

WORLD'S TOO SLOW

UNITED STATES WILL SET A SPEEDY PACE.

ident Schwab, According to a telegram from Paris, Declares this Country is Unlittable-It will Gradually Overwhelm Foreign Countries With Its Products and Enterprise.

is, Jan. 8.—The Journal prints an interview with President Schwab of the United States Steel corporation, which he said the commercial power of the United States is unlimited and available; she will inundate France with her products and force the French industrial classes to abandon the struggle. America is only beginning. The world, he says, has no idea of what the United States will become a quarter century hence. All here belongs to middle ages.

ident Schwab approves of the plan of industrial schools for the United States, but expresses the hope that the graduates of these schools, when they return to France will be greeted by the old ideas prevalent and will do little or nothing.

Steel Company Contracts.

burg, Pa., Jan. 7.—Within a few contracts will be awarded by the steel company for the construction of two blast furnaces, a group of hearth furnaces and an immense amount of steel structural work, which cost several million dollars, at Pa. on the Monongahela river, 29 from the city. The capital in is given employment.

BON IS TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Northern Vice President Succeeds to the Duties of Darius Miller.

ago, Jan. 6.—A circular has been under James J. Hill's signature effect that Vice-President Blaisdell will have charge of the traffic of Great Northern and "will be assigned to the duties of Darius Miller, second vice-president of the Northern, who resigned to accept service with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway Co."

AINS ARE IDENTIFIED.

in Thrown from Chicago Cable Train Proves to Have Been Mrs. John Ashby.

ago, Jan. 6.—The remains of the cable thrown from a West Madison cable train Sunday were identified as those of Mrs. John Ashby, formerly of Beatrice, Neb., and her 900. Her husband is said to be ago, but the police are unable to find him. The coroner's jury returned verdict of accidental death.

ATE MARKETS BY WIRE.

Chicago Grain.

ago, Jan. 5.—Flour—The market was good, being bid and closing lower. May opened 83 1/2; highest, 83 3/4; lowest, 83 1/4; closed, 83 1/2.

There was a better trade, being stronger and closing higher. May opened at 95 1/2; highest, 95 3/4; lowest, 95 1/4; closed, 95 1/2.

The market was active and closing about unchanged. No. 1, 48; May opened at 46 3/4; highest, 46 1/2; lowest, 46; closed, 46 1/4.

on Rye—May, 60 1/4.

on Flax—Cash N. W., \$1.62 bid; 57 1/2.

Flour, 32 cars; wheat, 78 cars; 185 cars; oats, 191 cars.

ments—Flour, 46 cars; wheat, 26 corn, 124 cars; oats, 184 cars.

Chicago Live Stock.

ago, Jan. 5.—Cattle—There was a Friday supply, about 2,000 head received. They were mostly butchered and canned cattle, and sold at un- dard prices as a rule. Good to prime 3.50; poor to medium, 3.00; stockers and feeders, 2.00; 2.50; calves, 2.00; cows, 1.50; Texans, 2.00.

With receipts of about 28,000 head there was active packing demand more, and prices ruled stronger to- day than yesterday's average. 3.50; light, 3.00; mixed, 2.50.

WHH estimated receipts of only head and a strong general demand, were firmer for choice offerings. Prime lambs made a record by selling 3.25, 25c higher than last week's sale and 15c above any previous this week. Sheep, 3.50; lambs, 3.10.

Chicago Produce.

ago, Jan. 5.—Butter—The market steady. Creameries, 16 1/2; dairies, 16.

The market was firm at 30 1/2.

used Poultry—The market was steady for na- Turkey, 8 1/2; chickens, 7 1/2.

Short and clean sides, 3.90; 3.00 unchanged.

St. Louis Live Stock.

ouis, Jan. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000. The market was steady for na- and strong for Texans. Beef steers, 3.50; stockers and feeders, 2.50; 2.00; and heifers, 2.00; Texas steers, 2.50.

Receipts, 8,000 head. The market low and the range was 3.75; 3.00.

Minneapolis Grain.

neapolis, Jan. 5.—Wheat—The mar- casier, Cash, 79 1/2; May, 79 1/2; 79 1/2. On track—No. 1 hard, 80; No. 2, 79 1/2.



FASHIONS OF TO-DAY

the bolero where it overlapped. These new dance gowns are as voluminous and trailing as dance gowns of last summer, they are quite too long still to be roughly practical. The replacing of ruffles, of frills and ruches to the lower part of these dance gowns is quite a prominent feature of the season. One whirl over a dusty waxed floor a wreck of the lower flounce belows on skirts.

