IS WEARY OF PRISON

AGUINALDO CHAFING UNDER CONTINUED RESTRAINT.

Refused to Write to Malvar Advising Him to Surrender—Davis Relieves Kobbe.

MANILA, July 20.—Aguinaldo is considerably irritated at his continued surveillance by the American authorities. Whenever he signs his name he must add the word "prisoner." He has refused the request of his friends to write to the insurgent General Malvar, still at large in Southern Luzon, advising him to surrender. He consented to sign a copy of his oath of allegiance with the understanding that it be forwarded to Malvar for the purpose of influencing his surrender, but under his signature to the oath he wrote, "Prisoner in Malacanan Prison."

General Davis has been ordered to the command of the American troops on the Island of Mindanao, and in the Jolo Archipelago. General Kobbe, formerly commander of this district, will return to the United States.

The transport Sheridan, with the Fourteenth Infantry, and Adjutant-General Barry on board, sailed from here today. General MacArthur, who left here on the Meade July 4, will embark on the Sheridan, at Nagasaki, for San Francisco.

LONG TOWING TRIP.

Havana Floating Drydock May Be Taken to Subig Bay.

NEW YORK, July 20.—It is announced that Rear-Admiral Bowles, Chief Constructor of the Navy, is taking steps for the transportation of the Spanish drydock in Havana Harbor to Subig Bay, Island of Luzon. Had it not been for Rear-Admiral Bowles' foresight, the dock would, within another week, have been in the possession of New York capitalists, who had opened negotiations for its purchase and were making final arrangements for the transfer when the Navy Department stepped in and bought it.

The route and the distance the dock would be towed are thus stated by the Navy Department: Havana to Canary Islands, 3100 miles; Canary Islands to Gibraltar, 700 miles; Gibraltar to Port Said, 1950 miles; Port Said to Aden, 1310 miles; Aden to Colombo, 2130 miles; Colombo to Singapore, 1270 miles; Singapore to Manila, 1388 miles; Manila to Subig Bay, 100 miles; total distance towed, 11,916 miles.

PRESIDENTAL PARDONS.

Comparison of the Records of McKinley and Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—James E. Smith, pardon attorney for the Department of Justice, has submitted a report to the Attorney-General concerning the action by the President upon applications for pardon of persons who have violated national banking laws. In preparing the report he made a comparison of the second administration of Mr. Cleveland and the first administration of Mr. McKinley.

During Mr. Cleveland's second administration there were filed 44 applications for pardon in banking cases, of which three were denied and 41 were favorably acted upon as follows: Twenty-one pardons, one restoration to citizenship, 18 commutations and one commutation and restoration to citizenship.

During President McKinley's first administration there were 60 cases acted upon, of which 24 were adversely reported and denied and 36 were favorably acted upon as follows: :Pardons 15, restoration to citizenship five; commuted 12; commuted and restored to citizenship, 4. Continuing, the report says:

"I have furthermore brought this report down to date, which shows that during his two administrations to date President McKinley has acted upon applications for pardons in bank cases as follows: Total number of cases acted upon 62; total acts of clemency 43, as follows: Pardoned 21; pardoned to restore civil rights six; commuted and restored to civil rights four; commuted 12."

Promotion of Warrant Officers.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The only door through which enlisted men of the Navy may enter the service as commissioned officers is that by which warrant officers, passing successfully the examination given in substance below, can obtain commissions as Ensigns. Applications to take the examination will be received up to July 30. So far only two warrant officers have put in their applications. The hesitancy of the men is said to be due to fear of the examination. A statement, given out by the Navy Department, shows the general scope of the examination includes a knowledge of naval charts and reckoning, engineering, seamanship, construction of steel vessels and relation of their parts to one another, gunnery, including a description of mechanism, electricity and military law.

