The School Board of Auburn, Me., has decided that it takes six children to make a school, and they intend closing up all schools having less than that number.

The Chicago Times is of the opinion that there is not much farm land in this country so situated or so poor that it will not pay reasonably for the cultivation; that is, if it is cultivated properly. It may need some manuring first, or draining, or more thorough working than it has ever had, but given these and it will pay.

Prince Henry of Orleans, who is not of much account in most things, has shown wisdom in advising the scions of French royal houses to assist in the colonial development of France, since they can but add confusion to confusion if they take part in politics. It was upon his advice that the young Duke of Uzeo went on the Congo expedition, which proved fatal to him.

If half the stories told of him are true, Lord Cromer, the British diplomatic agent in Egypt, is an original farmers. I told the ring in this State in and a car-load of clothing and bedding individual. He divides his leisure time between lawn tennis and Homer in the original Greek. During the recent Egyptian crisis Lord Cromer ordered the Khedive to dismiss his prime min- ing in national affairs and the floodgates | money, provisions and clothing aggregate ister within twenty-four hours, ordered troops from Malta and Aden in case of an emergency and then went out and dential election. The farmers will not offer of a car load of clothing from the played tennis until sunset.

The paucity of American-born sailors in the United States Navy has excited a great deal of comment, observes the Chicago Herald. A record of the seamen serving in the navy since the establishment of this system shows that not more than four per cent. of the lads who are graduated from the apprentice training system continue in the service of the United States. The records futhur show that of the 7250 seamen allowed by law in the navy, less than one-half of those who enlist at the receiving ships are native born Ameri

Says the Boston Herald: country taverns are reported to be getting a good deal of custom from bicycle riders this summer, who make long journeys into the country, put up for a day or a night, and then keep or return home. Any town in the rural districts that has good roads is sure to be benefited by this sort of custom, and in time it will more than make up for the losses which the country hotels and boarding-houses are likely to experience on account of the prevailing business depression. Let the town authorities bear in mind that good roads are the prime requisits for encouraging this business, how ever."

The New York Post remarks that "Few people have any conception of the pressure for pardon which is brought to bear upon every Executive. Governor Stone, of Missouri, has at least 500 applications before him, and declares that it is not an exaggeration to say that one-half of his time is absorbed in listening to such applications, which are presented by mothers, wives, daughters, lawyers, friends from every part of the State, singly, by twos and threes, and often in larger delegations. Most of these applications he has to refuse, only nineteen having been granted during the first six months of his term; but it is easy to accept his plea that 'an undue proportion of my time is consumed with these matters, and the strain upon nervous vitality resulting from the pathetic incidents connected with them is very exhausting.' It is obvious that some change ought to be made, either by the establishment of a Board of Pardons or otherwise; for it is absurd that half of an Executive's time and strength should be exhausted in considering petitions that he will set aside the findings of the courts.'

No State in the Union has better roads than can be found in New Jersey's more populous counties, remarks Frank Leslie's. Essex County, which includes Newark, the Oranges and other growing towns, has thirty-eight miles of roads laid with twelve-inch Telford pavement, and varying in width from eighty to one hundred feet. These roads, which cost \$1,700,000 for construction and right of way, have added greatly to the value of property in all the region reached by them, and | ters were all on the side of the local which is filling up with handsome homes, many of them palatial in character. Union County, adjoining Esof upwards of \$20,000 direct revenue by sex, has also made great progress in improved road-making, and is reaping the fruits of her enterprise in enhanced realty valuations. The experience of these and other New Jersey counties constitutes an unanswerable argument in favor of liberal expenditures and coherent system in road-making.

TILLMAN TALKS LURIDLY.

The Farmers Will Not Be Pauperized Prophecies of What Will Follow Wall Street Domination.

COLUMBIA, S. C .- Governor Tillman gave to a reporter a most sensitional interview concerning the tendency of financial legislation in Congress. After threatening, if the money panic gets worse, that he will call the Legisature in extra session to enact a stay

Sherman law, if done at the demand of Wall street, cannot and is not going to where I have been, they are in throes their usual appearances. of financial dissolution almost."

