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DEFENDER OF THE BLOOMER.

JUST THE THING FOR THE WORK IT HAS TO DO.

Some of the Events That Have Caused Excitement—Recorder Goff Made an ex-Alderman Hop—The Strike of the Tailors and Garment Makers—Sally-Fallen From Grace.

(Special Correspondence.)
New York, Aug. 30.—As the holiday season draws to a close, the past week has been one of the wildest excitement from first to last. The contest early in the week between the Defender and Vigilant has kept the whole racing community aflame, the interest being rather heightened by the fact of the Defender's unlooked-for mishap, which apparently leaves it an open question if the Vigilant may not have to be the defender of the cup after all.

What added fuel to the flame was the arrival of the Valkyrie III, and we have had a chance to see what the British crack looks like. On one point all of our yachtsmen are agreed, and that is, that the cup has never been in so much danger since the yacht America brought it across the water long years ago. Everything about her is as solid as the Rock of Gibraltar, and yet she looks every inch a flyer.

A finer body of men than her crew could hardly be found on either side of the water. Every man seems to drop into his place at the word of command, like a well regulated piece of machinery, and whether Valkyrie III carries back the cup, Lord Dunraven has given us a lesson in British pluck and honorable, manly endurance under defeat; and if at last the cup must go back, to no living man could we bid a heartier Godspeed than to the gallant sailor who brought the Valkyrie III across the sea to defend his country's honor.

The great Futurity race, which bagged \$70,000 to the winner, was run on Saturday at Sheephead Bay; but of that more anon.

Another event of the week was the Bicycle Bloomers' Ball, given at one of the Coney Island hotels, where a party of forty-six wheelmen and wheelwomen gave one of the most unique exhibitions of the season. The men were in their regular bicycle suits, and the women were all in bloomers, and the affair was given by "The Knickerbocker Cycle Club," a party of ladies and gentlemen well known to each other, quite a number of ladies and gentlemen and their wives being members of the club.

There was no particular uniformity in the ladies' dresses, except that skirts were barred out, and all wore bloomers of different colors, and they varied in design, some being broad and baggy, and reaching almost to the knee, while others were closer fitting and more shapely, reaching the knee, where they met with a handsome, serviceable leather gaiter. The body of the dress was loose and comfortable, and belted at the waist; this, with a racing cap and broad collar, makes altogether the very best kind of a dress for bicycle riding. There has been a great deal of rot written about the immodesty and boldness of the bicycle bloomer dress. If any of those prudish people will take a look at the great national picture called "Washington's Court," which is a faithful representation of a Presidential reception in Washington's time, he or she will find little to find fault with in a bicycle bloomer.

Our grandmothers were supposed to be measurably modest, and yet on all dress and public occasions they were nowise chary of their charms. I recollect among the family heirlooms seeing a dress of pure white stuff worn by my grandmother. It was one finger and a half from the edge of the neck to the waist; sleeves there were none; the tops of the bodice being clasped together at the shoulder by a piece of satin ribbon an inch and a half wide.

But it is not necessary to go back to the Revolution or the Directory for examples. Go to any of the balls of our own Four Hundred, or to the Grand Opera at any performance, and you will witness a lavish display of charms that would make the Greek slave hide her face behind a fig leaf.

In a well appointed bicycle bloomer there is no exposure, there is nothing immodest. It is cool, loose and comfortable, and just the thing for the work it has to do. One half of the women who decry the bicycle bloomer, would trail a five dollar silk or a ten dollar velvet through the mire without remorse, a more shocking exhibition of dirt and indecency than any bloomer ever worn by woman.

The wheel has come to stay, and its use by women is going to give us stronger and healthier mothers for the coming generation. The Knickerbocker Cycle Club had a first-rate time; they danced from half-past nine till one o'clock in the morning; and to show the stuff they were made of the whole party, after supper, jumped on their wheels and took a ten mile spin for home.

There has been a rude awakening among the saloon keepers with a pull since Police Commissioner Roosevelt and recorder Goff struck hands to execute the law. Nothing seems to excite so much astonishment among the average politicians as the fact that an official should do anything to earn his money. Theodore Roosevelt has been a revelation. Commanding an army of over four thousand men, maintained at a cost of between five and six millions of dollars per annum, he deems it his duty to see that those under him attend to theirs. That a saloon keeper, with a pull, should not be reached by the law, as common people were, never entered his head and it was therefore, I said, that Theodore Roosevelt was a revelation.

