TRAGEDY AT PITTSBURG

DOUBLE KILLING THE RESULT OF INFATUATION.

Chloroform Article in a Magazine Furnished the Idea of the Killing of Millionaire Rice.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 27.—The infatuation of a married man for a woman other than his wife, which has existed for several months, ended today in a house in Watson street, Pittsburg, when William A. Rinard, an employe of the Edgar Thomson Works and one of the best-known men in Braddock, shot and killed Margaret Lambert, or Wilbert, formerly of London, England. A moment later Rinard placed the revolver to his own head and killed himself. The Lambert woman's right name was Mrs. Andrew P. Wilbert. Her maiden name was Lambert. Some years ago she married A. P. Wilbert, a bartender. Three years ago they separated, and last April the girl took up her residence at a resort on Watson street, kept by Miss May Weyman.

Rinard was the son of a prominent real estate and insurance man of Braddock, and up to last Christmas he stood high in the community. About that time he met the Wilbert woman, and his infatuation for her made him neglect his young wife and child. His wife is a member of a well-known family in Braddock. The combined efforts of the families of the couple were brought to bear on the Police Department of Pittsburg to break up the intimacy between Rinard and the Wilbert woman. By this means the two were kept apart for a short time, but of late they had been living together.

Last night two traveling men called at the house, and later drove away with the two women. As they left Rinard warned Mrs. Wilbert that if she did not return at once he would shoot her. She refused to obey him. At 8 o'clock this morning they returned. Rinard, who had absented himself, returned shortly after 10 o'clock. He called Mrs. Wilbert to the parlor, and almost immediately afterward five shots were heard by the inmates of the house, Miss Weyman, followed by the two men, hurried to the parlor and found the woman lying in the center of the room with a bullet hole in her head and another under her heart. Rinard was near the fireplace, with a large, ragged hole through his head. Both were dead.

VALET JONES' TESTIMONY.

Chloroform Article in a Magazine Furnished the Idea of the Murder.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The cross-examination of Charles F. Jones in the Rice murder trial was continued today. Yesterday Jones said he had promised to sell to Patrick for $250 a letter bearing Rice's name and purporting to be an acknowledgement from Rice that he was a resident of Texas, but that Patrick never paid the money. Today the witness said he did not lose his trust in Patrick because of the failure to pay this money. "I trust him so much that I let him leave me out of the will," said Jones. "It was his manner of talking that made me trust him."

Mr. Moore, who was conducting the cross-examination, then asked: "Did not Patrick speak to you in Mr. Rice's presence of the affidavit swearing off his New York taxes?"

"No," replied Jones.

Mr. Moore then went back to the different statements made by Jones, and asked if he did not make them with the object of protecting himself, and if he had not been afraid of the truth in his earlier statements.

Jones replied that he did not think the truth would help him, but he said that fact had been impressed upon him very forcibly.

Mr. Moore asked Jones to tell again his story of the chloroform article in a magazine, about which he had talked to Patrick, and from which he had testified the idea of the killing of Mr. Rice was developed. Jones said he told about the article at his examination before Justice Jerome, but he could not remember if he had told him in that court all the details he had since told Mr. Osborne.

The Assistant District Attorney objected to this line of cross-examination, but Recorder Goff overruled him. "I desire to give the defendant," said the Recorder, "every possible chance. If there is any doubt in my mind I shall stretch the law as far as possible in favor of the defendant."

Mr. Moore then questioned Jones about Rice's condition the day before his death. Mr. Rice was very weak, Jones said, and was "out of his head" at intervals all day.

DR. BURNETT ON TRIAL.

Several Unusual Difficulties Confront the Prosecution.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Dr. Orville S. Burnett today faced a jury which had been selected during the day to try him on the charge of responsibility for the death of Mrs. Charlotte Shoup Nichol, of Nashville, Tenn., with whom it is said he agreed to die at the Hotel Marlborough. The defendant was found suffering from the effects of morphine, beside the body of the woman who is believed to have succumbed to a fatal draught of the same drug.

At the outset of the trial the prosecution finds itself confronted by several unusual difficulties. The charge against the defendant is based on the theory that he and the woman agreed to die together, and that as a party to the suicide agreement he was responsible for her death as accessory before and after the fact.