More Census Statistics.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The Census Office today issued a statement giving the statistics of the school, militia and voting population of the States of Idaho and Illinois and of Hawaii, the results being as follows:

School age—	
Hawaii	33,774
Idaho	84,964
Illinois	1,589,915
Males of militia age—	
Hawaii	72,596
Idaho	41,785
Illinois	1,091,472
Males of voting age—	
Hawaii	79,609
Idaho	53,932
Illinois	1,401,456

Minority Report on Battle-Ships.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Admiral Bradford, of the Naval Board of Construction, today submitted to Secretary Long a minority report on the proposed new battle-ships. The report favors six and eight-inch guns instead of a seven-inch gun in broadside batteries, as recommended by the majority report. Admiral Bradford also argues for the retention of the superimposed turrets. He argues that the present majority plan is not in line with the best judgment of naval experts.

Root at Fort Sheridan.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Secretary of War Root arrived in Chicago today from Des Moines, Ia., accompanied by General E. S. Otis, Commander of the Department of the Lakes, and other Army officers. The Secretary visited Fort Sheridan and made an official inspection of the quarters and barracks of the troops. The visitor also reviewed the regiment now stationed at the fort.

Assignment of Coast Artillery.

WASHINGTON, July 20. — General Young, commanding the Department of California, has assigned companies of coast artillery just arrived at San Francisco from the Philippine stations as follows: Thirtieth Company, to San Diego; Thirty-second Company, to Fort Lawton, Wash., and Thirty-third Company, to Fort Canby, Wash.

Registration in Oklahoma.

EL RENO, I. T., July 20.—When the registration booths closed at 6 o'clock this evening, 102,271 persons had registered. Today 7997 registered at El Reno, and 1677 at Lawton. Total: El Reno, 78,492; Lawton, 23,779. Five days yet remain for registration. The booths will not be open Sunday.

Retention of Morro and Cabanas.

HAVANA, July 20.—The report that the United States intends to hold Morro Castle and fort does not cause much adverse comment here, the public generally expecting that Morro Castle and the Cabanas fortress would be taken for a naval station.

FIGHT WITH MOONSHINERS.

Deputy Marshal Killed and Two of His Posse Wounded.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Commissioner Yerkes, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, has received the following telegram from Collector D. A. Dunn, at Nashville, Tenn.:

"Deputy Collectors Bell and Stone, accompanied by Deputy Marshal Price, Special Employe Floyd and two possemen, went on a raid near Monterey. They were ambushed at 4 o'clock this morning. Deputy Marshal Price was killed, Possemen Corder and Mackey wounded. One moonshiner was severely wounded. The body of Price was left on the ground. A posse was organized to return and recover the body."

Commissioner Yerkes has telegraphed the Collector directing that everything possible be done to recover the body of Marshal Price, and to capture and punish the moonshiners.

FRIENDS OF AN ANARCHIST.

Denver Mob Tried to Secure His Release, But Was Clubbed.

DENVER, July 20.—A mob of 500 men and boys made an attack upon the city jail here tonight, in an effort to obtain Charles Mullien's freedom, but were repulsed by the police, who used their clubs freely upon the heads of the leaders. Fred Hoffman and Albert Guiter were arrested as the leaders of the mob. Mullien, who is a local anarchist, was preaching on a street corner, and the police arrested him. He was released upon his promise to keep the peace, and not attempt to exhort on the streets again. He immediately went to the corner of Sixteenth and Laramie streets, and in a short time had a crowd gathered listening to his talk. He denounced the National Government in severe language, and scored the local government, especially the Police Department. A patrol wagon went to the scene and rearrested Mullien. The mob followed the wagon to the station and demanded the prisoner's release. They then started to enter the station-house, and were driven back and scattered by the police, not, however, until a number had been more or less injured by contact with the officers' clubs.

Healer Schlatter Fined.

WASHINGTON, July 20. — Francis Schlatter, the so-called "divine healer," was tried in the Police Court today and fined $10 or 30 days in the workhouse.

LATEST FLAG INCIDENT.