He did not want the office; he has abundant wealth and could live at his ease. To accept office meant work, and the more righteously he did his work the greater the abuse and misrepresentation. Last week he had a round up, and to the horror and astonishment of the liquor dealers' association an ex-Alderman with a pull was among the rounders.

The case came up before Recorder Goff. In the good old times, if the judge had courage enough, he might have imposed a five dollar fine, and remitted it. If a dynamite bomb had burst under the judge's seat the crowd could not have been more astonished when Recorder Goff said, "Fine two hundred and fifty dollars, and penitentiary sixty days."

The defendant gasped as if he had a paving stone in his throat, and Lawyer House, whose practice lies among the most desperate class of criminals, stood transfixed as if he had been struck by lightning. When he recovered his breath he made a plea for his client which astonished the bench and the bar. He said, "Your Honor, I am counsel for the liquor dealers' association,

and I pledge you my word, of the 8,000 saloons in the city of New York, ninety tenths of them are bankrupt."

The fines collected in the month of August for violations of the liquor law, will not be far from fifteen thousand dollars. The spy system, which has been adopted for the collecting of testimony for violations of the excise law, is abhorrent to the American people as a body. A spy is a contemptible creature. There may be cases where high motives, patriotism, love of country and the desire to serve it, may in a measure justify or excuse the deed, as in the case of Nathan Hale and Major Andre. But the hiring spy who works for money, and who betrays his friend for a price, is a despicable thing at best.

The law enforcement association has been employing in its work some very contemptible agents, who have been blackmailing the saloon keepers, quite as badly as when it was ever done under Tammany misrule. Last week one of their employees promised protection to a saloon keeper for two hundred dollars. The saloon keeper sought the advice of acting-superintendent Conlin. A trap was laid for the faithless officer—the money was paid in marked bills, and the culprit was caught red handed. What will be done with him I have not yet learned, but this much I know, that notwithstanding the terrible examples that have been made of faithless officers in the past few months, blackmailing still goes on.

Of course, you have all heard of the garment makers' and tailors' strikes, that have kept the city in a fever for the past few weeks. At least fifty thousand people have been directly or indirectly affected by them. I never expected to see a funny strike, but these strikes of the tailors, the united garment makers, vest makers, the pants makers, and the coat makers, have been funny. It has been more like a picnic than a strike.

The original strike against the infamous sweatshop system had nothing very funny in it. It was one of the most tragical systems of labor that ever cursed the working man. The justice of the strike was so manifest, that the battle was won almost without striking a blow. Then came a series of strikes, every one a success. There was no fighting, no violence. The beer saloons were crowded with happy strikers, who appeared to think a strike, was something like St. Patrick's Day or the Fourth of July. The happiest strikers were the women and girls. In the Russian, Polish, Hungarian and Jewish quarters, they would secure an Italian organ grinder; sets were formed on the sidewalk, and they danced and enjoyed themselves into the wee hours. In no instance have the strikers lost. The only thing that appeared to annoy them was that the bosses gave in so soon. They wanted a fight and they didn't get it, but they are nearly all back at work again, getting the same pay for ten hours' work which they formerly got for sixteen hours.

In the midst of such general hilarity, I regret to record that our colored Zion of the Howard avenue M. E. church had sadly fallen from grace. Thursday, August 22nd, was the fifth annual excursion of the church. About 1,000 people participated, pastor Murray being in charge. Pastor Murray is a strict prohibitionist, and the congregation is largely committed to that faith. The bar privileges were let out exclusively for soda water, root beer and ginger pop; but it is just as certain as preaching, that the devil in the shape of Apple Jack and Old Blue Grass smuggled himself on board, and the result was that long before the boat reached the picnic ground, there were more than fifty scraps going on in the upper and lower deck of the steamer, with razors flashing in the light.

In less time than it takes to tell the story, over two hundred were engaged in mortal combat, and there was enough curled hair on the deck to make a respectable mattress. When the excursion boat reached the city, a small boat was sent ashore and the police reserves were telephoned for. When they arrived, although the deck was covered with the ruins of the fight, there was not a soul on board who ever heard of a disturbance. Brother Murray declared on his clerical honor, that he had not seen any whiskey of beer sold, which was the cause of all the disturbance, but then he added by way of parenthesis, "You know I didn't look."

