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The Read of the Original Army on a Visit to This Country-tils Coming Respensed the Old Trouble With the Secoding Volunteers-Effect of the "Rabellion."

Selvation Army in this country. The coming of General Booth, the commander of the Salvation Army forces all over the world, has caused feverish anxiety to every field and staff officer in the Army. The appearance here of the veteran "General" is the cause of considerable trepidation in the breasts of a majority of the officers of the American Volunteers also, for most of them are wondering what is going to be the result of the meeting of General Booth and his son Ballington.

The prime object of the coming of General Booth is to establish some sort of a truce between the forces that, despite all denials and asservations on both sides, are warring either secretly with the country, and upon a basis of or openly uron each other, much to the cost of a siave's keep in the old the detriment of the work of both.

There is another reason for the coming of the head of the Salvation Army. Commander Booth-Tucker, Bailington Booth's successor as the head of the Army forces in America, has brought the Army into ructions with the law and public sentiment to such a degree as to hinder seriously it in its work in at least two of the largest cities of the country. These are New York cents a pound, cost ten dollars and and Chicago.

He has managed to hold the American forces together pretty well in the Far West, and on the Pacific coast the Army, though not large as compared with its strength in the East, never was in better condition. The starting of Booth-Tucker's farm colonies is given as the chief reason for some especially strong interest in the Army out there in the last six months.



GENERAL WILLIAM BOOTH.

Nobody will greet the General more cordially than Booth-Tucker, who, no matter how successful he has been in building up the Army in other countries, is far from satisfied, according to some in the Army who ought to know. with what he has accomplished here. The diminished regular income of the Army in this country is given as the chief handicap of the work under

When the Ballington Booths left the Army a large part of the auxiliary force withdrew also. When Major Swift, who was at the head of the auxiliary forces in this country, left the Army to join the Roman Catholic Church a year or so ago the auxiliaries suffered another serious depletion of numbers.

Before the break between father and son this auxiliary force numbered about 6,000. As each member is pledged to contribute at least \$5 a year for the support of the army, there was always an assurance of at least \$30,000 s year from this source.

As a matter of fact the auxiliary meant much more than this sum, for the members were always appealed to on every occasion when a general call for contributions was sent out, and, as a rule, they always responded liberally Many of the auxiliaries were persons of wealth, and others were men and women of tremendous influence. Under the present management of the Army this part of the wing has been the slowest in recovering from the shock of the internal conflict.

Another thing that must bother the Salvation Army folk in this connection is that most of the seceders among the auxiliaries have become supporters of the Volunteers under almost the same conditions that they used to belong to the Army. With the Volunteers they are members of the Defenders' League and they number, according to J. G. Hallimond, the national secretary of the organization, nearly 4,000. This means an assured income of not less

than \$20,000 for the Volunteers. The Volunteers, being a new organization, have been careful to open new posts only as fast as they become selfsupporting. The Army could not af ford to abandon posts that were flourishing before the break occurred and consequently was obliged for a time tel

maintain many garrisons at a loss. This was not profitable, of course. It some places where one or two posts had been kept up with profit to both the national organization here and the international exchequer in London owing to the division of the forces nei: ther raised money enough for a time after the "secession" to get along with out help from the more prosperous

posts in the East. ·Salvation Army folk here make no secret of the fact that they think that the General's coming will be the trums card. Ballington Booth, they argue dere not refuse to meet his father, aver if the General persists in reopening the whole trouble.

## ON THE EASTERN SHORE.

to Get a Living Over There.

The "eastern shore" of Maryland produces more table delicacies than any other region of equal area, and it is claimed that a family may there enjoy the luxuries of life cheaper than elsewhere, and that the really poor man These are momentous days for the can live on the peninsula for less than anywhere else, save perhaps in parts of Asia. The poorest inhabitants of the peninsula are colored people. The rural negro there probably averages annually for his work less than two hundred dollars in cash, and many earn less than one hundred and fifty dollars a year, while others earn less than one hundred dollars in cash. Nevertheless, the negro of the peninsula is seldom without the means of appeasing his hunger and of clothing himself comfortably. The winter is always short and usually mild, while fuel is extremely cheap, and in many parts to be had for the gathering. .It has been estimated by those familiar days, that a man may supply his needs on the peninsula for about sixty dollars a year. I quote an authority which states that a cabin and a little patch of ground cin be rented for twenty dollars a year. One thousand herrings can be bought for fifty cents, and cured and barreled for fifty cents more, making one dollar in all. One hundred and eighty pounds of pork, at six eighty cents; eight hundred pounds of corn meal can be had for ten dollars: coffee, sugar and tobacco can be supplied for six dollars, and clothing for fifteen dollars; total, sixty-two dollars and eighty cents. The man also cultivates his patch for vegetables and

