



Beautiful eyes grow dull and dim
As the swift years steal away.
Beautiful, willowy forms so slim
Lose fairness with every day.
But she still is queen and hath charms to
spare
Who wears youth's coronal—beautiful
hair.

Preserve Your Hair

and you preserve your youth.
"A woman is as old as she looks," says the world. No woman looks as old as she is if her hair has preserved its normal beauty. You can keep hair from falling out, restoring its normal color, or restore the normal color to gray or faded hair, by the use of

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

GENERAL WOODFORD

MINISTER TO SPAIN THINKS HIS DUTIES ARE BEING SIMPLIFIED.

Remarkable Showing of Exports During the Last Fiscal Year—Powdery to Succeed Immigration Commissioner Stump Will Restore Consular Fees.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—A strong disposition on the part of many subordinate leaders in the insurgent army to end the war by acceptance of autonomy is reported from Cuba. Gomez, personally, clings to the hope of independence, but he is almost alone.

"The air is full of talk of reforms," writes one who has been foremost among the Havana sympathizers with the insurrection. He adds there is danger that many of the leaders of the smaller bands of the insurgents may surrender and claim amnesty at once, unless something is done to restore the fighting



MINISTER WOODFORD.
spirit. Spain is tired of the war and now it appears, from correspondence received here, the insurgents will welcome any proposition that will permit them to lay down their arms with an assurance of local self-government.

The state department has received advices of this tenor from official sources. Minister Woodford said to a friend yesterday that the duties before him were being simplified by the changed situation on the island. He expressed himself as feeling strongly hopeful that the war will soon be brought to an end in such a way as to give the Cubans autonomy without friction between Spain and the United States.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Remarkable Showing in Trade for the Last Fiscal Year.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The monthly statement of the exports and imports of the United States, just issued by the bureau of statistics, makes the remarkable showing that never before in the history of the country has the exports of merchandise, which includes practically all the exports except gold and silver, reached so high a figure as during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897. The statement for 1897, with comparisons, is as follows:

Exports of domestic merchandise, \$1,032,998,880; increase over 1896 about \$170,000,000. Total exports of domestic and foreign merchandise, \$1,051,987,091; as compared with \$882,606,998 for 1896.

Total imports of merchandise during the fiscal year just closed amounted to \$764,378,905, of which \$381,932,605 was

free of duty. The total imports were about \$15,350,000 less than last year and the excess of exports over imports for the year was \$287,613,186. This is an excess of about \$185,000,000 over last year and an excess of about \$23,000,000 over any previous year.

Register of Copyrights.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Thorwald Solberg of Boston has been appointed register of copyrights. Librarian John Russell Young notified him of his selection on Saturday and yesterday Mr. Solberg wired his acceptance and stated that he would take charge tomorrow. There were a large number of applications for this position, which next to that of chief assistant librarian, is the most important on the staff of the new library.

Indiana Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Indiana postmasters were appointed yesterday as follows: Mocksville, Richard McIlroy; St. Mary's, W. E. Doyle.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Indiana postmasters were appointed yesterday as follows: Corynsville, F. M. Anchor; Griffin, S. C. Muck; Lincoln City, John Collier, Servia, Alexander McClure; Wingate, W. F. Tiffany.

Will Restore Consular Fees.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—It will be good news for the people who have been lucky enough to secure consular appointments as well as those who rest in confident expectation of favors of that kind in the near future to know that the president has finally determined to restore the fees that were cut off by the last administration. The order will be promulgated in a few days.

Alaska Gold Coming In.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Mr. Preston, the director of the mint, has received a telegram from the superintendent of the San Francisco mint stating that \$500,000 in gold had arrived at that port from Alaska and that an equal amount was expected to arrive next week.

To Study Climate and Crops.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Professor Zolla, a well known French scientist representing the French government, has arrived here to make an investigation and study of the crops and climate of this country.

NEW YORK BANKERS.