Commissioner at Unalaska Rebuked by a Naval Captain.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—Captain M. Thwing, of the steamer John S. Kimball, who arrived from Nome, Alaska, today, brings the details of another instance of the lowering of the British flag in Alaska. It occurred at Unalaska, July 4. There were a number of vessels in port, among them being the British steamer Glenora and the American gunboat Concord. In honor of Independence day, the Britisher flew the union jack and had up some other bunting, while the Concord dressed ship. When United States Commissioner Whipple saw the British flag waving in an American port, he got very angry, and, going aboard the Glenora, ordered the captain to haul it down. The captain refused, and then the Commissioner ordered Deputy United States Marshal Sullivan to arrest the audacious Britisher and then haul down the flag himself. Rather than go to jail, the captain hauled down the flag, but as soon as Whipple was gone he jumped into the steamer dingy and was pulled out to the Concord. The British captain was not five minutes aboard the gunboat when a boat was manned, and, with an officer in the stern, put away from the gunboat for the Glenora. As soon as the steamship was reached, the officer and two of the men went aboard, and in a few minutes the flag hauled down because of Whipple's threats was at the masthead again. The Concord ran the British flag was up at her fore and began firing a National salute. In this way Captain Knox did everything in his power to make amends for the blunder, and there will be no international difficulties in consequence.

MAKING SOME PROGRESS.

Ministers at Pekin Agree on Several Matters.

BOULOGNE, July 20.—The Cologne Gazette's Pekin correspondent telegraphs that at yesterday's Ministry conference an agreement was reached regarding the improvement of the Port of Shangai and the Pei Ho, the mortgaging of the maritime customs to the amount of 4 per cent, and also the salt and junk tax, which are regarded as adequate to raise the indemnity, Great Britain strongly opposing the plan to increase the customs to 7½ per cent in case the other revenues are inadequate. A compromise is probable on this point. It is felt that the meeting marks an important advance in the negotiations.

WAR ON SWEATSHOPS.

General Strike of Garment Workers Ordered at New York.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Members of the executive board of the United Garment Workers met tonight, and ordered a general strike. The strike will involve more than 50,000 men and women, and will go into effect tomorrow.

The trades that will stop are as follows: Brotherhood of Tailors, pantsmakers, children's jacket-makers, vestmakers, sailors' jacket-makers, buttonhole-makers, Lithunian tailors and German tailors.

The leaders, in a statement issued tonight, say the strike is made to compel the employers to do away with the sweat-shop system and furnish sanitary shops for the employes.

The Strike on the Shamrock.

GLASGOW, July 20.—Sir Thomas Lipton has refused the demands of 15 of the sailors of the Shamrock I engaged by him to sail Shamrock II in American waters for a bonus of £15, instead of the offered bonus of £8, and is hiring fresh hands. It appears the difference between Sir Thomas and his sailors arises from the fact that the men employed on the Shamrock II are the best sailors procurable, and are paid £2 a week. The sailors on the Shamrock I are paid only the usual wage of 30 shillings. With the proffered bonus their whole wage would not be equal to that of the men employed on the Shamrock II, and if the crew of the Shamrock I is required to help the latter, they contend they should receive equal remuneration.

Mexican Financial News.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 20.—Exchange on New York has reached a premium of 1.15 above par. This is a wholly unprecedented rate.

There is talk of the consolidation of the great banks in order to offset growing American financial and business influence.

It is reported that the entire street railway system of this city and the federal district will soon pass into the hands of Americans.

Mrs. Grant's Gift to Mrs. McKinley.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 20.—A box marked Mrs. McKinley, Canton, O., was brought into Charlotte Harbor last night on the North King, from Coburg, Ont. It contained a knit woolen shoulder cape for Mrs. McKinley. The cape was knit by Mrs. U. S. Grant, widow of General U. S. Grant, now at Coburg.

THE NEW GERMAN TARIFF

AGRICULTURAL SCHEDULES ARE ANNOUNCED.

Fears Are Expressed That They Will Lead to Reprisals by America and Russia.

BERLIN, July 20.—All the leading members of the Ministry are now absent on their vacations, and a Summer staleness prevails in Berlin political circles.

