TRY TO GET PENSIONS

Queer Appeals Received at the Washington Pension Office.

Chimean Present Many Strongs in Beamen for Superting Relief and Aid from the Government-beam Specimens.

Por specimens of unadulterated there the records of the pension of-See furnish a never-falling scupply. The variety of forms it takes is unlimited. In some of the letters received it rises to almost sublime heights, while in others it is lowly audacious. Almost all of the communications are unique in one way or another; says a Washington correspondent of the Chicago Inter Ocean.

In one you will find a touch of sadmess; in another quaint hungs. One of the officials connected with the hungs; and recently:

Bureau said recently:

"The maw of the public is ever upen. You cannot satisfy it. It wants anything and everything that is not nailed down. The fight for pensions is unending. I inquestionably the vast majority of the people with whom we deal are worthy of all the government can do for them, but we meet, also, so many cases that are absolutely without merit that we become hardened. Life is certainly a great game, and the pention office is a good place from which the view it."

Some of the litters received at the pension office are intended to be pathetic, but they are written in such a way that they call forth aughter instead of tears.

A widow whose husband's claim had been rejected, the war department showing that his disability exferted long before enliatment, wrote breently:

"My husband was terribel bloated in his stomach. It did not look like himself. He could not stoop over and straighten up without helping himself. To ham, heans, pork, mashed potatoes, eggs, veal, eablinge his stumac was repulsive. His wheumatism was the kind called lumbago—at furst. His dropsy was tervibel; when he died his legs burst from pressure. He was swelled up as hig as a barrel all over. I sak that he be taken up and reopened. P. S. When my husband came back from the war, I supported him on my meadle till he died."

The claimants cometimes allege peculiar causes for their disabilities. The 100-day soldier of the war of the rebellion, who alleges many diseases me the result of his being obliged to nlees one night in a brick house that had not been properly ventilated, is equaled by the Spanish war soldier who contracted rheumatism, heart disease, and many other disabilities at Fort Monroe. Va., in August, 1893, by sleeping one night on the sand without any floor to his tent. One J. W. alleges that at City Point, Va., in April, 1865: "We were confined in a stockade, where there was hardly woom for the thousands of men gerowded in there. It rained most of The time, the mud and water was from eight to twenty inches deep, and we were obliged to lie in the mud at night. I saw them with their bodies mearly enveloped in mud and sound saleep, with the rain pouring down in their faces. For awo nights I bound myself to an wight-inch beam, 14 or 15 feet from the ground."

In all cases where witnesses to inenrrence sign an affidavit written by some one else, they are called on to state what they actually know of the case, and some are, indeed, willing witnesses. One H. F. applied for a pension, based on a chronic ailment. In response to an office letter asking as to continuance of claimant's disability, affiant J. I.

Wrote:

"The soldier came to my cabin, where I was working, when he resurred from the army, and went to my house. My whole family got sick from him. One of my children died with it. One of boys is not well yet, and one of his children died of it."

The idea that the president can or-Her anything done he desires is illustrated by a letter addressed to him by a woman, who wrote:

"-----'s pension has been increased

to \$14 per month. Now, what I want he ask is that you please ask congress to appropriate enough to build them a house and enable them wase more to be independent. I sealize that it is asking a great favor nof you. Nevertheless, I feel that I want to do something to help this cause. I assure you he is a worthy haristian soldier of the —— O. V. I."

One A. applies as the dependent forther of G. A. The soldier, aged 18, suitsted December 21, 1843, and ided January 9, 1865. The alleged dependent brother was born October 29, 1869, four years nine months and aleven days after the soldier's death. We filed a claim for pension in 1889, the has not yet been pensioned.

A case recently appealed to and Becided by the secretary of the in-Berior stands alone. The claimant, Busan Smith, was convicted of the murder of her husband, in May, 1882, sentenced to imprisonment for life, and pardoned in September, 1894. Shortly after her discharge she applied, under the act of June 27, 1890. for a pension on account of the servfee of the soldier she murdered. It mas promptly rejected by the pension office. She then appealed to the meeretary of the interior, who gromptly approved the former resection on the ground that, as claimant, by the willful murder of the woldier, created the condition of pridowhood, she is without title as indow under said act.