The evidence of the suicide agreement is a note left by the woman and statements alleged to have been made to the police and others by the defendant and others shortly after the tragedy. These will be objected to by the defense, on the ground that they were uttered when Burnett was under the influence of morphine. There was no post-morten examination made by the Coroner, an autopsy being omitted at the time, as there was evidence as to the cause of death. Mrs. Nichol left a note, in which she stated she died because she loved Burnett better than any one else on earth, and that they could not bear to be separated.

Despite the fact that the sanctity of the home will figure largely in the trial, the defense accepted married men as jurors without challenge. Burnett presented a good appearance in court and took a keen and lively interest in the work of his counsel. The presentation of evidence will begin tomorrow.

Boy Plans Murder for Revenge.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Revenge for reprimands given to Leonard Robinson, a 14-year-old boy of Blue Point, L. I., incited him to plan to kill John F. Dane's 15-year-old daughter Jessie. He had dug a grave in which to bury her. Leonard told several other boys and girls his intentions, and when the school teacher confronted him he confessed.

Mr. Dane, fearing for the life of his daughter, caused the arraignment of the Robinson boy before a Justice. The latter issued a warrant for the lad's arrest on the charge of threatened murder, and the boy was held by the Sheriff. Principal Perry, of the Blue Point school, testified that the boy had made a confession to him, in which he had said that he intended to hide in the woods opposite the home of the girl's uncle, and as she passed he meant to shoot her and bury her. He said the plan was his own, but he intended to let another boy see the crime. He needed help to drag the body of the girl to the railroad track in order to let a train run over it, to give the impression that she had been killed by the cars. Then he intended to bury the body in a box.

Negro Murderer Hanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—Amos Stirling, a young negro, who was the accomplice of Henry Ivory and Charles Perry in the murder of Professor Roy Wilson White, of the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, on the night of May 9, 1900, was hanged today in the county prison. Stirling made a confession to his spiritual advisers, claiming the sole responsibility for the murder of Professor White. He says he did not know either Perry or Ivory, and asserted that neither of them was with him when the crime was committed. His statement is not credited by the police authorities.

Professor White was attacked by three colored men on a dark street in the vicinity of the university. One of his assailants struck him on the head with an iron bolt, and after he had fallen to the ground he was beaten to death. Robbery was the motive for the crime. Perry, Ivory and Stirling were arrested several days later, and the two first named made confessions, accusing Stirling of being the actual murderer.

The three men were convicted together. Ivory and Perry were executed October 8 of last year. The condition of Stirling's health caused four postponements of his execution.

McAuliffe the Victim of Foul Play.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27. — The Coroner's jury which has been investigating the death of James McAuliffe returned a verdict today that McAuliffe had come to his death at the hands of persons unknown. McAuliffe was one of the witnesses against ex-Police Wardman Edward Glennon, who was convicted on a charge that he permitted a disorderly house to exist in his precinct. Physicians testified at the inquest that the injuries on McAuliffe's body could not have been caused by a fall.

Captain Streeter Indicted for Murder

CHICAGO, Feb. 27. — Captain Streeter, claimant to the filled-in-land on the Lake Front, known as the "District of Lake Michigan," will have to face a trial on the charge of murder. He was indicted today by the grand jury, in connection with William McManners, Henry Holtke and William Force, charged with being responsible for the death of John A. Kirk, a watchman employed by Henry Cooper, at the time of the battle two weeks ago.

Was Smuggling Diamonds.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Eight parcels of diamonds, valued at $104,000, have been confiscated and ordered sold by Federal Judge Wheeler, says a Burlington, Vt., special to the Times. The stones were seized at St. Albans. Hiest Stavitzky, who was arrested with the jewels concealed in the sleeves of his undershirt, claims he was hired to take the diamonds from Montreal to New York by a firm in the latter city.

CHILEANS ARE FRIENDLY.

Presence of the Iowa Causes Them to Give Evidence of Good Will.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Chilean Government and people took advantage of the recent docking of the battle-ship Iowa, at Talcahuano, to give evidence of their friendship for the United States. Captain Perry, commanding the battle-ship, has reported to the Navy Department that the Iowa was successfully docked January 14, but much risk attended the undertaking. There was scarcely a foot to spare between the steel hull of the Iowa and the sides of the dock, and Captain Perry was under apprehension that a slight shock of earthquake, such as is common in Chile, would wreck his ship. However, all went well, and the Iowa came out of the dock ready to resume her long voyage to Montevideo.