A lively discussion of the tariff question broke out this week on the publication of the new agricultural schedules by the Stuttgart Beobachter, which claims to have authentic information on this matter from the recent tariff conference. The two most striking features of these schedules are the high duties and the maximum and minimum charges on cereals. The minimum figures are the lowest admissible in commercial treaties, while the maximum charges are 65 marks per ton on wheat and 60 marks per ton on rye and oats. The minimum charge on wheat is 55 marks per ton, and on rye and oats 50 marks. The present duties on rye and wheat are 35 marks per ton and on oats 28 marks. Animals and meat are without minimums. The duties on cattle have been raised from 9 marks, and on swine from 50 marks per ton to 100 marks per ton. Meat, lard and calves are scheduled for considerable increase. Sausages are raised from 170 to 450 marks per ton, butter and cheese from 15 and 20 marks to 30 marks per ton, and eggs from 20 to 60 marks.

The Conservative and Agrarian papers ignore or doubt the story printed by the Stuttgart Boebachter, which other papers, however, have investigated on their own account and substantially confirm the Boebachter's schedule.

The Frankfurter Zeitung avers that the commercial treaties will be impossible under such duties and says: "Tariff wars are in Germany's future if the government realizes its intention."

The Berliner Tageblatt considers the schedules to be monstrous and prints statistics showing that the new duties on the basis of the imports for 1900 mean an increased expenditure of 66,000,000 marks to the consumer, not to mention the rise in prices on domestic products, and argues that the United States and Russia, two of Germany's best customers, would adopt reprisals were the duties put into effect. The Voerwaerts characterizes the published schedules as usurious. The Hamburger Correspondent says the government will publish the tariff bill in a few days.

The trial of the Russian cruiser Nowik, built at the Schichau shipbuilding yards, shows that vessel to have an average speed of over 25 knots.

The weather has been unusually hot throughout almost the entire country, and the drouth is extensive. Violent storms have been announced from various points in the empire, and the vineyards in portions of the Hartz Mountains have been almost wholly destroyed. The beet crop has been injured in some places by the drouth. The rains have helped other sections. The water in the Weiser and other streams is so low that shipping is attended with difficulty.

Boer Prisoners at St. Helena.

NEW YORK, July 20. — The British steamship Reading, from Ascension and St. Helena, is now at Jersey City.

"There are just 4700 Boer prisoners on the island," said the Reading's commander, Captain Fishley, "and of these, 17 per cent are Transvaalers and Orange Free Staters. The remaining 83 per cent is made up of other nationalities, in this order: Scandinavians, Germans, Italians, a few Russians, Irishmen and even Englishmen, a handful of Scotchmen, a few Americans, a few Greeks and scatterings from other nationalities.

"The farmers are complaining because the Governor has impressed the surplus labor for work on the breakwater. A large number of the Boer prisoners are also employed on the breakwater at 5 shillings a day. Some do not choose to work, others labor for the farmers, and older prisoners whittle out toys which they sell. General Cronje is also weary of his detention, but says little. I am told that the proportion of native Boers was representative of their entire army."

Ambushed by Boers.

LONDON, July 20.—The casualty lists received tonight at the War Office indicate that a party of South Africa Constabulary was ambushed near Petrusburg July 16 and that two members of the party were killed, one was dangerously wounded and 17 are missing and are believed to have been taken prisoners by the Boers.

Leyds Summoned to The Hague.

NEW YORK, July 20.—A dispatch from Paris says:

The representative of the Transvaal has been summoned in haste to The Hague, in consequence of the divulgement of the Reitz-Steyn letters, which were captured by General Broadwood at Reitz, in the Orange River Colony.

Ophir in Rough Weather.

PERTH, West Australia, July 20.—The British steamer Ophir, with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York on board, which sailed from Adelaide July 15 for Freemantle, was compelled by stress of weather to put into Albany. She reports all well.

Japan Gets Muller's Library.

OXFORD, July 20.—The library of the late Professor Max Muller, composed of 12,000 volumes, has been purchased by Baron Iwaski for presentation to the University of Tokio.

New Fuel in Germany.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The imperial German Navy and some German manufacturers are using large quantities of an oily product of German brown coal tar called "masut," for heating and steam-producing purposes. The advantages of "masut" over coal are said to be a one-fourth greater heat-producing quality, a greater ease in handling, very little smoke an dthe ability to produce full-power steam within less time than coal.

Favorable Letter From Botha.