Put the fourth week in August down with a great big red letter, for it marks the grandest triumph for law and order, and also for temperance, achieved in the present century. To understand fully what reform has accomplished, it is necessary to have a comprehensive view of our situation. Here is a great commercial city of a million and three-quarters of people, from every country on the face of the earth. A hundred thousand of these represent batted ignorance and prejudice, which has no affiliation with our civilization or our form of government. This tremendous power is dominated absolutely by the liquor dealers' association, which has a membership of 5,500, and a cash assessment of \$125,000 a year. With this backing they controlled the courts; they ruled the police; their henchmen filled every department of the city government. A more hopeless task than the cleansing of this Augean stable never confronted man.

But we are now beginning to reap the fruits of Dr. Parkhurst's sacrifice. Let us see what has been accomplished—Tammany Hall driven from every department of the city government, Dick Croker in exile, Inspector McLaughlin in states prison, Superintendent Byrnes and Inspector Williams driven from the police department. The new police commission compelling every man to do his duty; no more aldermanic pulls; \$10,000 collected in fines; and lastly, 5,500 liquor dealers lay down their arms—confess themselves beaten. The front door and the back door, and the family entrance are closed. The law must and shall be respected. "Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth, good will to men." We hear every day of the magnificent work of the president of the police commission, Theodore Roosevelt; all honor to him, but let us not forget in this hour of splendid victory the man who made all this possible, and he did it as the prospective cost of social and clerical damnation. Don't forget Dr. Parkhurst.

The futurity race at Sheephead Bay on Saturday, was as usual, a disappointment to the sharp. Dave Gideon's Requisite walked off with sixty thousand dollars, and Belmont's \$37,000 star coming in fourth in the race. And so our holiday season draws to a close. Now for work.—BROAD-BRIM.

THE COST OF EDUCATION.

MANITOBA SPENDS MORE THAN OTHER PROVINCES.

The Per Capita Tax for the Maintenance of the Public Schools—What Share of the Yearly Revenue is Given Over to Education—What the People and Government Provide.

OTTAWA, Aug. 28.—George Johnson, Dominion statistician, has been investigating the cost of education in the several provinces in the Dominion, data having been collected for comparative purposes for the years 1888 and 1893. The figures show that Manitoba expends proportionately more upon education, that is, for public schools, than any other province in the Dominion. Making a comparison between 1888 and 1893, it is shown that in Ontario expenditure upon public schools has remained stationary at \$1.87 per head of the population. In Quebec it has increased from 81 cents to 87 cents. In Nova Scotia it has fallen from \$1.51 to \$1.45. In New Brunswick the expenditure in the year 1888 was \$1.26 per head, and in 1893 it had increased to \$1.31. In Prince Edward Island it rose, from \$1.36 to \$1.40, and in Manitoba from \$1.57 to \$2.02. British Columbia increased her educational expenditure in the same period from \$1.40 to \$1.87. In connection with the latter figures it is to be borne in mind that there is no public assessment for education in the Pacific province.

Taking the average of all the provinces it shows that the people of the Dominion are now paying at the rate of \$1.56 per head of population for the purpose of public schools, an increase of 6c in the per capita expenditure since 1888. It appears also that Ontario spends seven per cent. of the total provincial revenue in government grants to schools, Quebec spends four per cent., Nova Scotia twenty-three per cent., New Brunswick twenty-three per cent., Manitoba seventeen per cent., while in Prince Edward Island the grant to education is fifty-four per cent., or more than half of the total yearly revenue of the province.

The statistician has also made a computation of the proportion of educational expenditure which the government and the people provided respectively. Thus he finds that in the province of Ontario ninety-three per cent. of the total expenditure on public education is paid directly by the people, seven per cent. only being contributed by grants from the provincial exchequer. In Quebec the proportion is eighty-seven per cent. by the people to thirteen per cent. by the province. In Nova Scotia the people pay seventy-six per cent. and the province the remaining twenty-four per cent. In New Brunswick the proportion is sixty per cent. and forty per cent. by the people and the government respectively. The people of Manitoba pay directly in school taxes twenty-one per cent. only of the cost of public schools, the government contributing the remaining seventy-nine per cent., and in Prince Edward Island the proportion is very much the same, viz., twenty-three per cent. by the people and seventy-seven per cent. by provincial grant.