Captain Perry says that while the docking was under way the ship's company received many evidences of the friendship and good-will of the Chileans, who showed every mark of respect for the great Republic. Rear-Admiral Gorin, in command of a squadron of Chilean men of war, visited the harbor. Captain Perry reported that his squadron was in splendid condition for service.

Chilean Press Plans for Peace.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Several leading newspapers, says a Herald dispatch from Valparaiso, Chile, are beginning to advocate a limitation or reduction of armaments as the best way of insuring peace between Chile and Argentina. It is rumored that the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Senor Ganes, will resign his post next month for private reasons.

Minister Bryan at Rio.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—United States Minister to Brazil Charles Page Bryan has returned here, says a Rio Janeiro dispatch to the Herald. Senor J. F. De Assiz-Brazil, Brazilian Minister to the United States, will sail for his post about March 15.

Peru Army Official Promoted.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The government has appointed General Canevero head of the army staff, according to a Lima, Peru, special to the Herald. The British sloop-of-war Herwalter has sailed for Panama.

Reinforcements to Castro.

PANAMA, Colombia, Feb. 27.—The gunboats composing the Colombian fleet left here last night under sealed orders. They are believed to be conveying reinforcements to the government General Castro.

Oregon Mining Stock Exchange.

PORTLAND, Feb. 27.

Yesterday's quotations were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Alaska M. & M.	9⅝	11
Adams Mountain	2⅝	4
Astoria-Melbourne (Gtd.)	18	50
Bronze Monarch	17¼	18½
Caribou	5	6
Copperopolis	25	1 00
Crystal Consolidated	14½	17½
Chicago	7⅝	8
Cascade Calumet	3⅝	4
Gold Hill & Bohemia	9⅝	20
Huronian	5⅝	7⅝
Lost Horse	3½	5⅝
Oregon-Colorado M. M. & D.	24⅝	35
Riverside		½
Sumpter Consolidated	2½	4
Sweden Copper (Gtd.)	87½	90
Winnipeg (Ltd.)	9⅝	15

Sales:	Price.
500 Caribou	5
400 Crystal Consolidated	15
1000 Lost Horse	3
750 Oregon-Colorado	25
100 Sweden Copper	87½

SPOKANE, Feb. 27.—The closing quotations of mining stocks today were:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Amer. Boy	7	7⅝	Morn. Glory	3	3⅝
Blacktail	12¼	13½	Morrison		3½
Butte & Bos.	2⅝	3⅝	Prin. Maud	3⅝	3⅝
Ben Hur	13¼	16	Ramb. Car		90
Deer Trail	2⅝	3	Republic	10	10½
Fish'maiden	6	6½	Reservation	½	
Gold Ledge	1⅝	2½	Sullivan	9½	10½
L. P. Surp.	7½	7⅝	Tom Thumb	22½	23½
Mtn. Lion	31	33	Trade Dollar	10½	11

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—Official closing quotations of mining stocks:

Alta	$0 04	Justice	$0 09
Andes	5	Mexican	31
Belcher	4	Occidental Con	8
Best & Belcher	21	Ophir	1 10
Caledonia	31	Overman	11
Challenge Con	22	Potosi	12
Chollar	12	Savage	8
Confidence	68	Sierra Nevada	13
Con. Cal. & Va.	1 30	Silver Hill	56
Crown Point	7	Union Con	23
Gould & Curry	10	Utah Con	2
Hale & Norcross	30	Yellow Jacket	19

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Mining stocks today closed as follows:

Adams Con	$0 20	Little Chief	$0 12
Alice	45	Ontario	7 75
Breece	50	Ophir	1 25
Brunswick Con	8	Phoenix	6
Comstock Tunnel	5	Potosi	10
Con. Cal. & Va.	1 45	Savage	7
Deadwood Terra	50	Sierra Nevada	14
Horn Silver	1 45	Small Hopes	35
Iron Silver	68	Standard	3 30
Leadville Con	5		

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—Closing quotations:

Adventure	$ 22 50	Osceola	$ 75 00
Allouez	3 87	Parrott	31 75
Amalgamated	71 25	Quincy	140 00
Baltic	47 75	Santa Fe Cop.	3 50
Bingham	22 75	Tamarack	230 00
Cal. & Hecla	610 00	Trimountain	105 00
Centennial	11 50	Trinity	12 50
Copper Range	11 25	United States	17 50
Dominion Coal	85 50	Utah	24 50
Franklin	14 25	Victoria	55 12
Isle Royale	21 00	Winona	1 50
Mohawk	37 75	Wolverines	52 00
Old Dominion	22 75		

MEN MADE RICH BY LAWS

CARNEGIE'S CASE AND PART TARIFF HAS HAD TO DO WITH IT.