The fetching combinations of blue the French couturier much to ring in are at their height in these fluffly dance gowns. Lightful little model was made of blue mousseline de soie, a paler shade of the same color. The décollete corsage was made down loosely into a narrow pink velvet. A broad band of velvet ribbon gave a finish to the corsage which was carried down the front of the skirt where it was wrought into a besque motif. At intervals of ribbon there were applied white satin daisies heavily with strass. Bands of narrow pink velvet encircled the corsage.

The skirt was gathered rather into the waist-band and trimmed around the bottom with a frill of the same mousseline ornamented with many rows of pink velvet ribbon. A broad pink velvet ribbon headed the frill and was wrought into a besque motif at the middle of the apron. This was ornamented by strass daisies. To give the necessary bouffante effect there is many a gauzy inter-skirt inserted between the outer material and transparency-skirts of silky tulle give a shimmer to the outer if it is lacking in lustre and tulle to give the crisp effect courted. Sometimes an under-point d'esprit is called into when the gown's material d'esprit.

An attractive princess dress was made of orange tulle over satin. Down the gown from neck there extended five strass Venetian lace that tapered at line and broadened again, reached the lower part of the gown. Just a ruffle below the knee the tulle was draped across. From under the lace points emerged three full broad fringes of orange tulle. A bertha of lace with a point at the back gave a finish to the corsage arms the lace fell in a sort of the bolero the tulle was accor- dedon plaited and caught down loosely into a narrow ceinture of brown velvet. A full bow of brown velvet ribbon with long ends ornamented the left side of

HOLLY DANCE GOWN.



Holly dance gown of white tulle over white taffeta. Full chenille dots. Trimming of scarlet velvet ribbon and sprigs of holly.

interest. One of the daintiest of the new holly gowns is made of white tulle over white taffeta. The tulle of the lower part of the skirt is flecked with scarlet chenille dots and ruffles of narrow scarlet velvet describe scalloped lines over the dotted portion. The narrow scarlet velvet ribbons are caught from the point between each scallop, and are carried up into the waist band. At intervals these ribbons hold little sprigs of holly. Around the bottom of the skirt there is a full deep flounce of the dotted gauze trimmed with rows of the scarlet velvet ruching. The corsage is a round necked affair of the white tulle laid in bias folds. This is slashed at the front and there is inserted a broad band of the chenille dotted tulle that continues around the top of the corsage. Across this dotted tulle is caught narrow crimson velvet straps that terminate at the folds' edge with the tiny bows that hold sprigs of holly. The neck of the corsage is finished with a bunch of the velvet ribbons that are caught from shoulder to shoulder and are knotted there with generous sprigs of holly.

TRIMMED WITH STRASS DAISIES.



Dance gown of lavender blue mousseline de sois over taffeta of the same shade. Trimming of pale pink velvet with white strass daisies applied.

called to furnish the collars, ceintures and buttons for a great many of the late gowns but now they are exhibiting in their show windows the most gorgeous boleros wrought of a sort of gold fillgree braid and set in precious stones. Pearls have the distinction of being the most popular of all the jewels this winter.

A dainty little dance gown with pearl shoulder straps was fashioned to suggest a chrysanthemum blossom. It was an all white affair. The corsage was a full delicate affair of the white tulle cut, straight around. It was heavily spangled with strass and over it was drawn strips of rather narrow white velvet ribbon that started at the waist band and were caught up with their rounding points to the upper edge of the corsage. The strands of pearls serve as shoulder straps.

The skirt is a full affair of white tulle with three full frills of the same giving a finish to the bottom. From the waist-band there fall straight strips of white velvet ribbon of varying length. Each ribbon is tipped by a white chrysanthemum in satin and velvet that is covered with strass. The ceinture is a narrow satin affair literally eclipsed by strass spangles and fastens with an oblong strass buckle at the back.

This wearing of elongated buckles at the back of one's ceinture has become quite the thing. The buckle is long and narrow and curves in slightly to fit the back snugly. Algettes worn with these dance gowns embrace flowers of all sorts both large and small crisp little spangled bows and clusters of tips. There is absolutely nothing new to record of either foot wear or gloves just now.

Speaking of accessories recalls the fact that earrings are interesting women very much at the present moment. The jewelers are bound that they shall be reinstated into the good graces of the feminine world and they are really offering them in such fetching designs that it will only be a matter of a short time before womenkind fall victims to the charms of the art nouveau earrings.

NINA GOODWIN.