OTTAWA, Aug. 29.—The result of the trouble between the separate school board and the Christian Brothers has been that the board has decided to re-engage them until the 25th of Dec., Christmas, on the understanding that if they don't comply with the Ottawa law they will be dismissed. Trustees McFall and Seguin voted against them.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY IN STEEL.

Can Be Made From Iron Ore Which Abounds in Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 30.—Discovery has been made by the Tennessee coal, iron, and railway company that low silicon or basic iron, suitable for steel manufacture, can be made of ordinary red iron ore which abounds in endless quantities in Alabama, and as cheaply, too, as other grades of pig iron. The Carnegie company to-day orders 25,000 tons of the iron shipped to Pittsburgh, to be used in steel manufacture as rapidly as the furnaces turn it out. This discovery is a most important one, for it means that Birmingham will soon become an important steel manufacturing center. Already four steel mills have been projected. Chicago capitalists are said to be interested in one.

SAYS DR. FRAKER LIVES.

Noted Insurance Case Again Brought to Public Notice.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 31.—J. S. Hackley, a travelling salesman of Louisville, K., now here, claims to know a man who helped the famous Dr. G. W. Fraker, of Excelsior Springs, to carry out the alleged scheme to defraud the insurance companies of \$58,000 in policies. This man, Hackley says, will produce Fraker for \$10,000, provided no prosecution follows. Negotiations with the insurance companies are said to be pending.

AWARDED FIRST PRIZE.

Fish Yarn Competition Closed—No Second Premium Deserved.

LAOON, Ill., Aug. 31.—The filthy water in the Illinois river drove a large school of German carp into a fresh-water stream two miles north of Laoon to-day. A frog catcher named Devault discovered them there, obstructing the mouth of the stream, and, with a pitchfork, threw out, on the bank 5,000 pounds of fish worth four cents a pound.

Cholera In Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 31.—Officers of the str. Monowai report that when the str. Monowai was off Honolulu she was met by a small boat containing the American consul, the Pacific Mail agent and other officers, who called out that cholera had broken out there and that there had been eight deaths among the natives and Chinese. The epidemic broke out shortly after the Chinese steamer Belgic arrived at Honolulu, and it is supposed that the steamer brought it from China.

Cases Of Rifles Found.

NASSAU, N.H., Aug. 30.—Sixty-seven cases of rifles and ammunition, that it is believed were intended to be conveyed to Cuba for the insurgents, have been found on Grassy Cay, sixty miles southwest of the island and brought to Nassau. It is thought that there may be other cases in the Cay, and a vessel has been dispatched there to make a search.

FIGHT FOR A BRIDE.

Anna Walters Was Abducted Just Before The Wedding.

Cincinnati Enquirer.
Martin Trunk, jilted by his lady love, attempted to prevent her marriage by abducting her in broad daylight and imprisoning her in the house of his brother.

Anna Walters, who is both young and pretty, was to have been married last night to C.E. Benson. The license had been procured, the clergyman engaged and the nuptial carriage was in waiting. Anna had left the house in the morning. Trunk met her, and, dragging her through an alley, forced her to accompany him to his brother's house, where the weeping girl was placed under lock and key. The marriage had been set for 7 o'clock. As the afternoon wore away the parents and relatives of the girl became anxious, and detectives were sent out to locate, if possible, her whereabouts. No tidings came and the family were agreeably surprised about 6 o'clock by the unexpected appearance of the missing one. She told how Trunk had abducted and locked her up. She was determined to fool the villain in the approved style. She told Trunk that if he would allow her to return to the house for some clothes she would remain with him. Trunk led the girl back to her home and waited on the sidewalk for her to return to his arms. Anna Walters did nothing of the sort. She ran into the arms of her weeping lover, and assured him that she would never have anything to do with the odious Trunk. It was then found that the bride's waist designed for the event was at the home of Trunk's brother. Trunk refused to give it up, and a tailor-made waist was secured at a shop, and the wedding came off, a little behind time, it is true.

Trunk said that he had been keeping company with the girl two years, and that the match had been broken off by relatives. "I took her away," he said, "because I had a perfect right to do so. If I had thought she was going to fool me she would never have got out of my hands. I went around to see Anna, and she came out of the back door. I pushed her through the side gate and forced her to come with me. I am sorry I lost her, but I'll have her yet. Mind what I'm telling you." Meanwhile Mr. and Mrs. Benson are enjoying their honeymoon.