MYES ARE ON AMERICA'

Commercial Conditions Here Being Clessly Observed by Europe.

Commont of the London Financier Which Declares Time to Coming Whan We Will Ronch for Bulk of Trade of the World,

Commercial conditions in the Unifed States are now the subject of very close attention by financial and commercial journals of Europe. A sopy of the London Financier, just received by the treasury bureau of statistics, discusses in great detail commercial and manufacturing conditions in the United States and their bearing upon the manufactures and commerce of Europe, and especially of Great Britain. Commenting upon the reduction in exports during the inst fiscal year, it as we.

"This large degreese is chiefly owing to the partial failure of the Indian corn crop last year, and partly owing to the decrease in the value of iron and steel goods exported. The exports of all kinds of iron and steel, with the exception of iron equ, amounted last year to \$117,819,800. This last year (1902) They amounted to only \$04,557,862, showing a falling off of \$18,704,

"The shortage of certain Iron and steel goods in proportion to the domand is chiefy due to the great procperity of the rellways. It is estimated by steel rail manufacturers that the railways will require at least 2,000,000 tons of steel rails for the year ending June 20, 1908. Orders for 1,000,000 tons have already been given. It is said that 1,250,000 tons of the 2,000,000 tons will be required for renewals, the remainder being used for extensions. Another great factor in the iron and steel trade is the agricultural implement industry. A third is the unprecedented demand for steel in the building of dwellings and factories. The total imports of tron and steel goods ambunted to \$27,180,247, as compared with \$17,874,780 in 1991, an increase of \$9,305,458. This increase is general throughout the whole list of articles. but is largest as regards, raw and

"As long so the United States continwes in its present prosperous condition, absorbing all it can produce in the way of iron and steel, British manufacturers need not fear serious compotition. But this prosperity cannot last indefinitely. The home demand must fall off to a greater or lessek extent when, owing to the present increase of output all over the country, we shall probably see an overproduction exceeding anything hitherto experienced. Preparations are being made to meet this contingency, so that when supply greatly exceeds demand in America everything will be in readiness to carry the surplus to Europe and other countries more economically than ever before. British manufacturers should therefore, put their houses in order meanwhile."

JEWS PRAY ON BRIDGE.

Brooklyn Structure Jammed with Bebrows Who Observe a Poculiar New Yoar Custom,

The Jewish new year custom of going to the banks of some river and reciting passages from Micah, Isaiah, and Psalms is rarely practiced in New York on account of the publicity and ridicule it involves. The other aftermoon, however, thousands of orthodox Hebrews flocked to the Brooklymbridge with their testaments in their hands.

They came in the early afternoon, immediately after the prayer, U.-Netanneh Tokef, had been said in various synagogues. The result was that about four o'clock the bridge promenade became jammed with praying worshipers, who were so engrossed in repeating the sacred phrases that they forgot the existence of city ordinances. Finally, Sergt. Phillips and ten policemen were sent from the bridge station to "move them on." The police had a lot of trouble in starting the enthusiasts along. Those who were willing to leave the bridge were forced back by newcomers. Many had to be dragged out of the struggling mass and forced into line along the north rail of the promenade. It was sundown before the confusion was over.

FOSSILS OF HORSES.

Relies of Entiret Species of Animal Having Three Toes Are Found in the West,

Prof. Osborne, of the American Museum of Natural History, has received word that the scientific explorers who went west some time ago to search for relics of extinct species of horses have found fossils of a herd of five small horses. The animals belonged to the Three Toed variety, which hitherto has been known only from skulls and poor fragments of the frame. One skeleton has been found almost intact.

Just where the discovery was made was not stated. The searchers have been working with the fund provided for that purpose by William C. Whitney.

Poor Idea of Fan,

The students of Lawrence university; at Appleton, Wis., who painted a freshman with iodine, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, must have a peculiar idea of what constitutes real, good fun.

Magyars Increasing.

The Magyars are eteadily increasing in numbers over the Germans and the dozen or more nationalities prominently represented in Hungary.

A RUSBAND'S ADVICE.