PARIS, July 20.—It is said that Mr. Kruger has received within a week a most satisfactory letter from General Botha, in which details of future plans and movements are given, everything going to show that the Boers in the field are as determined and confident as ever.

MRS. KRUGER DEAD.

Wife of the ex-President of the Transvaal Republic.

PARIS, July 21.—A dispatch from Brussels says ex-President Kruger has been notified by cable that his wife died yesterday at Pretoria.

Robert Garrett.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 20.—Robert Garrett, a prominent business man and a pioneer of the city, died at 10:15 o'clock tonight, from the effects of heat.

"When the wind is from the east
'Tis neither good for man nor beast."

—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Wayman C. McCreery.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—Wayman Crow McCreery, noted as a billiard player, musician and amateur athlete, died today of cerebral apoplexy, aged 51 years.

DESTROYED BP FIRE.

Iowa Town Wiped Out.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 20.—A telephone message to the Times says the town of Riceville, Ia., with a population of 800 to 1000, was practically wiped out by fire today, involving a loss estimated at $300,000.

Forest Fires in Montana.

HELENA, Mont., July 20.—Fierce forest fires are reported raging west of Missoula. The Northern Pacific and Anaconda Companies have large forces of men at work endeavoring to prevent their spreading. There are several distinct fires and the loss will probably be heavy.

Shelter for Homeless Girls Burned.

SYRACUSE, N. Y. July 21.—The Shelter for Homeless Girls in this city was destroyed by fire early this (Sunday) morning. Forty-one inmates escaped in their night clothes. One teacher is missing.

Sharkey and Maher Poor Wrestlers.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—The mixed wrestling match between Pugilists Tom Sharkey and Peter Maher, at the ball grounds of the Philadelphia League, this afternoon, resulted in a draw. Neither man showed that he possessed great knowledge of the wrestling game. Sharkey won the first bout—a catch-as-catch-can—in about seven minutes 10 seconds. The second bout—collar and elbow—was won by Maher, in two minutes 25 seconds. The third was at the Graeco-Roman style. They pulled and hauled away at each other for the prescribed 20 minutes, at the expiration of which, neither man having secured a fall, the referee declared the contest a draw.

Miller Going to Alaska.

MILWAUKEE, July 20.—Roswell Miller, chairman of the executive board of the Milwaukee road, passed through here on his way to Alaska. It is said that Mr. Miller is making the trip in search of rest and health. From sources in close touch with the interests of the road, it is also said that the trip is being made for the purpose of thoroughly informing himself as to the present management and future possibilities from a transportation standpoint of the Northwest and Alaskan possessions, and the exact conditions of the lines of the fast steamships to the Orient.

Mello's Charges Against Salles.

NEW YORK, July 20.—A dispatch to the Herald from Rio de Janeiro says:

Admiral Mello, Wednesday, sent another memorial to the Chamber of Deputies accusing President Campos Salles of false arrest and imprisonment. The President of the Chamber returned the document and declared that the matter had been dismissed.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs is conferring with the United States and Peruvian Ministers regarding the Pan-American Congress.

Clarke-Daly.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The announcement is made in marriage notices that Miss Kathleen Daly, of Limerick, Ireland, a daughter of John Daly, Mayor of Limerick, and who recently visited this country, has been married at St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, in this city, to Thomas J. Clarke, of Dungannon, Ireland. Aside from the newspaper notice no information was obtainable.

Fair Estate to Be Distributed.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20. — Judge Troutt, in the Superior Court, has just decided that the trust clause in the Fair will as regards personal property is void, and, on the petition of the children of the late Senator, has ordered a distribution of two-thirds of the personal property of the estate, valued at $6,000,000.

Cadets Overcome at a Funeral.

NEW YORK, July 20.—During the funeral of General Butterfield here today 25 of 30 cadets were overcome by the heat and fatigue. They were taken to the hospital. The victims are mostly of the new class, and all will recover.

New York Imports.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The imports of dry goods and merchandise at the Port of New York for this week were valued at $10,370,877. The imports of specie amounted to $78,967 gold, and $60,840 silver.