A JOYFUL RELIGION.

A God of Sunshine as Well as of Sorrow—What He Really Is.

Our Lord when on earth was not a friend only for dark days. He could stand by the grave of Lazarus and weep with the sorrowing sisters but could as well be present at the wedding of Cana of Galilee, an honored and welcome guest. In our deep realization of the solemn mission of our Lord to this sinful world, we are too apt to forget that He came as an image and expression and embodiment of the God of Love. The morose reformer is not likely to be bidden to feasts where his presence is only a gloomy shadow, and his countenance as a threatening cloud. We may be sure that even in His holy purity this was not the impression made by Him, whose "compassions are new every morning." There was sunshine about Him, or the mothers would not have thronged around Him with their little ones, the despondent sufferers would not have looked trustfully to Him for help, the outcast sinner would not have turned to Him for pardon. We seem to fancy that God made our eyes for tears, and that from some other power came their glad twinkle of merriment, or their expression of innocent joy, in the midst of social converse. Who wreathed the mouth with smiles that answer to smiles? Who made the dimples too in the baby's face? Who lit the glad loving light in its eyes, as it begins to be aware of the tender care of its mother? Why will we not remember that joy is as much the gift of God as sorrow, and to be as freely accepted in His presence?

GOVERNED BY WOMEN.

A City Entirely Under the Control of the Fair Sex.

A man, somewhere in America, went to sleep the other night and dreamed he was in a city entirely governed by women. It was scrupulously clean, and while wandering around, he saw three men arrested for spitting on the pavements. A garbage box at the rear of each lot was hand-painted and tied with blue ribbon. Nail boxes were decorated with drawn work throws, and fire-plugs had cushioned seats on the top of them. Sweet peas were climbing over the electric light poles, and a hand-painted cupid occupied a prominent place on every corner. There was no business, not a team being allowed to pass up and down the main streets for fear of making dust. The town was deserted, save for the policemen, who marched up and down to see that no one with dusty shoes stepped into the town.

Iron In Abundance.

For some time past Mr. Archibald Blue, of the bureau of mines, accompanied by Dr. Coleman, mineralogist, of the bureau, have been making a tour of the Rainy Lake gold district, and have also been over a large portion of the Mattawin iron ore region. Writing to the department from Rainy Lake, Mr. Blue says that after a careful examination he is perfectly satisfied that in the Mattawin district alone there is iron ore in the amplest abundance, and of the finest quality, to maintain an iron industry that would fully supply the demand in Canada for half a century. Mr. Blue says there are mountains containing seams of hematite ore of from fifty to 500 feet in width and from a quarter to half a mile long, and he says that there is very little doubt that it runs from the Mesaba range, near the mouth of the Mattawin river, clear across to Hunter's island.

Leake Dole of Bread.

One of the oldest charities in the United States is what is called "The Leake Dole of Bread." John Leake, an early New York millionaire, left \$1,000, the interest of which was to be used by the rector of Trinity church in supplying the deserving poor with bread to the extent of the funds available. Since 1792, therefore, there has been distributed every Saturday morning a certain number of loaves of bread. At present the fund permits of the distribution of sixty-seven loaves every week. Some of those who receive the charity have been regular recipients for over thirty years, and when one of the pensioners dies there is quite a struggle for her place. We say "her," because at present all the pensioners are women.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE HOUR.

TELEGRAMS FROM THE EARTH'S FOUR QUARTERS GIVEN.

Little Matters That Interest Everybody—Notes From All Over—Little of Everything Easily Read and Remembered.

The cost of St. Peter's, Rome, was over \$70,000,000.

Medical men emphatically deny that the hair grows after death.

The Quebec legislature will probably be called together for the end of October.

F. Betts, of Prince Albert, has been elected speaker of the territorial legislative assembly.

At the Belleville cheese board there was offered 1,675 white and 250 colored. Sales were made at 8c.

The first session of the third legislative assembly of the north-west territories was opened at Regina Thursday.

The German torpedo boat, S. 41, capsized and sank in the North Sea, Aug. 28th. Thirteen of the crew were drowned.

Speaking at Edmonton premier Bowell intimated that the general elections would not be held before May or June next.

Reports from Portage Plains district are to the effect that the Ontario laborers are now willing to work for their mere board.