After talking at some length, the Governor in conclusion said:

"They object to greenbacks as 'fiat' money; they object to silver as a 'dishouest' dollar; they demand gold to become the standard of the country, although it means fifty-cent wheat and sixcent cotton, and the loss of the titles of their homes by millions of American load of provisions ready for shipment 1888 it was damming up the water when was contributed by the people of Charlesthe demand for reform was refused in the ton, State convention. I now make the prediction that a similar crisis is approach. of the people's wrath will be swept from about \$5,000 and the canvassing is still the face of the earth in the next presi- going on, Mayor Fickner received an be pauperized to satisfy the greed of the mayor of Kansas City. Other off rs of Wall street Shylocks, without exercising distant places and from points in thithe ballot to redress their wrongs. There | State have been received and all been acis lots of driftwood in Congress, and men cepted, and yet what his come and what who have betrayed the people in the is on the way is only a drop in the bucket. fight against silver, will yet learn that There are from 5,000 to 10,000 people the people are not such fools as they withou anything to eat or wear. The think they are."

The South! the South:

The N. Y. Sun prints a 4 c lumu HE IS IN CONTEMPT OF COURT.

ar icle with the following headlines: THE END OF THE LAND. THE Eve FINAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE DO-MAIN OF THE NATION. THE SIG NIFICANCE OF THE OPENING OF THE CHEROKEE OUTLET. WHITH ERSHALL THE FARMER OF THI FUTURE TURN HIS FACE?

The article winds up by saying that 'as grouped in the table, the Southern S'ates include Arkansas, Texas, and authority from either the consignee or all the States south of the Potomac and consigner of the goods, nor did he pro-

Not until after 1874 did the planters and laborers of the South adapt themselves fully to new conditions; but from about that time Southern fields were his commission as a constable of the rapilly restored to production and material additions were made to the cultivated area, notably west of the Missis-ippi

B. tween 1879 and 1889 the Southern S ates east of the Mississippi added but vation, although they made additions of 200,000 acres to the cotton fields, the grain-bearing area having been reduced ployed in growing cotton. During the same period the cereal area of Arkansas and Texas increased 1,400,000, and that under cotton 2,400,000 acres; the additions to the cultivated area of the two States aggregating 3,700,000 acres, and exceeding those of all the other Southern States by 1,000,000 acres.

"Only in the trans M'ssissippi portion of this group is there probability of any considerable increase in the number of farms; and, taken as a whole, the South will do remarkably well if its fields expand as rapidly as the world's requirements for American cotton are aug- of the proceedings. mented.

"Moreover, great is the future of the American farmer, and vast will be the measure of his reward!

Cannot Be Built. WASHINGTON, D. C .- Secretary Gresham has received an opinion from Attorney General Olney, in which he holds that under the law the work of building a birthplace of Washington, cannot be begun without further legislation. Congress appropriated \$10,000 for the construction of a wharf there, but inserted in the act conditions as to lumber to be used, plans, etc. Gen. Casey, chief o engineers of the War Department, re ported that the wharf could not be con structed under the conditions imposed for the amount of money named in the appropriation. Under these circum Attorney General and his opinion has bad language. just been forwarded to the State Department under whose control the work com memorating Washington's birthplace was

Local Option in Roanoke, Va. ROANORE, VA. - The local optionists won in the election by 142 majority, in a total vote of 3,509, thereby carrying the city against licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors. The election was the most exciting one ever held here, the contest having been vigorously carried on for the past two months. The minisoptionists and prominent lawyers and The Latest Trace of Acute Stringency business m'n opposed the movement. It is estimated that the c'ty will be deprived

Augusta Extends Aid. AUGUSTA, GA - The ci y council of A gu ta contributed (500 to purch se A Prohibition-Republican Nominee. provisions for the sufferers along the DES MOINES IA - The Prohibition-

CHARLESTON SHAPES UP.

She is All Right Again and Helping

Her Neighbors.

CHARLESTON, S. C - Charleston wishes to announce to the world that she is ready for business again. A sufficient number of wharves have been repaired to accommodate all ships in port, and all railroads are running trains on regular

schedules. Telegraphic communication has been restored to all parts of the country, the electric lighting and tele-"My judgment is that the repeal of the phonic service are working without a break and the stree's have been cleared of all the wreckage of the storm. The restore confidence and produce anything city health officers say that the communlike prosperity. So far, the South has ity is remarkable free from sickness and suffered but little. In the Northwest, the streets and exchanges have assumed Labor day was spent here in hard

work. A committee was appointed for relieving the storm suff rers of the sea islands and are pushing the work with splendid results. Dispatches from Beaufort announce the arrival of the first train the hungry were for Charleston's generosity. The committee have another train