Their Views on the Currency Question Expressed.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 17.—At the closing session of the State Bankers' association held here resolutions were adopted citing that: It is the settled conviction of the members of this convention that all doubt as to our currency should be removed; we favor the prompt removal of all existing causes of distrust as to the stability of our currency and urgently request of our legislators such action as will accomplish this end, and we recommend the retirement of all government paper that a safe banking currency under government supervision may be substituted.

PLUCKY WOMAN.

Five Tramps Assault Her and She Shot One of Them.

GREENVILLE, O., July 17.—Five tramps called at the residence of E. F. Wills, three miles north of this city, and demanded money from the lady of the house. She refused and was assaulted. After freeing herself from the scoundrels she returned to the house, procured a revolver and shot one of them through the left breast. They escaped, however.

SEAL FISHING.

British Vessels Only Number Half of Last Season.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 16.—Only 30 Victoria sealing schooners will go to Bering sea this season, compared with 64 last year. Low prices obtained for last year's catch is the cause. The British warships Peasant and Wild Swan leave Sunday morning to patrol the sea. The United States has five ships there.

DON'T LIKE POWDERY.

New York Workingmen Say His Appointment Is an Insult.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The Central Labor union, after a long wrangle at their meeting yesterday, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the appointment of T. V. Powderly as commissioner of immigration is the greatest official insult ever offered by the Federal government to organized labor.

SENATOR HARRIS' SUCCESSOR.

Governor Taylor Appoints Thomas B. Turley to the Vacancy.

JOHNSON CITY, Tenn., July 20.—Governor Taylor yesterday evening made the official announcement that he had appointed Hon. Thomas B. Turley, Memphis United States senator to succeed the late Isham G. Harris.

CONSUL JOHN GOWDY.

He Has Gone to a Health Resort to Recuperate.

PARIS, July 20.—United States Consul General John K. Gowdy, who has been seriously ill, is now improving and is able to remove to Plumberry, a health resort, for a change of air.

SMITH & BELL are paying the highest cash prices for Clear White Ash logs, cut 12 feet long, 12 inches and over at the top end, must be clear and straight

SPECIAL SESSION NEARLY ENDED

NEW TARIFF LAW LIKELY TO BE SOON ENACTED.

Lockwood's Letter Furnishes an Entertaining Interview With Congressman Henry—Soldiers Dying Faster Now Than Upon the Battlefield—Indians Find "Thin Picking" in Their Quest For Office—Other Notes.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—It is among the possibilities that a new tariff law will have been enacted by the time this letter is laid before your readers. If that is the case, certainly within a day or two thereafter. The Republican conference reached an agreement Saturday, when the senate members receded as gracefully as possible from the sugar schedule for which they had contended. After that signal victory for the house there was comparative smooth sailing. The end of the special session is thus brought within sight and the early depopulation of the capital is a certainty. And, there isn't a public servant but is glad to get away.

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That there has been some apprehension as to the outcome of the tariff question is proven by expressions frequently indulged in by many members. Here is a sample of the way members were feeling a few days ago: "I am anxious to go home, and still more anxious for the passage of a tariff bill that will put an end to the unrest which is disturbing the business world," said Representative Henry to your correspondent the other afternoon as he sat on the deck of a steamboat, bound down the Potomac to Mount Vernon, and watched the changing panorama of the Virginia shore. "But I am for staying here until we pass a bill that we can go before the country on and that has no suspicion of a surrender to the sugar trust in it. Many of the senate amendments to the Dingley bill are abominable to me and to many of my colleagues. Some of them I can accept for the sake of expedition, but there are others so alien in their spirit to all that I have ever advocated on the tariff question that I could not consistently vote for a measure which carried them. With a tariff bill that is consistent in its provisions with the true doctrine of protection, I have no fear of the results upon the country or upon the Republican party. I think the gas belt of Indiana, at least—and mine is the gas belt district—is on the verge of a revival of business; in fact, it has already come in some measure in my city of Anderson. The people of that district have an interest in the pending tariff bill which they have never felt in any previous tariff measure. The cheapest and best fuel in the world has brought to the Indiana gas belt a diversity of industrial interests which is unparalleled in any other manufacturing district in the country. It is surprising to note how many schedules of the new tariff bill are of vital interest to manufacturing establishments in Indiana."