Professor John Bascom Goes Into the Matter in Detail in a Paper on "Fidelity to Property."

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—The American Free Trade League issues the following paper on "Fidelity to Property," by Professor John Bascom, of Williams College:

"Political power," says John Locke, "is the right of making laws for regulating and preserving property." There is much harmony of sentiment among writers on Political Science in making the safety of property a primary purpose of government. Mr. Choate, in a recent laudation of the Republican party, gave a prominent position to its "fidelity to property." sure, in the process of acquisition, to benefit the community. It brings wholesome productive activity to a large number and multiplies commodities in the market. Such getting of wealth cannot be otherwise than good; the giving of it is a much more difficult thing. Mr. Carnegie is wise in his choice of methods. Suppose him to return all this money in the form of libraries to the people, will the result be such that the Government would be justified in securing it by its own action? This large sum has been taken in small amounts from every industry in the land, making that industry a little less rewardful. The check has come at the very point of growth, and has been of the nature of a hardship. The persons who are contributing to these libraries would not have done it freely; and in most cases receive but a very indirect advantage from them. If, by a stroke of the pen, we could transfer money gained in the hard struggle of life to libraries, with no voluntary participation on the part of those thus providing the means, would we feel it wise to do it?

Suppose a man to have gained a million of dollars by an imperceptible clipping of coin, and then to have come under the

We have no difficulty in recognizing the value of the praise, but we have considerable difficulty in seeing its applicability. We are tempted to inquire, whose property? That our present tariff fails to recognize the right of a man to his own gains seems to be a conspicuous and fatal defect in it as a measure of government.

Take the case of Mr. Carnegie. We are the more at liberty to refer to him as he is a public man, as his personal character is held in the highest esteem, and as his great liberality in the use of his wealth inclines us to a favorable estimate of the means by which it has been acquired. Mr. Carnegie came to the United States, some 50 years ago, a poor boy. He has secured in that time some $200,000,000. That is a very extraordinary fact. If wealth to that amount can be obtained from the natural advantages of the country, America is a true Eldorado, or we have been exceedingly heedless in the division of gain. If that sum has been reached by a normal expenditure of personal power, then that power is of a marvelous order. It has been obtained by the ordinary prosecution of a business favored, through a long period, by a highly protective tariff. It is the result of a distribution determined by government—in favor of a single occupation. There is no other secret in this astonishing success, unless in the fact that the business, by the magnitude of the means employed, tends to become a monopoly; and, once established, least of all forms of industry, needs extraneous support. Is a result of this sort, provided for by government and constantly dependent upon desire to benefit the public by this wealth. If it were possible for him to restore each eagle and double eagle to its original value, what better use could he make of his money? His wisdom would lie in walking backward to the beginning. This would be to put his gains to their first and best use in an honest currency, the life-blood of commerce.

Our Government has put upon Mr. Carnegie, by an authority exercised in neglect of the rights of industry, a task which no man can perfectly perform—the task of gathering money in an injurious way and scattering it again in a manner beneficial. Such a process cannot be kept in harmony with the public welfare.

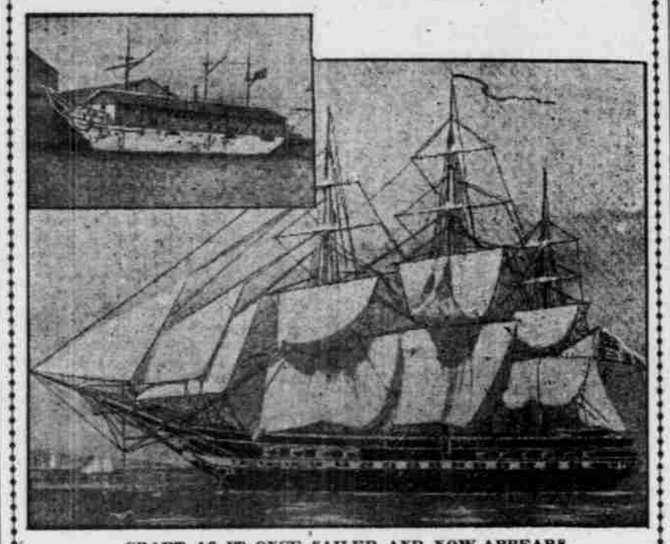
We have been considering the inability of the largest liberality to correct an inherent wrong. But this is an unusual incident in our case, and not the case itself. What shall we say of the much more frequent result in which no effort is made to balance getting with giving; in which wealth is diverted from the processes of economy, from the masses of men, and then squandered in luxury. This is to nourish, on the life-blood of the people, those who have lost the democratic temper of the Nation to which they belong. This is neither "fidelity to property" nor to liberty nor to National life.