There will be other carloads in a day or two for shipment. Subscriptions of destitute is absolute and stories from the sea islands are most pitiful.

not Seize Goods Without

CHARLESTON, S. C .- On August 1st G. B. Swann, one of Gov. Tillman's dispensary constables, seized a barrel of whisky in the custody of the South Caro lina Railway in this city. When the seizure was made Swann showed no duce any warrent by virtue of which the seizure was made. When questions as to his authority were asked, he produced State. Swann was taken before Judge Simonton in the United States Circuit Court, on a petition to show why he should hot be attached for contempt. He admitted at the hearing that his course was of his own motion and that he seized the goods without the formality of a warant. In his decision just filed Judge Simonton 500,000 acres in order to add to that em- holds that Swann was guilty of an outrageous violation of the law and declares that no starch and s izure of property can be made without due process of law. He adjudges Swann guilty of contempt of court and orders that he be imprisoned in Charleston county jail until he returns the seized goods to the custody of the receiver of the railroad and when the goods have been so returned that be suffer a further imprisoment in the jail for three mentus and until he pays the cost

PITHY NEWS ITEMS.

Mostly Concerning Our Eouthern Country.

The first shipment of sugar ever manu factured in Staunton, Va., was made last week. The shipment consisted of five barrels of beet sugar manufactured by the government wharf at Wakefield, Va., the Staunton Sugar Works, and was sent over the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad to

Secretary Hoke Smith was in Atlanta last week, his business being, it is stated to unload his interest in the Atlanta Journal, because of the constant criticism he receives on account of the ut'erances of that paper, in which he owns a controlling interest.

Jane Cakebread has made her 261st appearance before a London magis rate stances, the matter was referred to the for her single offence, intoxication and

COTTON WILL MOVE.

New York Will Supply Memphis With

Money by Eeptember 15th. MEMPHIS, TENN .- All the banks have received notice from their New York connections that they could have all the money needed to move the cotton crop by September 15th, when the movement will begin in earnest and if the receipt are favorable several million dollars wil be distributed in this section this month

NO PREMIUM ON CASH.

in the Market Disappeared. NEW YORK, N. Y .- The last trace of acute stringency in the money market has disappeared, there being no premium on cash. The banks are now paying out

Carol na, devastated by the recent storm. Governor L. S. Coffin, of Fort Dodge.

WAR TROPHIES.

SOME GHASTLY POSSESSIONS OF SAVAGE TRIBES.

Necklaces of Human Fingers and Teeth Worn as Ornaments-Sacks of Human Skin to Hold Aboriginal Medicines.

ORRORS in the shape of war trophies have recently afforded a subject for investigation by the Bureau of Ethnology, says the Washington Star. Perhaps the most remarkable specimen secured is a necklace of human fingers. It represents eight lives. There are only as many fingers, each individual slain being represented by the middle digit of the left hand alone. They were subjected, after amputation, to a careful and elaborate antiseptic treatment in order to thoroughly preserve them. Each one was split lengthwise load of provisions and say how gratifying on the inner side and, after the bone had been extracted, the skin, both inside and out, was washed with a kind of earth containing other. The bones were not replaced, but sticks were inserted to keep the fingers in shape. The necklace was formerly the prop-

> erty of High Wolf, who himself slew the eight men, belonging to rival tribes. He was a big chief of the Cheyennes, who were for a long time desperately hostile to the whites. General Crook conducted a long and arduous campaign against them and the Sioux, which ended in the surrender of 4500 of the allies in 1877. On the morning of November 25, 1876, the fourth cavalry surprised and destroyed the main village of these fighting savages on the headwaters of the Powder River, Wyoming, The red men were forced to flee with nothing save their arms and ammunition. More than half of their great herd of ponies were captured or destroyed. The cold was so intense that on the night after the fight eleven papooses froze to death in their mothers' arms.

This blow, the most severe ever inflicted upon the tribes of the plains, resulted in the surrender of the Chevennes, and later on of the principal chief of the Sioux, the renowned Crazy Horse. Among the most lamented losses of property suffered by the defeated foe on this occasion was that of two necklaces of human fingers, together with a small buckskin bas filled with the right hands of slain infants belonging to the tribe of the Shoshoni. The latter are deadly enenies of the Chevennes. These trophies of war were picked up in the deserted village. The one already described is now in the National

Museum; the other was buried. The necklace that was preserved is round collar of buckskin, incrusted with blue and white beads, and further adorned with bits of shell wampum of native manufacture. Pendant from it are five stone arrowheads, as well as four "medicine bags." One of these latter contains some sort of vegetable powder, the second is filled with tobacco, the third with small garnetcolored seeds, and the fourth with a yellowish vegetable substance not identified. Likewise attached to the trophy are several artificial teeth, carved out of soft stone in imitation of the teeth of fossil animals which are found abundantly in the bad lands of South Dakota.