> gro family living in just this fashion. The children provide wild berries as summer luxuries, and in good years peaches may be had for the asking. In summer the children wear little clothing, and in winter the cast-off rags of their parents suffice. If the family lives along a strip of salt water, there may be had crabs, clams, oysters, free. The nearest forest and the shores of the river and bay furnish fuel. But there are many there who live on even less than sixty dollars in cash per year; these hunt and fish throughout the year, find a bed in some other man's cabin, pay for it in proceeds of rod and gun and wear some white man's cast-off clothing.

> feeding chickens. There is many a ne-

## The "Tomapotato."

It has been discovered that tomatoes and potatoes may be grown from the same stem with very satisfactory results. A series of careful experiments has recently been completed near Troves. France, which shows that by simply grafting tomatoes to an ordinary potato plant the fruit grown will be larger and finer than if grown by the ordinary method. A picture of one of the new potato-tomato plants is presented herewith.

The new plant, strange as it may appear, is not in any sense a freak. It is not a result that is obtained by accident, and cannot, therefore, be reproduced at will. The theory of this grafting is, on the other hand, perfectly simple and natural. The potato and the tomato belong to the same general botanic family of plants. This general



FREAK "TOMAPOTATO."

nvision which the botanists have made s called the "solanacoe" or, more commonly, the "night shades." Among the other members of this family are the tobacco, peppers and the poisonous jimson weed. Any one of these plants may, therefore, be grafted on the stem of any other.

The discovery promises to be of the greatest importance in the limited garden space of Europe. In America. where land is not so thickly populated there is little object in such economy. but in the truck gardens of the Low Countries and in France it will doubtless prove to be an extremely important economical discovery. The farmers of these sections may now raise crops both of tomatoes and potatoes on the same land at the same time.

Extracting Perfumes. A method of extracting the perfume of flowers without crushing or killing the blossom has been discovered by a Frenchman. He simply immerses the flower in water, which, as it becomes charged with the odor, is gradually withdrawn, while fresh water takes its place. Afterward the perfume is isolated from the water by the aid of ether. It is said that by this method some flowers have been successfully treated whose perfume had never before been extracted. The process has been notably successful in the case of the lily-of-the-valley. When one calls to mind how susceptible water is to bad odors, it is not at all surprising that it should receive the fragrant ones as readily.

The surgeon amputates one leg While patient "hollers." Then deftly pulls the other one For about \$200.

## A-KLONDIKE FRENZY.

GREATEST RUSH OF ADVENTURERS THE WORLD HAS EVER KNOWN.

A Quarter of a Million People Expected to Start for the Gold Fields This Sessenthe Earth to the Other.

awaited by tens of thousands of by many more in the Eastern women to Dawson City and the Klondike gold fields in 1898 is likely to be the most extraordinary movement of men fortuneward in modern times.

"The rush of people to the Klondike during the five months of navigation in 1898 will be the most wonderful ever known to any region-gold or otherwise," said ex-Gov. Wilson at Portland. Oregon, re ently. He has been in Alaska and has been employed to get facts concerning the prospective travel to the Yukon region. "There's something appealing in the thought that in all civilized lands companies of men are these days starting Klondikeward with a common impulse and ambition. White, red, brown and black men alike are stirred by the discovery of a new gold field and all are coming over seas from the antipodes and across continents to join in a grand rush northward up the Pacific.

"I have recently been talking with the officers of the oldest steam transportation company to Alaska. This company alone has received more than 25,000 inquiries from people who say they are making ready to go to the Klondike next spring and summer. Why, there are 300 people now in Seattle and Tacoma waiting for the first steamers. There must be at least twice that number in San Francisco and Oakland.