WAR ON SWEATSHOPS

(Continued from First Page.)

always secures a hearing, respectful and attentive."

Rev. C. O. Jones, of Bristol, Va., led a round-table conference on "The Social Department," and Rev. W. W. Baer, of Nanaimo, B. C., spoke on the league membership. "Hospital and Prison Work" was the theme of an address by Rev. S. B. Campbell, of St. Joseph, Mo. He said in part:

Hospital and Prison Work.

"The gospel is the cure for souls. It is adequate to every spiritual need. It is for this world also. Jesus proposes better human conditions. Our first hospital was established in Germany, in 1875. The three Methodisms now have about 25 in successful operation. Nearly 45,000 persons were treated in the hospitals of the Methodist Episcopal church last year, besides the ministry of the deaconess in the home, and the missionary in the foreign field.

"And now the prison bespeaks our concern. We are fronted with startling facts. Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth tells us there are over 80,000 men in our state prisons. For the criminal, no treatment is adequate or Christian which does not contemplate his reformation. Make him a new man. That will suppress crime and protect society. That is Christian. Nothing else will do. But how? Treat him as a brother. Appeal to his honor. Quicken his moral sense. Avoid any punishment which incites revenge or lower manhood. Reward him for well-doing and demerit him for wrong-doing. Let the sentence be indeterminate in order to insure time for reform, and to release him when practicable. Teach his fingers skill in the industrial arts. Work saves. Pay him for his toil. To have, strengthens manhood. Cultivate his mental powers. Equip him with might to conquer. Lay hold on him by love. Lead him to Christ."

A conference of chapter officers was held this forenoon at the Central Methodist Church, E. M. Wheeler, of Providence, R. I., acting as chairman. Speaking of "The Secretary," George E. Dougherty, of Topeka, Kan., said in part:

"The prevailing idea that any one will do for secretary is a lamentable mistake. If there were only one office for which the league could find a perfect fit it should be hoped that such a fit could be found for the office of secretary. The secretary should be an earnest, consecrated, faithful Christian; should possess all the special qualifications needed for other departments, and, in addition, be a good letter-writer, have exacting habits of promptness, be intensely interested in the league and welfare of those about him, and should be able to train others to do the work. The secretary has the opportunity to do more than any other officer to make the league a power in building up Christian character among those coming within its influence."

The Council Meeting.

"The Cabinet or Council Meeting" was considered by Rev. C. L. Nye, of Creston, Ia. He said in part:

"Under this division we may discuss the whole question of the possibilities of the league work. The success of the local league depends almost entirely upon the work of the cabinet. We believe this to be literally and universally true. If our leagues are in any place ineffective and demoralized, it is, almost without exception, the fault of the cabinet. The cabinet is the president's throne and right arm of power. The wise president will use it constantly and wisely. He will call out the advice of every department head. He will consult the pastor on every vital point. He will submit every plan of importance to the wisdom of the cabinet. He will wisely seek to control the cabinet, for he is the president. With a wise president the cabinet meeting will not be dry in detail and perfunctory in its deliberations, but will be intensely interesting in the consideration of new plans."

This morning's session at the Mechanic's Pavilion was devoted entirely to a conference of missionary workers, led by Dr. Reed.

DR. PFEIFFER'S STOMACH.

A Philosopher Who Gives His Digestion an Annual Vacation.

New York Sun.

Be moderate in your diet. Don't eat too much. Last week the country east of the Rockies was full of tedious philosophers and dabblers in hygiene who poured forth these streams of disgusting wisdom. Who wants to eat too much when the curse of caloric has been laid upon him? Then the problem of the philosopher is to find something that he wants to eat. But there is at least one man who needs no saws about the dangers of excess. Dr. Immanuel Pfeiffer, of Boston, gives his stomach an annual vacation. Last year he allowed it 21 days. This year he has kindly granted it 30 days. Water it can have, but no food. The doctor doesn't believe in fasting, but in resting; and he believes in the power of the will. No Christian Scientist can cultivate the will more carefully than this diligent trainer of his own stomach does. The common herd of men is frightened after a fast of two or three days and will die of the fear of dying if supplies be still withheld. Dr. Pfeiffer is the master of his stomach and his soul. He feels that he improves his digestive apparatus by giving it a few weeks "off." He closes for repairs. At the end of the vacation he will resume business with improved facilities, and his first meal will be large and square. No spoon victuals.