Such a trophy is kept by the savage not only as a proof of personal prowess, but also on account of a deeply rooted belief in the talismanic potency possessed by all parts of the human body, especially after death. It was such a faith that impelled the Aztecs and other American tribes to preserve the skulls of their dead, and especially those of victims sacrificed in honor of the gods. The Zuni Indians take care to offer food at stated periods to the scalps of their enemies. Necklaces of human fingers are found in many parts of the world. Sometimes the whole arm is utilized, and in recently been playing at the Monte Carlo other cases only the nails.

The Cheyennes did not always restrict themselves to fingers; they generally made use of the whole hand or arm of the slaughtered enemy. In a picture painted by one of themselves is represented a scalp dance, in which the squaws are seen carrying the arms of foes elevated on poles and lances. This practice of cutting off the arm or hand presumably gave rise to their aboriginal name of "Slashers." or

Wrist Cutters," just as a corresponding peculiarity of the Dakotas caused them to be called "Throat Cutters." Necklaces of human fingers are made | night. and prized by other tribes. In Eastman's "Legends of the Sioux" a squaw named Harpsthinah is mentioned as wearing a necklace composed of the hands and feet of Chippewa children.

In New Zealand the natives used to er stand on the sea is ands of South Republicans of Iows, nominated for wear necklaces composed of several The unexplored area of Canada is rows of human teeth. Captain Cook one million square miles.

speaks of seeing fifteen jawbones of men attached to a semi-circular board at the end of a house on the island of Tahiti. They seemed to be fresh and not one of them wanted a single tooth In the same place he saw a model of a cance about three feet long, to which were tied eight familiar jawbones. It was learned that these were trophies of war. The wild Andamanese, who live on the fruits of the forests and on fish, so far revere their progenitors that they adorn their women and children with necklaces and other ornaments made out of the finger nails

and toe nails of their ancestors. The aborigines of California did not usually scalp, but they cut off and kept the hands and feet and head of a slain enemy. They also had a habit of plucking out and preserving the eyes. The Ojibwas have made it their custom to cut off fingers from the hands of their foes, preserving these ghastly relies for use in their dances. Sometimes the warriors become so excited that they will break off an swallow a finger. They also use sacks of human skin to contain their medicines, fancying that something is thus added to their efficacy. The principal war fetiches of Uganda, in Africa, are dead lizards, claws of animals, beaks of birds and human nails. The explorer Stanley saw such charms displayed before King Mtesa.

The women of some Australian tribes preserve the hands of defunct relatives or friends for souvenirs. They also utilize the skulls of their dead for For the same affectionate purpose fully prepared. One of the most extraordinary of the laws among Australhusband she marries after the first, is which she presents to her spouse on the wedding day.

The Sioux Indians make puzzle games out of the finger bones of men and women who have fallen beneath their tomahawks. The bones, after being freed from the flesh by boiling, are strung. Such practices are very ancient. It is related that Adoni-bezeh cut off the thumbs and great toes of seventy kings of Syria. The necklace of human fingers is not a particle more horrible than the ornaments of human bones to be seen in the cemetery of the Capuchins at Rome at the present day.

Indians of several South American tribes wear necklaces of human teeth. Stanley says that the natives of the king of the Wahuma dies-at the head and preserved. The explorer Schweinfurth speaks of having seen piles of Tower jawbones from which the teeth had been extracted to serve as ornaments for the neck" by the Monbuttoo of Africa. The Sandwich Islanders used to keep the jawbones of their enemies as trophies. King Tamaahmaah to several of his predecessors. Among some Australian tribes the women wear about their necks teeth which have been knocked out of the mouths of the boys at a certain age. The North American Indians usually take their teeth as they fall out and carefully bury them under some tree or rock. The fierce Araucanians of South Americs, after torturing their captives to death, made war flutes out of their bones and used the skulls for drinking vessels. According to Captain J. G. Bourke, U. S. A., desperate Ceylonese gamblers often play away the ends of their fingers.

BROKE THE MONTE CARLO BANK.