The Commercial Bank shareholders, of Newfoundland, have been called upon to pay their reserve liability of \$200 a share.

Two unknown Italians at Central City, Col., were drowned by the American mine disaster, and eleven men in the Sleepy Hollow.

The Paris Matin advises that Great Britain and Brazil submit the question of the possession of the Island of Trinidad to arbitration.

Judge Sanderson has granted a decree of divorce to Marie Burroughs, the actress, from her husband, Louis F. Masson, on the ground of infidelity.

Canada Pacific railroad receipts for the seven months ended July 31st, show a gain in net profits over those of the same period last year of \$336,352.

The report of the United States board of engineers on the Chicago drainage canal reveals that it was constructed without the permission of congress.

Mrs. Jeremiah Hurley, of Belleville, died on Tuesday night, aged ninety-four years and six months. She had been a resident of Belleville for fifty years.

A meeting of the admirers of the late Mr. Mercier has been called in Montreal for the purpose of organizing a movement to erect a monument to his memory.

A coroner's jury at Indianapolis has given a verdict that the boy Howard Peitzel was murdered by H. H. Holmes by means of the administration of cyanide of potassium.

The town of Sumner, four miles from Puyallup, near Tacoma, Wash., is reported to have been almost completely destroyed by fire last week. Forest fires surround the town.

The amateur athletic association of Canada has revoked the amateur standing of Carleton and George Carson, of the Capital lacrosse club, of Ottawa, for competing in a foot race with a professional.

The eastward record by the Etna, from New York, Aug. 24th, for Liverpool, which arrived at Queenstown, last evening, was six days and thirty-nine minutes, an average of 19:42 knots an hour.

The keeper of the Brough lighthouse, Orkney Island, telegraphs that the Norwegian steamer Angarius was lost this week on Lowther rocks. Six of her crew were saved and seven are missing.

The treasury department, Washington, is informed that the Belmont-Morgan syndicate to-day deposited \$1,500,000 in gold in exchange for greenbacks. This raises the treasury gold reserve to \$101,600,000.

It is currently reported that the Gillies manufacturing company, Carleton Place, is applying for incorporation with a capital stock of \$120,000, to acquire the foundry business of John Gillies & Co., and the woolen factory of Gillies, Son & Co.

Mr. Gundy, the deputy registrar of Peterboro, about whose "revelations" before the public accounts committee of the legislature so much noise was made in the late election campaign, is reported to be pastor of a church at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

Fire started in the town of Zwaluwe, Holland, Wednesday evening, and is still burning. Thus far forty-three houses have been destroyed. The inhabitants are taking refuge in the railway sheds and in the open fields. Zwaluwe is a town of about 4,000 inhabitants.

The Lokalanzeiger revives the rumor at Berlin that Princess Maude, daughter of the Prince of Wales, will shortly be formally betrothed to Prince Christian, of Denmark, who is Princess Maude's cousin, his father being the elder brother of the Prince of Wales.

A special to the New York Record from Guanajuato, Mex., says Jesse Regan and Frank Bickford, of Alabama, who have been spending several months hunting and making explorations in the country north of here, have discovered a large, ancient pyramid. Their excavations into this pyramid have brought to light many relics of the Aztec or other ancient people of Mexico.

James Stewart, a nephew of Senator Stewart, of Nevada, died at Spokane, Wash., last night of injuries he received July 4th when he undertook to go down a chute 1,500 feet long in a barrel. The barrel fell from the chute to the rocks 100 feet below. Stewart was known by his professional name of Paul Webb, and at the time the accident occurred was planning to make the descent of Niagara Falls in a steel barrel.

At San Jose, Costa Rica, agriculture is suffering from the lack of laborers. Farm hands have abandoned the country to search for gold in the cemeteries of the old town. It has been reported that many graves contain gold ornaments of great value and that in one grave jewellery was found worth a million dollars. To stop this exodus congress proposes to pass a law forbidding such searches except by permission of the government.

The Industrial Review, Boston, Mass., prints the following: The national association of wool manufacturers will publish in its September bulletin the results of its investigations concerning the wool crop of the United States for 1895. The wool product is put at 294,296,726 pounds, washed and unwashed, including 40,000,000 pounds pulled wool against 325,210,712 pounds in 1894. Reduced to a scoured basis, the total product is placed at 125,718,690 pounds.