Death Rather Than Jail.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—To avoid going to jail, Ernest Wedekind, a lawyer indicted on a charge of embezzlement of $4700, shot and mortally wounded himself after his arrest. He died at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital without regaining consciousness. Wedekind was associated in business with Theodore Schintz, the banker and broker sent to prison on a charge of embezzling money from his clients, and was indicted with the financier on the same charge, but the same jury that convicted Schintz acquitted the lawyer.

Wedekind's latest indictment was found on complaint of Mrs. Christine Link, formerly Mrs. Feldt, who was a prominent figure in the murder trial of Adolph Luetgaft. Her husband had died shortly before the disappearance of Mrs. Luetgert, for whose murder the sausage-maker was sent to prison for life, and Luetgert's affection for the woman was alleged by the state to be the motive which prompted the crime.

MASSACHUSETTS ASKED TO APPROPRIATE $300,000 TO PRESERVE THE U. S. S. "CONSTITUTION."



CRAFT AS IT ONCE SAILED AND NOW APPEARS.

The U. S. S. Constitution, for the preservation of which the Massachusetts Legislature is asked to appropriate $300,000, was constructed under act of Congress, March 27, 1794, and was completed in 1798. The original cost was $302,718.

The Constitution has always been known for its sailing qualities. It began its career, under Captain Talbot, with a race with an English frigate, which it won. It distinguished itself off Tripoli. It was chased by Admiral Brooks' squadron in the War of 1812, and succeeded in escaping, by some remarkable seamanship, under command of Captain Hull. Its action with the Guerriere rendered it famous, and an equally brilliant contest with the Java followed. Its capture of the Cyane and Levant added to its great reputation, and its escape from a hostile British squadron, under Captain Stewart, demonstrated anew the signal ability of this American Naval officer and the sailing qualities of the frigate. At the outbreak of the Civil War it came very nearly being captured by the Confederates at Annapolis.

In addition to its regular cruise as a man-of-war, it has been used as a training-ship for American seamen. It lost its special utility only by reason of the substitution of iron for wooden ships, and was therefore relegated to the past by force of circumstances.

In 1830 it was reported in the newspapers that it was the intention of the Government to destroy the Constitution, together with a number of other ships. But the very announcement met with a great deal of opposition, and two days after it was made, Oliver Wendell Holmes, then 21 years old, flung the poem of "Old Ironsides" to the world, and with the stirring lines beginning, "Aye, tear her tattered ensign down," struck the popular chord full and strong. The ship was saved.

DEATH OF INDIAN WAR VETERAN.

Major Joseph Magone.

News has been received in Portland of the death of Major Joseph Magone, the well-known Indian War Veteran. He died in Ogdensburg, N. Y., February 15, at the age of 81 years.

Major Magone left Ogdensburg and went West in 1843, and in 1847 made the journey overland to the Pacific Coast. In 1849 he joined the gold-seekers in California. In 1852 he made his home in the Willamette Valley, in Oregon. He served during the Indian war of the Pacific Slope, and rose to the rank of Major. He left surviving three sons, two of whom, M. A. and E. E. Magone, reside in Oregon City, and one in Montana; also a brother, Daniel Magone, and a sister, Mrs. McGoey, who reside in Ogdensburg.

Major Magone was a man of more than ordinary ability, having a keen perception, a good memory and a fine command of language. His large experience as a pioneer in the great West had given him a fund of anecdote and story that made him a most agreeable companion and a man of mark wherever he went. During his long career he led a clean and temperate life, and was pure in thought, deed and word.

it, "fidelity to property?" The thief is faithful to his own property, but how about the property of others. By means of an authority which no man can cast off or escape, an immense fortune is accumulated in a brief period with a forced contribution from every household in the land. We hardly appreciate the largeness of the result. A city of a hundred thousand inhabitants might find every one of its families provided with an inviting home by the gains of one person; gains made possible only by law. Is this "fidelity to property?"