A Young Scotch Woman Said to Have Won \$300,000 in an Hour. VIENNA, AUSTRIA. Trieste newspapers of Saturday last assert that a Miss Leal, a young Scotch woman, who has gaming tables, had remarkable luck for several days, which culminaten in the

A Columbia Mill Sold.

have won £60,000 in an h ur.

COLUMBIA, S. C .- The Congaree Cotn Mill, of this city, was sold to Mr. Arrott of Phi'adelphia, who owns a majority of the bonds, and bought in the property in the interest of the bondhold-

Heavy Frost in the Mohawk Valley. FONDA, N. Y .- There was a heavy frost in the Mohawk Valley Saturday the fragility of paper, a long, slender,

With the funds raised by pawning the regent diamond Napoleon was enabled to undertake the campaign that for the boatman that he, too, may not ended at Marengo.

SWORDFISHING.

AN EXHILARATING BUT PERIL-OUS OCCUPATION.

The Fearless Fish is Harpooned and Then Followed to His Death in a Small Boat-Turning on His Pursuers.

exhilarating sport, like hunt-

ing bear-excellent and healthful jus so long as "the b'ar don't hunt you." Forth from the wide harbor of gray old Stonington on the Long Island Sound twice and thrice a week speed a little flock of smacks and sailboats, bending eastward, making for the swordfish grounds in the ocean far beyond Block Island. From the walled-in little "basin," within the granite breakwater at New Shoreham village, on the lonely island, sails as often another fleet of doughty and eager swordfishermen. Swordfish are very plentiful, and the world has lately learned to prize their flesh. There is money is the chase of that solitary prowler of the sea who wears his sabre in his snout. It is fifteen or twenty miles southeast of Block Island, on the hither edge of the Gulf Stream, that the fisherman go to do battle with the swordfish.

But it is not by any means a life altogether of ease and inactivity, cruising for swordfish. The great game fish are plentiful, indeed, and when drinking vessels. Thus a daughter the sport is on there is stress of work would utilize the skull of her mother. and thrilling adventure, than which there is none more intense, more tryfemales in Gippsland wear around their ing, more intrepid, not even that of necks human hands, which are beauti- hunting the great right whale or sending pilots in a storm to incoming liners. These rough and ready, bare-armed, ian natives is that a widow for every resolute, sun-tanned, marine redmen cruise not for sport in the first place, obliged to cut off a joint of a finger, but for spoils and ready lucre, and every palpitating, armed leviathan they heave aboard their vessel means to them so many pounds of swordfish cut up into so many steaks at eight to ten cents a pound. The dollar mark or fails to be pleased with the fish is tagged to every fish.

Almost every one knows how swordfish are taken, and that it is arduous and perilsome, but desperately fascinevery one knows that far out on the bowsprit of every sword fisherman there is a little open iron banded "pulpit," where the harpooner, harpoon in hand, as his craft rides up to the side of his fearless game, which scorns to flee or turn aside from any foe that assails him; that the harpoon is hurled lower Congo country are frequently into his side, or that when the monadorned with necklaces of teeth of ster, furious with pain and rage. men, gorillas and crocodiles. When a bounds away, with a floating keg attached to the iron dart by fathoms of of the Nile his lower jaw is cut out rope, or plunges into the northern most course of the ocean. The vessel sails after him, like a tireless hound on the trail of a fox, and the marine hunters have only to keep sight of him until he has exhausted himself with his mad rushes through the seas. When the time comes, however-it may be in half an hour, or it may be had a "spit box which was set round after twice that time -for the plucky with human teeth." It had belonged spearsman to deal the finishing stroke to the doughty warrior, then, if ever, hunter and game meet on fairly even terms in a valiant tug-o'-war.

The harpooner quits the vessel in a yawl, and with axe, or club, or spear pulls his frail craft over the rough waves to the side of the dying fish. It may be the moribund giant is breathless and really exhausted, and, if so-

where he has measured his bulky

length upon the surface of the ocean,

plunge his sharp spear into his heart

or brain, or deal a crushing blow upon

his head. But if the big fellow is only feinting, there is likely to be trouble. Sulkily and warily, but motionless, he notes the harpooner's advance, and when the latter has driven his boat to a point not a Jozep roda sway. all of a sudden the great fish arouses himself, shakes the lethargy out of his frame and the brine out of his glimmering eyes, measures the place of his foe for an instant, then rushes upon breaking of the Lank. She is said to him like a whirlwind. Rarely ever does he miss his drive, and the dauntless warrior, with swift and sinewy skill and nervous sweep of paddles, is impotent to evade it. The fish cleaves the waves with the speed and fury of s war horse, a sudden dip beneath the waves, lo! he has gones; but the next finstant the oarsman, leaping into the