Totle New to Trent a Wife When Her Reves Got the Better

Having lived under the same roof with several nervous women and received the henefit of some valuable experience. I am prepared to give advice on the subject, says a mournful benedict in the New York Herald.

Nervous women are divided into two classes—those who are continually nervous and those who have nervous fits. When you find yourself summering and wintering with a continuously nervous woman several methods suggest themselves, but perhaps, after all, prussic acid is best for you. It is sudden and has no bad after effects. It is a complete cure. But for the woman who has nervous fits other means should prevail. She is in a class by herself and deserves separate consideration.

It is wise when you observe the fit coming on to try and steal away through the window, front or back door. You will probably not succeed, but your main object is to hurry the fit on, with the idea that it will be over so much sooner, and this will help greatly. In a few moments, when you have put back your hat and coat, the wheels will be running, at a forced speed of 12,000 revolutions to the min-

The fatal moment has now arrived. Everything being in readiness, you should eitenimly down and argue. There is nothing in the wide world merosoothing to a woman with a nervous fit in full blast than to have her reason appealed to. Explain to her, in gentle terms, how unwise it is to permit this lack of self-control on her part. If you find inductive reasoning does not readily accomplish the result desired, try the deductive method. You will find the effect will be immediate.

Never lose your temper. If by any possibility you should get real mad and assert yourself, and just make her stop, she would get over it too soon, and her mind being built on such logical lines, she would naturally feel that an injustice had been done her. No woman likes to be cheated out of a nervous fit. Besides, this does no good, as the next one will be all the harder.

The only time that you should make a genuine effort to stop a woman with a nervous fit is when she begins to cry. Here is where you can do good work. Plead with her. Tell her you can't stand it. Beg her to stop. Your object, of course, is to make her cry all the harder, and you cannot do better than this.

There is another way to treat herif you feel that between fits life is
really worth living. Get M. SantosDumont to make you a good, serviceable flying machine and keep it attached to the roof for immediate use.
When the fit is coming on use the attic trap door and circle around up in
the air half a mile or so for the next
24 hours, until the clouds roll by.

AN IDBA FOR SHIRTWAISTS.

Ploture Buttons Is One of the Pretty
Assessorius of the Brason's
Garment,

Since the shirt waist, never failing and always serviceable, is now perchnial in its popularity, more attention is given from season to season to the little accessories that really make its distinctive style, says Woman's Home Companion.

For instance, the smart girl is putting her knowledge of pyrography to a personal use this autumn, and now decorates battons for her shirt waists, instead of picture-frames and book-holders for her room, by this interesting process of designing with fire.

And she is glad she made the change when she looks in the glass or in the eyes of admiring friends. The work itself is a pleasure. It is done with a platina point at a red heat, tracing a design already stamped on the wooden buttons. There is a great chance here for effective shades and original variations.

Colors, also by means of staining, can be artistically introduced.

Pashions for Children. .The woman who hesitates to make her own driesses is often the greatest adept in the line of children's attire. This is because she develops to the work through a succession of years and changing seasons, all of which enrich her store of experience regarding her children's clothing. She begins with putting the baby in short clothes. and as the baby grows it is often a surprise even to herself that she has literally "picked up" so much information on the subject. Her taste is cultivated, her ingenuity is exercised and she is not infrequently a veritable genius in the achievements of dressmaking for the little ones. Her own discarded gowns renew their usefulness in diminutive garments, and the skill she displays in making over is so great that the little dresses look as good as new. The designs given in this number, any one of them, may be made from discarded materials, with perhaps a small amount of new goods by way of decoration .- N. Y. Ledger.

Baby's Finger Nails,

The care of a buby's finger nails should by no means be omitted. At the Babies' hospital the nurses cut the nails once or twice a week as is necessary, using small slender, sharp scissors. Care is taken not to cut the nails too short nor straight across, but slightly rounded. An ivory nati cleaner or a wooden toothpick is the proper cleaner for the tender finger, and every day after the bath the skin should be gently pushed back from the have and sides of the nall with a soft towel. Care of this sort given regularly during infancy will result in well-shaped fingers when the child is older.-Detroit Free Press.

BIG DEMARD FOR STEEL.