Mr. Carnegie, in a commendable temper, feels impelled to restore to the community the wealth gathered from it. Wealth gained in a legitimate occupation, prosecuted in a liberal temper, is

GOES TO CONSTANTINOPLE

MISS STONE WILL REMAIN THERE A FEW WEEKS.

United States Government Will Take Steps to Recover the Ransom Paid the Brigands.

SALONICA, Feb. 27.—Miss Stone, in company with M. Gargiulo, the dragoman of the American Embassy at Constantinople, left here today for Constantinople. She intends to remain several weeks in Turkey, and will then proceed to the United States to visit her mother.

During the captivity of Miss Stone and Mme. Tsilka the ladies suffered greatly from want of occupation until Mme. Tsilka's baby was born. After the failure of the negotiations at Sofia the ladies were taken to huts deep in the snow on an almost inaccessible mountain. They had no communication with the outside world, except on matters relating to their ransom. They were only occasionally vouchsafed some item of information, such for instance, as the death of President McKinley. The baby was born after Mme. Tsilka had been riding horseback for 10 hours. The mother smothered the child's cries for fear the brigands would take it away and kill it. Three days after the birth of the baby all were again on the move. Mme. Tsilka's training as a hospital nurse and her extraordinary nerve alone saved her life and that of her child.

Miss Stone already has received numerous literary offers, one of them being from an American magazine, which offered her $35,000 and a royalty for six articles.

LETTER FROM MISS STONE.

Written While Held a Prisoner by the Brigands.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—The Congregationalist, in its current issue, publishes a letter from Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary. Though written October 29, 1901, the letter was only recently received in this country, having been placed by the brigands in the hands of Consul-General Dickinson, with the understanding that it would not be forwarded until an agreement was reached as to the ransom to be paid. As soon as these arrangements were completed, Mr. Dickinson, January 4, sent the letter to the mother of Miss Stone, with the condition that it should not be made public until news was received of her release from captivity. The letter says in part:

"Twice the limit has been set for our lives, but as the plans laid by our captors have singularly failed to result as they had anticipated, our days have been prolonged until now, and we hope for our release. We are well still, in spite of our hardships. Our captors well know the need of keeping us as well as possible, if they would get the ransom.

"As we had no change of underclothing, our captors gave to Mrs. Tsilka and myself each a suit of flannels (men's) and sox and some handkerchiefs. Our baggage is not heavy, you see. Our captivity, while hardly endurable for me, is yet harder for Mrs. Tsilka, because of her delicate condition. We hope and pray for our release before her time of trial comes."

In his letter to Mrs. Stone, Consul-General Dickinson wrote:

"I do not need to assure you of my profound sympathy with you and your daughter during this period of trial. Miss Stone is loved and honored by every one who knows her in this region, and during all these anxious weeks the missionaries and the United States officials have almost literally carved her upon their hearts."

Steps to Recover the Ransom.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 27.—It is understood that the United States will take steps to obtain a reimbursement of the sum ($72,000) paid to the brigands as a ransom for Miss Ellen M. Stone and Mme. Tsilka, holding Turkey responsible, inasmuch as the capture of the missionaries was effected on Turkish soil. This question of responsibility may have serious developments, since Turkey emphatically disclaims responsibility and lays the blame on Bulgaria.

SALONICA, Feb. 27.—Miss Stone's evidence is not likely to prove of much value in fixing the responsibility for an indemnity from Turkey or Bulgaria, since she is not aware whether she even crossed the boundary, owing to being blindfolded and the night marching tactics of the brigands. Soldiers are now pursuing the band, but the brigands have a long start.

THE NATION'S GROWTH.

Interesting Comparison Shown by the Bureau of Statistics.

The "statistical abstract of the United States," just issued by the treasury bureau of statistics, presents some interesting facts. The gross area of the United States, exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii, has grown from 827,844 square miles in 1800 to 3,025,600 in 1900; and the population meantime from 5,308,483 in 1800 to 75,693,724 in 1900.