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"I hope," continued Mr. Henry, "that the president will not call upon congress to authorize a currency commission or to take up the financial question at this session. It is my impression that what the country needs just now is a rest from such agitation. I think our currency laws need some revision, but with the prospect of a replenished treasury ahead I fail to recognize the existence of an emergency calling for radical action. I am at a loss to understand what is meant by the clamor which comes from some quarters for the Republican party to 'redeem its pledges on the currency question.' The St. Louis platform declared for the maintenance of the present gold standard, pending an international agreement, and if there were any propositions in that platform looking to radical departures on the currency question I failed to see them or to note any reference to them during the last campaign. If we can bring about an improvement of the industrial situation we can proceed with the proper deliberation to make any changes which may seem necessary. It is not before breakfast job, nor is it one to be delegated to a commission."

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Senator Mason is one of the members of the distinguished legislative body which is sometimes called "The Millionaires' club" who is not blessed with a large fortune. A short time ago some of his admiring Chicago constituents presented him with a fine team of blooded trotters and a handsome carriage. "I appreciate the spirit in which they were given," the Illinois statesman confided to Representative Landis, "but how do you suppose I am going to keep them or that the pace such a gorgeous turnout will set for me?" Not long ago the newspapers published a story that Mr. Mason contemplated the purchase of a house in Washington, and Mr. Landis inquired as to the truth of the rumor. "The fact is," said Billy, "I did contemplate that very thing, but when I got ready to buy, what do you suppose the fellow had the nerve to ask? A cash payment. The trade's off, and it will stay off until I can get reasonable terms."

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The district represented by Mr. Henry, which is composed of seven counties (Adams, Blackford, Delaware, Jay, Madison, Randolph and Wells) exceeded all other Indiana districts in the number of votes cast last November, and ranks among the first districts of the country in that regard. The relation of its vote to its population as given by the Congressional Record is surprising. The First Indiana district, which is accredited with a population exceeding that of the Eighth district by 16,000 according to the census of 1890, cast 15,000 less votes, and the same ratio is to be observed in a comparison with every other district in the state except the Eleventh, which is also a gas belt district, and the Seventh, in which Indianapolis is situated. This is prophetic of the showing which the Eighth district will make in the census of 1900, which Mr. Henry thinks will reveal the fact that his district is the largest in the country, with the exception of that represented by John Russel Young of Philadelphia, whose constituents number over 300,000. In 1890 there were but seven or eight presidential postoffices in Mr. Henry's district, while now there are 21, which Mr. Henry thinks is the largest number that any congressman has had to worry over. Of course Mr. Henry excludes in his estimates states where woman suffrage prevails or which are represented by congressmen-at-large.

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A rather remarkable showing is made by Dr. A. D. Kimball, surgeon of the soldiers' home at Marion, in his official report of death rates for the several branch homes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. The figures are also interesting as showing the rapidity with which veterans in the national military

homes are passing away. In the branch at Togus, Me., the death rate was 4.8 per cent; at the Hampton, Va., branch 4 per cent; at the Milwaukee branch, 4.4 per cent; at the Leavenworth, Kan., branch, 4.2 per cent; at the California branch, 4.5 per cent; at the Dayton branch nearly 5 per cent, while at the Marion branch the rate was kept down to 3.9 per cent, which is 1.3 below the average for the seven branches. Out of 27,311 members of the seven homes, 1,162 died last year. The soldiers of the late war are now dying faster than they did upon the battlefield 35 years ago.

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Captain William M. Meredith of Chicago, who is in Washington endeavoring to secure the position of superintendent of the bureau of printing and engraving, which he held under the Harrison administration, was a member of the Seventieth Indiana, General Harrison's old regiment. Captain Meredith encountered President McKinley unexpectedly a few days ago and was somewhat astonished when the president asked him what he thought his chances were. The captain was equal to the emergency, however, and replied: "The best in the world, Mr. President," and then launched into an account of his endorsements which doubtless made the chief executive feel sorry that he spoke.

