel McKibben was in a bad temper. Ho was on the examining board for the pro-motion of officers, and had been hard as work for several days on the field exams-

nations, and he was tired out.

The change from his comfortable house The change from his comfortable source at Platisburg to the camp had given him a very bad cold, of which, is an old cam-paigner, he was thoroughly ashamed. What had upset him most was news that very one of the regiments on the Heighta had been brigaded for the expedition to Cuba, with one exception; that exception was his own regiment, the Twenty-first. That, he was afraid, could mean but one thing, that the Twenty-first would not be allowed to go. One of the colonels, with a uniform faded by prairie suns, had even dured to suggest to him that the "President's Own' was to be kept as a kind of showy home guard for the president in Washington. Colonel McKibben's feeling for the president on that May afternoon was not, perhips, what it had been the summer before, for now the lich of fight-

ing was upon him again. ing was upon him again.

Tired and helf sick as he was, he oredeced his horse saddled, and when usted by one of his officers what he meant to to, he thundered out:

I am going to find out what this means efore I sleep tonight. I am going straight op to the hotel to see General Sanfler, and beg him to let the regiment go to Juba with the first expedition, and if we can't go-well, I shall go, if I have to resign my commission and go as my own

The did go to Cuba with the first expedition, commanding his regiment, and every one knows what a record he mids and what a marnificent charge the Twenty-first made at San Juan. Lieutemant-Colonal McKibben was promoted mmediately afterward to a brighter-gen-ralship, for bravery and gallantry on the o'd. A few days later he rode into Saningo with the single star of a brightler-reneral cut out of tirrand planed on the shoulders of his blue flannel shirt, as the first United States military governor of the

Englishmen Prefer Country Life. Baltimere American.

emptured city.

Figures recently produced to show a comparatively small per cent of English lying in Chicago, has led an observer to emark that English immigration to this country generally avoids the large ciries. The English people prefer to live in the country, and generally when coming to this country settle in the amaller places,