Imposts Have Fearly Spatiant in Lag Year and Experts Continue to Fall Off,

Imports of iron and steel have doubled in the last year, while exports of from and steel are still falling off. The August import and export Aguses of the treasury bureau of statistics show that the importations of iron and steel manufactures for the eight months ending with August are \$11,000,000 greater than in the corresponding months of last year, while the exportations of iron and steel manufactures are mearly \$5,000,000 less than they were in the corresponding months of last year, and \$21,000,000 less than in the corresponding months of 1900. Inthe single month of August, the imports increased more than \$8,000,000 over those of August, 1991, and at the present rate of gain, the total imports of iron and steel in the calendar year, 1968, will exceed these of 1901 by \$30,000,000.

Practically every class of iron and steel shows an increase in importe during 1902 as compared with 1901. The following table, from the "Advance Sheets" of the treasury bureau of statistics, shows the importations of iron and steel manufactures in August, 1902, compared wilk August, 1901:

	_	
Articles Imported. Pig iron. Inputs, blooms, slabs and	August, Bai Bailes	A Marcont
Bren ore	**	
Tin and terms plates and taggers tin Scrap iron and steel. Cuttery		
Firearms Wire rock	12.40	
Ballway bars of from or picel Wire, and articles made	. 887	81,181
therdrem. Needles. Sheet, plate and taggers'	#.180	2.100
Shotgun barrete	N. 385	36,462
fron and steel	14.356 7.604 1.356	17,186 2,636 2,466
Anvils All other articles Total fron and steel, in-	183,480	417,340
einding iron ore	2,406,000	14,271,478

THE DECAY OF VENICE.

Many Buildings in the City Which Show Signs of Disintegration,

Discussing Signer Boni's work in connection with the reconstruction of monuments in Venice, a dispatch to the New York Times from that city, by way of London, says the Church of St. Mark, the Doge's palace, the Procuratic Vecchie, the Zecca, and the churches of Santa Maria Gloriosa. Dei Frari and SS. Giovanni e' Paolo meed prompt attention if catastrophes are to be averted.

In St. Mark's there is a crack in the great arch of the apocalypes, and the arch sags downward almost a foot. It is expected that it will be necessary to remove all the mosaics of the arch, and that the brick wall behind them will have to be more solidly construct-

In the Doge's palace diagonal lesions are visible, and it looks as though the brickwork were tumbling outward. The correspondent says that this is not surprising, seeing that one of the chief internal walls was out through in order to make room for an elevator for the heavier books in the Biblioteca Marcians.

In the Procuratic Vecchie there are serious cracks, caused probably by the wholesale demolition of internal walls and the stacking of heavy goods in the rooms above the colonnade.

The correspondent comments on the folly of the civil engineering corps, which is preparing to remove the Biblioteca Marciana to the Zecca. The latter building is already in a rickety condition from top to bottom. The engineers intend to roof in the Renaissance courtyard so as to make a reading-room out of it.

The correspondent says it is probable that the place will tumble in before the library can be opened.

Regarding the general subsidence of Venetian soil, Signor Boni believes that the land has sunk at the rate of about three and one-half inches a century.

EVOLUTION OF CRIMINAL.

Prof. Von Linut Declares He Differs from the Criminal of Former Times.

At the Congress of Criminalists, held at St. Petersburg, Prof. Franz vom Liszt, in a paper on "The Sociological Factors of Criminality," declared that the criminality of the present day differs from that of former times in a twofold manner, conditioned by our

arcial organization:

1. Through the crimes of the proletariat.

2. Through the crimes of the neuras-

thenics, which are a result of industrial and commercial competition.

The lawmaker cannot interfere in the normal development of society, but has a twofold duty towards its vic-

tims:

1. To help those that are threatened with destruction by the struggle for existence.

2. Without either severity or weakness to exclude from somety those who are past hope of improvement. The resulting educational and eliminating measures will form the criminal policy of the future.

M. de Lesseps Engaged.
M. Paul de Lesseps, son of the late
Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, is about
to marry Mile, de Bethune-Sully, who

belongs to one of the oldest French

families.

Prussian Commerce.

The number of vessels that entered
Prussian harbors in 1901 was 76,137.