The plague during the year has been reported in the following countries: Cape Colony and Egypt, in Africa; Arabia, the Argentine Republic, Australia, Brazil, China, England, Formosa, Germany, Hawaiian Islands, India, Japan, Madagascar, Paraguay, Philippine Islands, Mauritius, Portugal, Reunion, Russia, Scotland, Straits settlements, Turkey and Wales—probably a wider dissemination than has ever been known in the history of the world.

Phya Akharja, the new Siamese minister, who has just arrived in Washington, was educated at the Oxford university, England. At the time of his appointment he was assistant secretary of state in Siam, and this is his first diplomatic office.

NEWS OF ILLINOIS.

ALL SORTS OF THINGS CAUGHT FROM THE WIRES.

General Happenings Throughout the State Prepared for Perusal by Busy Readers.

A Kankakee, dispatch says: Frances Ross, "the mystery," as she is called, is as much a mystery as ever. Brought to the Kankakee insane hospital from Chicago last Saturday, she has as yet said nothing that will afford the slightest clue to the identity of her kinsfolk or her friends.

When she arrived here she seemed to wish at first to remain in bed the entire time. As her physical condition did not seem to require this, she was transferred to another ward by the physician in charge of her. She now passes most of the day in a chair. She is listless and takes no interest in her surroundings. She is not entirely irrational.

I do not credit the theory that the patient is Rose McDonald, a notorious confidence woman," said Dr. Enos, chief of the medical staff, "she has said or done nothing here that would indicate she has been an adventuress. I believe she is simply an unfortunate woman, who, perhaps, has received a small legacy, and has had her brain turned in consequence. Perhaps even now her friends are searching for her. I should say that her chances for recovering her reason are good. No communication concerning the patient has been received from Portland, Ore., or from any other place. When Miss Ross was removed to the Chicago detention room from the convent where she had sought refuge, she had money, jewels and other portable property to the value of about \$2,000. I believe these constituted her 'great riches.' Her property is still in Chicago."

Kill Three Tons of Sparrows.

The annual sparrow hunt of Pleasant township came to an end last week, and as a result over three tons of sparrows were killed. The hunt was indulged in by two parties of farmers. Twenty-one men on each side engaged in the hunt, the stake being a banquet to be given by the party securing the fewest birds. The victorious party brought in 13,000 birds, while the losers bagged 11,000, a total of 24,000. The birds averaged four ounces each, making an aggregate weight of over three tons. The hunt was in progress for one week and was one of the most notable in the history of the state.

Coal Find Near Avon.

A month ago a syndicate of Galesburg capitalists began boring for oil near Avon in Fulton county. No oil has been found, but the syndicate announced that at a depth of 265 feet an eight-foot vein of coal of fine quality had been struck. The strike is within a quarter of a mile of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad. The syndicate proposes to test the vein, and if it proves satisfactory to develop it. Options are being secured on more land. Meanwhile the boring will be sunk to greater depths for oil.

Crushed to Death by Boiler.

George Cella, a steamfitter, was crushed to death beneath a two-ton steam boiler, at the new Bush & Gerts Temple of Music, North Clark street and Chicago avenue, Chicago. Several workmen, among them Cella, were rolling the boiler down an inclined plane, when it became unmanageable and rolled toward Cella. The man was unable to escape and the boiler rolled over him. He was 35 years old. This is the first accident in connection with the construction of the building, which is almost completed.

Battle With Bank Burglars.

Three burglars made an unsuccessful attempt to blow open the vaults of the First National bank in the evening. They were detected early in the evening hiding a complete set of nitroglycerin tools in the park. Ten deputy sheriffs were then placed in the vicinity. At midnight the men appeared, and the deputies attempted to place them under arrest. The robbers opened fire and fired across the Illinois river bridge in the direction of Lacon, and were lost in the thicket. The bank vaults contained \$300,000.

Boy Killed On Hunting Trip.

While a party of four boys, living at Warrenton Grove, were out hunting last week Danny Ryan was shot dead by one of his companions. A rifle ball struck him in the region of the heart, resulting in instant death. The boy who fired the fatal shot is not definitely known. Ryan was 10 years old. One of the boys was his cousin, and all were older than he.

Illinois in Brief.

Charles Robbins, who lived at Belmont and Seventy-Second avenues, Chicago, was struck and instantly killed by an Irving Park electric car, at the intersection of Irving Park boulevard and Sixty-Fifth avenue. Robbins was walking diagonally across the street. Some witnesses say that the motorman did not ring the bell, while others assert that the proper warning was given.