Like so many other conquerers, Dr. Pfeiffer doesn't extend into the atmosphere very far. He is of the broad school; weighed 201½ when vacation began. He has lost about a pound a day since. "What I throw off is waste," he says; "the good part stays with me." His forearm is hard. Gracefully rounded as he is and of a portly bulk, he will jump up from his chair and without bending his knees put the palms of his hands on the floor. A hard thing for persons to do who haven't thrown off their waste.

According to Dr. Pfeiffer, disease, ignorance and sin are one and the same, a trinity of evil. Are you ill? Stop eating for as many days as he will prescribe and he will cure. Such is his theory and his promise; and he asserts that he has "saved many lives by it." Perhaps some of his patients may have stomachs less accommodating and tractable than his stomach seems to be. In him that organ is a genius. When he stops eating, he stops wanting to eat. When the vacation ends his appetite returns to him, natural and strong. Such a thing it is to have a good stomach, an ingenious theory and a resolute will.

ARSENIC FACTORIES.

Habits Acquired by the People Who Work in Them.

Science Gossip.

White arsenic is the form in which arsenic is taken by the peasants of Syria and the Tyrol. Professor Schallgrueber, of Gaetz, was the first to call attention to this practice, in a report which he made in 1822 to the Austrian Government on the cause of the numerous deaths from arsenic poisoning in those districts. He found that arsenic was kept in most of the houses in Upper Styria under the name of "hydrach," evidently a corruption of "huttenrauch," or furnace smoke. His statements made were subsequently confirmed from personal observation by a Dr. McClagan, of Edinburgh, but for many years afterward the arsenic-eaters were generally disbelieved in; and it was not until 1869 that C. Heisch published convincing evidance.

Arsenic is principally eaten by hunters and woodcutters, with the object of warding off fatigue and improving their staying powers. Owing to the fact that the sale of arsenic is illegal in Austria without a doctor's certificate, it is difficult to obtain definite information of a habit which is kept as secret as possible. According to a Dr. Lorenzo, in that district the arsenic is taken fasting, usually in a cup of coffee, the first dose being minute, but increased day by day, until it sometimes amounts to the enormous dose of 12 or 15 grains. He found that the arsenic eaters were usually long-lived, though liable to sudden death. They have a very fresh, youthful appearance, and are seldom attacked by infectious diseases.

After the first dose the usual symptoms of slight arsenic poisoning are evident, but these soon disappear on continuing the treatment.

In the arsenic factories in Salzberg it is stated that workmen who are not arsenic-eaters soon succumb to the fumes. The manager of one of these works informed Mr. Heisch that he had been medically advised to eat arsenic before taking up his position. He considered that no one should begin the practice before 12 years old, nor after 30, and that in any case after 50 years of age the daily dose should be gradually reduced, since otherwise sudden death would ensue. If a confirmed arsenic eater suddenly attempts to do altogether without the drug he immediately succumbs to the effects of arsenic poisoning. The only way to obviate this is gradually to acclimatize the system by reducing the dose from day to day. As another evidence of the cumulative properties of arsenic it is interesting to note that when the graveyards in Upper Styria are opened the bodies of the arsenic-eaters can be distinguished by their almost perfect state of preservation, due to the gradually accumulated arsenic.

Revision of Marginal Readings.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 20.—The joint commission of the Protestant Episcopal Church in session here has completed the revision of marginal readings of the Bible and will present the report to the triennial convention of the church at San Francisco in October.

Killed on a Trestle.

NEVADA, Mo., July 20.—While walking a trestle last night, near Eve, this county, Grover Lemmon, aged 18, and Frank Leng, aged 21, were run down by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas flyer, and instantly killed. John Van Dugen, a companion, was badly injured.

Oil Goes Up Six Cents.