Another page shows that Virginia ranked first in population in 1800, and in 1900 ranked 17th; that Pennsylvania has sturdily held her own, having ranked second in population in 1800, and the same in 1900; New York, which ranked third in 1800, stands first in the list in 1900; North Carolina, which stood fourth in rank in 1800, was 15th in 1900. Kentucky has moved downward from eighth in rank in 1800 to 29th in 1900; Delaware from 17th to 46th, while Indiana moved upward from 21st in rank in 1800 to eighth in 1900, and Ohio from 18th place in 1800 to fourth in rank in 1900.

Another page which presents an interesting picture is that devoted to the analysis of the principal of the public debt of the United States. It shows that the debt of the United States, which in 1865 was $78 25 per capita, was, in 1901, $13 45 per capita, and the interest charge, which in 1865 was $4 29 per capita, was in 1901 38 cents per capita; the lowest rate of interest in outstanding bonds in 1865 was 4 per cent, and of those there were but $90,000,000, against $245,000,000 in 5 per cent bonds, $1,212,000,000 at 6 per cent and $671,000,000 at 7.3 per cent; while in 1901 practically one-half of the outstanding debt stood at 2 per cent, and even those bonds were selling at a premium in the markets.

Another interesting picture is found on the page which shows the condition of the savings banks of the United States in 1901. Deposits in savings banks in 1820 were $1,128,576, and the number of depositors 8695; in 1901 the amount of deposits was $2,449,547,885 and the number of depositors 6,107,083; the average sum due each depositor in 1820 was $131 86; in 1901 it was $401 10.

Another interesting picture is found in the statement showing the transactions of the New York clearing-house from 1854 to 1901. In 1854 the number of banks was 50, the capital $47,000,000, and the clearings $5,750,455,987; in 1901 the number of banks had only increased to 62, their capital to $82,000,000, while the clearings had increased to $77,020,672,494, the number of banks having thus increased about 25 per cent, the capital about 75 per cent, while the clearings in 1901 were 13 times as much as in 1854.

Still another interesting picture is that which shows in a single table the story of the foreign commerce of the United States from 1800 to 1900. In 1800 the imports were $91,000,000 and the exports $71,000,000; imports exceeding exports by $20,000,000, or nearly 30 per cent; in 1901 imports were $823,000,000 and exports $1,487,000,000, the excess of exports being $664,000,000, or 80 per cent greater than the imports. Imports in 1901 were nine times as great as in 1800, and exports were 21 times as great as in 1800.

Another interesting picture is that which divides the imports into great classes and shows the relative growth of each. Articles of food in 1886 formed 31 per cent of the imports, and in 1901 26 per cent; manufactures ready for consumption in 1886 formed 20 per cent of the imports, and in 1901 16.8 per cent; articles in a crude condition for use of manufactures formed 23 per cent of the imports in 1886 and 33.5 per cent in 1901, showing that manufacturers are steadily increasing their importations of raw materials required in manufacturing, while in most other classes the percentage of imports is decreasing.

BRAIN FOOD

Is of Little Benefit Unless It Is Digested.

Nearly everyone will admit that as a Nation we eat too much meat and too little of vegetables and the grains.

For business men, office men and clerks, and in fact everyone engaged in sedentary or indoor occupations, grains, milk ad vegetables are much more healthful.

Only men engaged in a severe, outdoor manual labor can live on a heavy meat diet and continue in health.

As a general rule, meat once a day is sufficient for all classes of men, women and children, and grains, fruit and vegetables should constitute the bulk of food eaten.

But many of the most nutritious foods are difficult of digestion, and it is of no use to advise brainworkers to eat largely of grains and vegetables where the digestion is too weak to assimilate them properly.

It is always best to get the best results from our food that some simple and harmless digestive should be taken after meals to assist the relaxed digestive organs, and several years' experience have proven Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets to be a very safe, pleasant and effective digestive and a remedy which may be taken daily with the best results.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can hardly be called a patent medicine, as they do not act on the bowels nor any particular organ, but only on the food eaten. They supply what weak stomachs lack—pepsin diastase—and by stimulating the gastric glands, increase the natural secretion of hydrochloric acid.

People who make a daily practice of taking one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal are sure to have perfect digestion, which means perfect health.

There is no danger of forming an injurious habit as the tablets contain absolutely nothing but natural digestives; cocaine, morphine and similar drugs have no place in a stomach medicine, and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are certainly the best-known and most popular of all stomach remedies.

Ask your druggist for a 50-cent package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and after a week's use note the improvement in health, appetite and nervous energy.

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