"The letters that the transportation companies are getting every day show that the Klondike fever is by no means



local. It has reached Russia and even staid, old Jerusalem, where one would believe that digging gold within the Arctic circle would not have a moment's consideration. A gentleman in tus. the Central Pacific offices showed me a letter from a Greek in Jerusalemi who says that he and a company of other Greeks in Jerusalem are going to Dawson City with stores of goods to trade. Norwegians and Swedes have been more deeply interested in the newly found gold mines in Alaska than any people on the continent of eiratte. Europe. Several of their countrymen. you know, were among the Klondikers who came down from Alaska last fall with fortunes. A sloop having on board ninety Norwegians left Christiania last October. It will go around the Horn and will probably reach San Francisco next April. A small army of Swedes and Norwegians bound for the Klondike diggings are about to leave their native homes for New York and Montreal at about this time. Hundreds of letters from Englishman have been received on this coast, and there are large concerns doing a thriving business in London in fitting out prospective Klondikers with Arctic raiment and miners' tools. The Canadian Pacific Railroad people expect to carry several thousand young Englishmen and thousands of Canadians across the continent on their way to the Klondike during the spring months.

"The Chilians and Peruvians, who have been the best miners in South America, have also been fired by the last summer's news from the frozon north, and a dozen vessels are ploughing their way up the coast filled with men outfitted and provisioned in year or two in the Klondike cornery Last week the Spreckels' steamer brought over about thirty men from Australia. They will outfit in San Francisco and await the coming of several expeditions of old-time miners from Melbourne and Sydney on their way to the north.

"I would not be surprised to se more than a quarter of a million people going up the Pacific Ocean to Alasks between next March and September We have reason to believe that the first few boats down from St. Michael in the spring will bring four or five millions of dollars more in gold. That will set the whole commercial world aflame and will start thousands of mer who are now merely considering a trig most important, factor in auman life to the Klondike to packing their conducive to longevity, as of 200 pertrunks and grips ready for the Arctic How much gold do we think will come were married and seventy-ave single down from the Klondike country in At sixty the proportions were forty. 1898? Oh, about \$10,000,000 worth eight to twenty two; at seventy twen-There is one man, Matthew Elisen ty-seven to eleven, and at ninety, nine formerly a milkman in Portland, Ore to three, Amone fifty centenations not gon, who has written his brother that one bachelor or spinster could be found. he has more than \$175,000 worth of nor for the matter of that one married nuggets and dust already washed our couple-all these venerable individuals. lovely on the accest yester for bringing down with him next July being widows or widowers. He has been up there three years. Hi says that he knows personally of more He asked the maiden to my with him than a ton of gold that is sealed in But ab, what did she do cans in the diggings, ready for bring She merely said: Are 100 ing down when navigation recognit."

# AN ANTI-SNORING HARNESS. SAGR TATKS OF SELL

tt Will Reep Rables from Crains and Women from Palking. A farmer named Jack, living in Wy-

andotte county, Kansas, has invented a centrivance to stop moring. Farmer The Fever Has Spread from One End of Jack says he has spent a lifetime disturbing the peace of the community o' nights by snoring, and he thinks it The reopening of navigation in the is time to stop. Besides preventing Russell Sage permitted a phrenolo-Yukon River region is anxiously snoring, his invention can be used to gist to examine the various bumps on keep bables from crying and women, his hard old head a few days ago. men on the Pacific coast, and from talking. It is suggested that in The phrendlogist told him what an hotels and on sleeping cars and steam-States. The rush of men and bests a stock of the contrivances things of no particular interest to any should be kept on hand and that any person caught disturbing the other guests or passengers by anoring abould apones is worth; of a frame. Here it is have one of them harnessed on.

Mr. Jack's investion is based upon sal: the principle that no one can shore if



PAHMER JACK'S ARTI-SHORING HARRISE. his mouth is kent shut. To keep the snorer's mouth shut Mr. Jack makes t hurness of webbing, something like the head stall of a horse. One band passes from the temples over the top of the forehead and another from the temples over the back part of the top of the head. A cross band connects these two bands over the top of the head, and they are stitched together at the temples, where on each side a buckle is attached. In the buckles are fastened the ends of an elastic webbing, which opens under the owner's chin. This can be tightened up so as to offer a gentle pressure upon the jaw, which will keep the teeth together when a person sleeps and his muscles relax. There is still a source of sporing against which Mr. Jack's invention provides. The lower lip may relax and so permit heathing through the mouth, To keep this lip pressed up there is a narrow band of light elastic webbing stitched upon the other, so as to form a loop which comes across the front of the chin and pushes the lip up against the tooth. Two places of tape which are attached to the larger elastic band just below the weater's sare and the behind the neck complete the appearag 1. 1. 18 July 1.