> of waters, as of a submarine volcano beneath him, and with the sound of ripping boat timbers, that part with brown black, hairy rapier is driven through the cockle shell from side to other authors of popular songs have side as if the lance of a galloring Cossack had cleft it. Lucky it is, indeed, be in line with the irresistible straight thrust, for if he is so the sharp slender bone sabre will split him. also, as

swiftly and easily as a cook skewers a chicken. Instances are not wanting in which a boatman has had both his legs speared through by the sword of a furious swordfish and himself firmly impaled to the sides of his vawl. One Block Islander was cleft in that way only last summer off Block Island Sound, and a year or two ago another hunter of the marine swordsman was WORDFISHING is wonderfully spitted in his sent, the bone blade going up into his body, and he died a few days later of the frightful thrust. A wounded swordfish not rarely attacks the schooner itself, and only a few seasons ago one big fellow drove headlong into an island vessel, and his gabre went through its thick walls as if they were of paper, protruding by several inches into the vessel's cabin, when the giant in his furious wrenching to free himself broke the end of the blade, which fell on the floor.

It less been only within the past three or four years that men began to hunt the big ugly chaps for a steady and probtable vocation. Before that time the world fancied that the flesh of swordfish was unfit for food, and the Atlantic fishermen hanted them only for the sport it afforded to the idlers at summer seashore resorts. Then it was learned that a swordfish steak is about as fine and savory a morsel as may be garnered in the broad oceanby far superior, in the opinion of country epicures, to halibut steaks, since it is jucier, with a peculiar game flavor -and since then there has been plenty of money in swordfishing, but on the New England coast alone, and more than a score of swordfishermen go forth weekly to the ocean hunting grounds as far down east as Eastern Maine. Swordfish steaks, juicy, thick white slabs of tender meat, are sold everywhere in the New England markets at from twelve to sixteen cents a pound, but Boston is preminently the great market for them. Very singularly, New York, the great fish market of the continent, either has never tested and not a pound, it is said, of swordfish goes to the Gotham markets. There is a steady demand for the swords, which may be handsomely ating work to take them. Almost polished, so that they gleam like ivory, on the part of summer visitors to the seashore or curio collectors at the uniform price of fifty cents each. They are beautiful unique ornaments. unmistakably suggestive of the sea. Swordfish range in size all the way from 250 to 600 pounds, and a few have been taken twenty-five miles southeast of Block Island that weighed 800 pounds. There is very little waste about them, their hide is fairly smooth, though tough and thick and hairy. They cut up finely into steaks an inch or so many inches thick as you are pleased to have them cut. They are packed in big boxes, iced, and sent fresh as a smelt right to the tables of the New England consumers. -New York Sun.

The Home Newspaper

A newspaper is the greatest help to the growth of a town that can be. It is a standing advertisement which always attracts. It gives more free puffs and explanations of the place than all others. It never lets pass a good opportunity to advocate the interests of its home enterprises. It helps all the churches and never fails to speak out for its school; resents all insinuations against the character of the citizens and industries of the town; it lives but to benefit the community. To repay its untiring efforts it asks the support of the people, not in a begging manner, but as a recompense for its labor. It is entitled to a livelihood because it gives more than it takes. It only asks for its rights, and these it should have. - Carbondale (Penn.) Leader.

Costs of Cars.

A flat car costs about \$380, a flat bottom coal car \$475, a gondola drop bottom \$500, a double hopper bottom coal car \$525, a double hopper bottom coke car \$540, a box car \$600, a stock car \$550, a fauit car (ventilated) \$700, and a refrigerator car \$800. A fourwheeled caboose costs \$550 and an eight-wheeled one \$700. The prices given on the above cars include power brakes and vertical plane couplers. A fifty-foot mail and baggage car costs \$3500, a second-class coach \$4800, a stern of his craft, hears a great rush first-class coach \$5500, while a first class Pullman car costs \$15,000. - Chiago Herald.

A New York music dealer says that the composer of "After the Bali" will make \$100,000 out of his song. Many made nothing because they failed to take out copyrights.

They are proposing to pension termi-