POLITICS EXCLUDED.

Mrs. Stanford Doclares University Must Be Free from Thom.

The Pounder of the Great California School Tells Trustees That Professors Must Be Resparting and Respectation.

At a meeting of the trustees of Liland Stanford Jr. university at San Francisco the other day Mrs. Jane Stanford read an address setting forth her directions in the management of the university. The address was algmificant, in view of the resent troubles at Stanford, resulting in the resignation of certain professors. Mrs. Stanford said in part;

"The university must be forever maintained upon a strictly acapartisms and nonsectarian basis. It must never become an instrument in the hands of any political party or religious sect or organization.

"I desire that the university shall forever be kept out of politics and that no professor shall electionser among or seek to dominate othor professors or the students for the success of any political party or candidate in any political contest. I hope that every voter, whether professor or student, will always thoroughly inform himself upon every principle involved and as to the merits of every candidate seeking his suffrage, and then rote according to his own best judgment and semplence, irrespective of any importunity of others. And in order to freely do this he should not be subjected to any importunity, since it is possible that eases might arise where a mere suggestion might be understood to be a covert demand."

FIGHTING BAIL IN FRANCE.

Mintery of the Milleria of the City of Lyone to Dissipate Destructive Storms.

The state department has received from Consul J. C. Covert at Lyons, the official report of the international congress for the protection of that city against hall. The report reviews the history of efforts in the direction of protection against hall, which became widespread in France, by means of firing cannon, toward the close of the eighteenth century. In 1891 of-Josta were exected to produce rain by the use of enmon and a professor of the University of Bolugna inaugurated a similar process for protection against hall. The consul states that in 1896 Albert Stieger, Burgemeister of Windisch Feistrits, is said to have turned a hailstorm into a fall of fine rain by the detonations from a number of mortars. The latter part of 1900 from 10.000 to 12,000 cloud-firing stations were represented at the congress at Padus, at which congress it was voted to continue the war against hall, on condition that it should be done systematically.

Further along in the report of the international congress the statement is made that it was almost always observed that the firing stopped the wind or diminished its force, considerably perforated or cleared away the clouds entirely or very largely stopped the electrical discharges above the protected sone; the light-ming and traileder raging only outside of it.

MIGRATION OF PEASANTS.

Peculiar Movement of Laborers Which Prevails on Large Soute in European Russia,

The annual migration of Russian Polish laborers to Prussia is well known. Attention is directed by the St. Petersburg Vedomosti to a similar movement on a larger scale within the borders of European Russia. It is calculated that 2,137,000 peasants, insufficiently provided with arable land, seave their homes in the central and northern province every year to seek work in the south. Most of them start with only about a dollar in their pocksts-borrowed from a usurer generally-and it is the exception when they know where work is to be found. Owing to the great variation in the vield many arrive in famine-stricken districts. The writer proposes the organization of an information bureau to communicate to the migrators the government crop reports. The peasants still largely form a separate world and few know that such things as crop reports ex-

REFORM IN RUSSIA.

Publication of a New Criminal Law Book is Immizont, Says the Ministor of Justice,

The Russian Minister of Justice Muravieff has made the following statement in regard to reforms in Russia: "The publication of a new criminal law book is imminent in Russia. The council of the empire has recently received a project for the complete reorganization of criminal court procedure. Important changes have been made in our penitentiacy system. Suffice it to mention the abolition of deportation (by judgment of court) to Siberia, the transfer of prison management from the ministry of the interior to that of justice, the reform of our prison system, especially of prison labor; the establishment of correctional institutions and the proliminary work in the matter of conditional sentences."

Crime in Buenos Ayres.

Buenos Ayres has issued its criminal statistics for 1901. They include 90 murders, 244 attempted murders, 1,710 assaults, and over 5,000 thefts, burglaries and swindles.

MISCELLA NEOUS ITEMS.

The heat record made an picking hope was that of a young lad who picked 458 pounds in one day, earning \$3.80 by so doing.

The biggest wheat field in the world is in Argentine. It belongs to an Italian named Guarant, and covers just over 100 square miles.