Colning Long Words. The Hottentots (Hottentotten) put kangaroos (beutelratte) in cases (kotier, provided with covers (lattengic ter) to protect them from the rain The cages are therefore called lattengatterwetterkotter, and the imprisoned kangaroo isttengitterwetterkotterbeut-

One day an assassin (attentator) was arrested who had killed a Hottentot woman (Hottentoftenmutter), the mother of two stupid and stuttering children in Stratterfrotel. This woman, in the German language, is entitled Hottentotenstrottertrottelmutter, and her assassin takes the name Hottentotenstrottermutterattentater. The murderer was confined in a kangaroo's cage (beutelrattenzitterwetterkotter). whence a few days later he escaped; but, fortunately, he was recaptured by a Hottentot, who presented himself at the Mayor's office with beaming face. - 11 have captured the beutelratte. and he was a series

"Which one?" said the Mayor, "we have reveral." "The extentate lattengitterwatterkot

terbeutefratie. "Which attentater are you talking about?"

"About the Hottentotenstotterirottclmutterattentater/ "Then why don' you say at once the Hottentotenstroftelmutterattents. held out to me to swerve me.

terlattengitterwetterkotterheulratte?" - Ellen Merry's Parrot. Miss Ellen Terry's parcot, Mr. Pigott. is known familiarly as Nell Miss Russell Sage has for the Terry had acquired it for the sake of of rathroads throughout this its green hue, its manye head, scarlet have spent millions tens tale beak and pink breast, and it had just of millions of dollars as the arrived, but its accomplishments were an absolutely unknown quantity. Sir-Henry Irving calles, and Miss Terry miles of ratiroed and wi said. "This is a marvellous bird; talks beautifully!" and placed it on Sir Henry's finger. Quoth the bird instantly, "Henry!" and its fame was secured. It only knew two words, and this was one of them.

Marriage and Long Life. Dr. Schwartz, of Berlin, has come to the conclusion that marriage is the sons who attained the age of forty. 125

These was in reason to

THE GREAT FINANCIER DICTATES A INTERESTING AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

Man We Made Millians Wateralus The He Has Always Rosa Calded by His Meayonly Pathon-Ma Act he His Career Which He Regrets-His Hubbles.

able man he was and said a jot of nice one except Uncle Russell himself. But what the famous financier said in reas reported in the Phrenological Jour-

"It is true, as you said. I never allowed myself to be drawn into any kind of reah speculation, but I have successfully resisted the pressure that has been brought to bear on me for the last sixty years. I have always ondeavored to act justly and to be parfectly honest in all my dealings with all fellow-men.

"I do not run to extremes in any way. I do not go to five or six dinuer parties in a week, but I live simply I have food that is of the best quality and I have it cooked in a simple, senalbie way. I am a very good aleeper too, and I think I am badly treated if do not get seven hours of alsen every night, and I try to get eight or plue hours. As I have already said: I come in daily contact with the sharpest and brightest men in the world, and I have been obliged to told my own I was talking with a distinguished elergyman this very evening, and I said to him that if I could live the last sixty years of my life over again I would bardly vary it at all. I might change a few little things, but the great for work would be the same. Taking my life as a whole I do not think I would want to



my duty to my brother with community is which I have this will be a great countage depart from this life was with

You are quite right about my fection for animals and party 20 hour ago I was delivering a sufficient a pet borse, and my wife settle hardly keep house without the free has Maltone cats. My bornes are all refer fond of me and know me wall an colts I am especially fond of # of the pet them in the stable, and when they hear my voice they so crear to self at me and rub their noses against in Selection of the March hand.

Perhans the best answer to a gree many of these things will be for me to say that I am perhaps the oldest w osseful husiness men living institut of New York I have peen appeared by engaged in engineer for over years and I have always seen and thank Tou all my obstacles of so on combativeness for I have not yet ed merely for the love-in-inciser. er have I taken any right. If the might be a great deal am now, or I might like out to deal poorer; it has been stored ter of judgments:

"I have been suided Father and 7 as 110 as 1 self to struggle with the people for the peat sixty I do not way this boundingly am SI years of age, attending to business six days in every week a meeting the smartest and aples in the world from day to day, sorts of inducements are con-

"My aim in life has been share in developing the mater sources of the country, and probman living has contributed system of the United States a now commersely with the commerse ty-seven different corporati require but little attendion but I give them enough sets know about them, and I will n envirsk where I do not know anythin about the conditions. Only re ar sent to me for a loan-of \$200. Commission in order to corry where July I wrote to him and sai "I wave made it a rule of m neverati invest in any filia bool examine for myself....

(Here, my deary said the far-airs stocking for a rainy day! bought a pair, and they really

Greek But how

which little