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When the delayed list of consular appointments reached the senate last week the fact was noted that it contained only one Indiana name, that of Rev. Joseph G. Stephens of Crawfordsville, who goes to a minor post at his old home in Plymouth, Eng., through the efforts of Congressman Landis. A good many eager anticipations are yet unsatisfied and will have to remain in that condition until after the president has returned from his vacation. There is a general agreement among the Indiana politicians that it has been pretty "thin picking" this time and the opposition to the classified service is getting stouter every day.

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Representative Crosspaecker's antiaxcession bill has attracted some attention, most of which has been unfavorable. A Philadelphia paper calls attention to the fact that if Mr. Crosspaecker's proposition had been incorporated into the constitution as originally adopted it would have prevented the great Louisiana purchase and the annexation of Texas. Judge Crumpaecker is sincere in the advocacy of his bill, however, and thinks that the country is in more danger from its jingoes than from any powers abroad.

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Rev. Clarence D. Royle of Greenastle, a Depauw University graduate of this year, and his brother, Walter Royle, formerly of the Indianapolis Journal, have been in Washington classing up the patent papers for an invention which, if it comes up to expectation, based on experiments they have been making for a long time, will be of vast importance to railroads and to the traveling public. It is a device for telegraphing between railway trains, something that Edison and Nicholas Tesla have been trying to accomplish for years, so far without practical results. The principles involved in the new invention are entirely new, the system is inexpensive, and its practicability has been demonstrated by a series of experiments recently concluded at the Indianapolis manual training school. Under their system operators at minor points will be unnecessary and each train will contain a complete telegraph station, from which dispatches may be sent to and received from not only local stations, but other trains meeting on the same track or side-track.

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"I see," said a Republican member of the Indiana delegation the other day, "that ex-Representative Watson has been criticizing Speaker Reed for preventing the passage of a resolution looking to the recognition of Cuban belligerency. If 'Jim' had not been so recently a member of congress I should say that he did not understand the situation, but I think he knows that the speaker would be powerless to prevent the house from taking action if the Republican majority should decide to enter upon legislation other than the tariff. The house must be held responsible, if there is any blame to be placed in the matter, and not merely its presiding officer. Another thing to be considered is that it is not within the province of the house to recognize belligerency. That is purely an executive function. The 'burnt district' seems to be a stronghold of dissenters. When the Dingley bill went to the senate Mr. Johnson criticized it severely, and now comes Mr. Watson, his old-time political rival, with a Fourth of July speech denunciatory of the house itself.

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Every member of the Indiana delegation is now in Washington, for the first time since the opening of the extra session. All will be in their seats at the passage of the tariff bill, including Representative Johnson, whose health is rapidly improving. With only a little over four months' recess in prospect, all are anxious to return home, and, as Representative Faris says, "get a good rest preparatory to the work of the next session, which promises to be one of the most exacting of recent years."

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GEORGE B. LOCKWOOD.

A MOTHER'S EFFORT.

A Mother Sees Her Daughter in a Pitiful Condition, but Manages to Rescue Her.

From the *New Era*, Greensburg, Ind.

The St. Paul correspondent for the *New Era* recently had an item regarding the case of Mable Stevens, who had just recovered from a serious illness of rheumatism and nervous trouble, and was able to be out for the first time in three months. The letter stated that it was a very bad case, and her recovery was considered such a surprise to the neighbors that it created considerable gossip.

Being anxious to learn the absolute facts in the case, a special reporter was sent to have a talk with the girl and her parents. They were not at home, however, being some distance away. A message was sent to Mr. Stevens, asking him to write up a full history of the case, and a few days ago the following letter was received from Mrs. Stevens:

"ST. PAUL IND., Jan. 20, 1897.
Editors *New Era*, Greensburg, Ind.

"DEAR SIRS: Your kind letter received and I am glad to have the opportunity to tell you about the sickness and recovery of Mabel. We