MONTPELIER, Ind., July 20.—Crude oil made the greatest jump in one day since 1895. Indiana leaped from 80 cents to 86 cents, and Eastern oils were marked up 10 cents. Oilmen are excited over the 12-cent advance in Indiana oil in three days.

A Pageant for Kaiser's Second Son.

New York World.

Berlin.—The installation next Sunday of Emperor William's second son, Prince Eitel Frederick, into the First Guards Regiment will be a brilliant ceremony.

All the Princes of the imperial house of Germany, as well as the Princes of the reigning German dynasties, the Generals in the German Army and all the foreign military attaches in Berlin, including Colonel Kerr, have been invited to attend the ceremony. Two fellow pupils of Prince Eitel Frederick, named von der Schulenberg and Krause, will also be present.

The installation will occur in the Lustgarten at Potsdam. For the ceremony the entire First Guards Regiment will form about Emperor William in a hollow square. A luncheon will afterward be given at the Stadtschloss.

Protection for Extortion.

Washington Post.

But no one of the protection leaders—neither Morrill, Kelley, Blaine, McKinley, Dingley, nor any of the co-workers of either of them—ever advocated protection for such competition in foreign markets as our steel men are engaged in today. No man can cite from any Republican leader or any advocate of protection a word in defense of protection for confessed and notorious extortion. Various products of the steel combine are sold all over Europe at much less than the prices demanded from home consumers. That is extortion.

Tolstoi Out of Danger.

TULA, European Russia, July 20.—Count Leo Tolstoi, who has been critically ill, is now out of danger, and convalescent.

Hops at London.

LONDON, July 20.—Hops—Pacific Coast, steady, £5 5s@£5 10s.

Wilson Barrett's "The Christian King" will be presented in Australia next month, one year ahead of the London production. Harrison Grey Fiske is going to law in London to protect the interests of his wife, Minnie Maddern Fiske, in "Becky Sharpe."

SOCIETY WOMEN AND HOUSE-WIVES

Break Down in Summer---Pe-ru-na Acts as a Tonic to the Deranged Nervous System.

Miss Esther G. Lowe, a prominent young society lady of Washington, Ga., writes:

"I took Peruna in early Spring, receiving glorious benefits from same. Before taking Peruna I suffered with catarrh, always felt tired and had a dull headache. A friend of mine told me of Peruna. I began taking it at once, gaining each day. I now feel as well as I ever did in all my life. I advise all my suffering friends to give Peruna a fair trial."—Esther G. Lowe.

In Society.

A woman in society is obliged to keep late hours. She must attend receptions and balls. She seldom allows herself a quiet evening at home. Her whole time is taken up in keeping engagements or entertaining in her own home.

Her system becomes completely run down as a consequence. She soon finds herself in a condition known as systemic catarrh. This has also been called catarrhal nervousness.

If every society woman could know the value of Peruna at such a time, if they could realize the invigorating, strengthening effect that Peruna would have, how much misery could be avoided!

Letters from society women all over the United States testify to the fact that Peruna is the tonic for a run down, depleted nervous system.

Mrs. J. W. Reynolds, Elkton, Ohio, writes:

"I owe my health and life to Peruna. We rarely call in a physician, in faer it has been years since I have taken any other medicine than yours. I am afraid of drugs, and although I have been sick many times I have taken only your medicines. They are wonderful indeed. We have a very large house and entertain a great deal and I do all my own work, thanks to Peruna."—Mrs. J. W. Reynolds.

Any woman wishing to be placed on the list of Dr. Hartman's patients for free home treatment and advice should immediately send name and symptoms, duration of disease and treatment already tried. Directions for the first month's treatment will be promptly mailed free of charge. No free medicine will be supplied by the doctor, but all necessary directions will be furnished.

Read what the above ladies have to say of Peruna as a cure for these cases.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Catarrh

Is a constitutional disease.

It originates in a scrofulous condition of the blood and depends on that condition.

It often causes headache and dizziness, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, affects the vocal organs and disturbs the stomach.

It is always radically and permanently cured by the blood-purifying, alterative and tonic action of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

This great medicine has wrought the most wonderful cures of all diseases depending on scrofula or the scrofulous habit.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best cathartic.