A New Orleans bird fancier says that popular opinion is all wrong about greese. The grouse, he adds, is one of the easiest fowls to train and one of the brightest.

A whale recently captured in Arctic waters was found to have imbedded in its side a harpoon that belonged to a whaling vessel that had been out of service nearly half a century.

It is 25 years since Mrs. Jennie Drink-

water Conklin gave the name of "Shutine" to the suffering sisterhood, and
out of a sympathetic desire to cheer
the afflicted ones bound in the fellowship of suffering has grown the "Shutin" society.

Three old nettlers of Minneapolis,

Three old settlers of Minneapolis, John Tappen, Simon Stevens and Horace Webster, met the other day for the first time in many years and indulged in reminiscences of the days 80 years ago when the present site of that city, with a population of over 200,000, was their favorite hunting ground.

Chop sucy, the national Chinese dish, is growing in popularity in this country. Over 60 Chinese and some American restaurants in New York servait. The "base." so to speak, is of pork and chicken livers and gizzards. Celery, mushrooms, green peas, chopped string beans, asparagus tips are placed in a frying pan with the meat and coursed with a grasp of pounts oil heavily spiced.

Few persons are aware that it is possible to tell the time by the eye of a cat. This is done by a close study of the feline pupil, which contracts and expands with great regularity each day. Thus, at noon, the pupil of a cat's eye is contracted into a mere slit, a mere line," and at midnight it is at its largest point of expansion, being then as big and round as a grape. With a little study of the feline optic anyone can easily come within a quarter or a half hour of the time by reference to best clock.

A POET OF ONE POEM.

The Author of "Plora McPlimory"
Won Fame Through That
Magte Piece,

The grievous case of Miss Flora McFilmsey; of Madison square, in recalled by the death of her erentor, the late William Allem Butler. All through the year 1857 people were asking who wrote "Nothing to Wear," an anonymous poem in Har-per's Weekly. The authorship was imputed, claimed and discialmed distil Mr. Butler was fairly forced to own this random product of his genial wit. A elever improvisation has seldom taken a town more completely by storm. Probably just this kind of a success would be impos sible to-day, even if it were as well deserved, says the New York Evening Post. The town was more distimetly the town in the late '50s than it ever can be again. Mr. Butler, at his lawyer's desk downtown, was not too far from Miss McPlimsey to bear her case in mind through the day. That young lady spent the year, save a single month in the summer, at her Madison Square residence, while the opulence of Madison Square itself was sufficiently near the East side slums for the contrast to be exemplary. Everything was more compact, and it was easy to get Miss Me-Flimsey and her kind under the glass, and to find an audience sufficlently familiar with her sort to view the dissection with interest. Then she herself was a more satisfactory embodiment of fussy femininity than can readily be found when girls are studying for college, or spending long summers, not in grieving that they "have nothing to wear," but in acquiring a fairly good Indian tan and masculine biceps. It was Mr. Butler's good fortune to eatch Miss McFlimsey as she was passing. He made her very interesting, if wholly frivolous,

British Medical Ethica,

During the king's illness some of the leading Australian doctors and surgeons supplied the Sydney and Melbourne papers with comments and forecasts and descriptions of the malady, its causes and effects, mode of treatment, etc. For doing this they are to be reported to the British Medical association and the royal college of surgeons on the ground that they have violated professional ethics and committed the unpardonable sin of self-advertisement. As one of their critics says: "This sort of thing is far and away better than a double-column advertisement in the pages ordinarily devoted to that purpose." It is urged in some of the commonwealth papers that the unwritten law preventing well-qualified doctors and surgeons from advertising is an absurd anachronism and leads to all sorts of ignorant and unscrupulous quacks flourishing at the expense of a credunious and ill-informed public.

Slightly Modified,

Tired Tatters—De perlice jedge said he'd let me off ef I'd promise ter go clean out uv de state. Weary Walker—Andeld youse prom-

ise?

"Partly. I promised ter go out uv de state."—Chigago Daily News.

Mother-Did you learn anything at Sunday school to-day?

Bubble—Yes'm.
"What did you learn?"
"That Adam was a orphint."—Ohio

State Journal.

L'ABEILLE DE LA NOUVELLE-ORLÉANS