Late one evening August Lanholm and his son Alvin, living east of Galesburg, thought they heard a burglar on the premises. They went out different doors, and meeting in the dark on the other side of the house, Alvin mistook his father for a burglar and shot him the bullet taking effect in the left breast. The indications are that the wound will be fatal.

THE CHANGES IN GERMANY.

Disappearances of the Simplicity and Homely Way Ever So Attractive.

New York Sun: Germany seems to be paying a heavy price for its rise into a world power. Travelers have noted for a long time the disappearance in large cities, at least, of the simplicity and homely ways that were once so attractive, and lately the virtues formerly regarded as especially German have apparently been endangered. The recent exposures of the conduct of the banks and the great industrial enterprises have cast a cloud on German commercial honesty, and a conference of societies held a short time ago took a gloomy view of German morality, the Deutsche Jugend that the poets are so fond of singing.

The societies were associations combating vice that met at Leipzig and they listened to some startling statistics. Dr. Stocker, the Jew-baiter, once court chaplain at Berlin, asserted that in eight years crimes against morality had doubled, rising from 7,400 to 14,700 cases, and that in the same time offenses against girls under 14 years of age had trebled. He declared that if such a state of affairs existed there must be something rotten among the people. Dr. Stocker's authority might be open to doubt, but his statements were vouched for by many other speakers. The very existence of the societies shows that something is wrong.

Another subject of alarm is the spread of intemperance. The common belief that Germany is saved from the grosser forms of drunkenness by its excellent beer and light wines of the Rhine and Mosel seems to be a mistake. Strong liquor is eating its way into the Fatherland. At Breslau the other day the Society for Combating the Use of Spirituous Liquors met, no fanatical body of prohibitionists, but real workers for the temperate use of drink, and declared that 30 quarts of spirits per head of the whole population are consumed in Germany every year. The university professors are trying to induce students to drink less and are making a stand against the Fruehschoppen, the morning drinking, but with little effect.

A Puritan movement in Germany may seem strange, but a great many patriotic Germans are becoming alarmed about what their country is coming to.

THE CLOTHES MOTH.

Habits and Methods by Which It Turns Your Clothes Into Its Own.

London Tailor and Cutter: Clothes moths are provided with two admirable sets of teeth, and these they work on the woolen and hair fabrics in which they are deposited. What they eat in this way provides them with food, and from it they also make a little cloak to cover their bodies, and this they line with silk. The time when these moths abound is in May and June, and during these months they may often be seen flying about after sunset seeking a convenient place to lay their eggs. The eggs are very small—indeed you almost want a microscope to see them—but in about three weeks they hatch and then they begin their work of depredation. First of all, they make a cloak for themselves, the color of which depends very largely upon the cloth in which they are deposited. It is made of a sort of tissue of wool, and wherever it goes it drags this sheath after it. It walks on six scaly legs, and holds its coat in position by the membranous legs at the other end. The moth grows rapidly; and part of its occupation consists in making its cloak larger by lengthening it. If you watch some of these closely you will see them put their heads out at one end and seek for suitable wool, and if those at hand are not to their taste, they will reach out of their cloak to half their length. Having found what suits them, they take it in their mandible and attach it to the end of their sheath; so you see, they are tailors and cutters in one.

If you examine their mandible under a microscope you will see they are scaly plates, very much like scissors, ending in a point, and with these they cut and tear the wool till they have it to the right size, and then they join it to their little cloak. At first this is only done at one end, but as they grow both ends are treated. The writer then gives some observations of the naturalist, Reamur, who made a study of these little insects. While he was watching one of them he was surprised to see the head come out at the wrong end of the sheath; and the idea suggested itself to him, can they have two heads? He continued his watch and saw it putting its head out first at one end and then at the other with such rapidity that he determined to see what happened, so he cut a piece of the sheath away, leaving only about one-third of the body covered. The little insect set to work at once to repair its cloak, and did so much work in the next 24 hours that it had repaired it most effectually; but during that time Reamur saw it turn its head from one end to the other, doubling itself back with wonderful dexterity. As the insect grows the cloak becomes too narrow for it, and then it starts letting it out. The silkworm and other caterpillars change their skins when they get too tight for them, but not so the clothes moth. It apparently has the true tailor instinct, for it proceeds to let it out. First it slits open its sheath, then it inserts a new piece, and this it does in no less than four places, two on each side, thus distributing the room all around, and at the same time avoiding all unnecessary exposure to its body. When it begins to cut the slit it starts at the middle and works to each end, and the cut is as clean as the best scissors could make it.