

## The Democratic Sentinel

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RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

### RACE AGAINST DEATH

#### GREATEST RAILROAD RUN ON RECORD IS MADE.

Special Train from Chicago to Denver  
Bore Henry J. Mayham—His Son  
Was on His Deathbed—Mile a Minute on a Mountain Side.

1,026 Miles in 18:32:00.

The special train from Chicago over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Burlington and Missouri Railroads, chartered by Henry J. Mayham, a Denver investment broker, reached Denver at 3:52 Tuesday morning, having run 1,026 miles in 18 hours and 32 minutes. This journey goes into history as the greatest railroad feat ever accomplished. The best previous railroad long-distance record was 19 hours and 57 minutes for 964 miles over the New York Central and Lake Shore Railroads from New York to Chicago. Mr. Mayham, who left New York Sunday on the Pennsylvania Limited, chartered a special train at Chicago in order to reach the bedside of his dying son, William B. Mayham, as quickly as possible. The Burlington officials agreed to take him to Denver in twenty-four hours. It was at first thought the trip might be made in twenty-one hours. Every resource of the Burlington system was brought into play and over two hours were clipped off from the best running time that was thought to be possible. On straight stretches of track the train covered more than sixty miles an hour. The mountain climb from Akron, Colo., to Denver, 118 miles, was made in 124 minutes, the train running an even mile a minute most of the distance. At Lincoln, Neb., Traveling Engineer Dixon, of the Burlington, entered the cab of the engine and remained with each engineer until the train reached Denver. Telegrams from all parts of the United States inquired concerning the progress of the train and the possibility of Mr. Mayham reaching the side of his son in time at least to grasp his hand before he was beckoned across the dark river. But Mr. Mayham arrived in Denver too late to see his son alive. The young man died shortly after midnight. Mrs. Mayham, mother of Will, and her daughter, who had been in the city when he was stricken, were also hurrying homeward. Will Mayham was one of the most promising young business men in Denver.

#### GETS NO CHANGE BACK.

Money Dropped Into Plate by Mistake Cannot Be Recovered.

A London judge has ruled that where a worshiper by mistake puts a larger amount than intended into the church collection box the money cannot be refunded on a plea of error. The decision grew out of a suit brought by a woman who attends service in the fashionable Episcopal church at Regent's Park against the vicar and church wardens, her contention being that, during a fit of mental aberration, she had placed in the plate a sovereign (£5) instead of a shilling (25 cents). She therefore sought to recover some \$4.75. The court held that the money she put into the plate it became an accepted offering to the Lord, and that neither the church officials nor the vicar was at liberty to authorize its return to the donor. This is said to be the first case and decision of the kind on record and may stand as a precedent for many generations to come.

#### BARKS LIKE A DOG.

Young German Farmer Suffering from Hydrophobia.

There is a horrible case of hydrophobia four miles south of Jefferson City, Mo. John Felltrap, a young German farmer, who is the victim, barks and whines almost incessantly, and at frequent intervals he lapses into convulsions of the most violent kind. There is no possible chance for his recovery, his physician says. The case is said to be one of the worst in the medical history of Missouri. Felltrap was bitten on the leg three months ago by a stray dog, but as the wound gave him no pain or anxiety nothing was thought of it until last Saturday. At the dinner table that day Felltrap was taken with a violent paroxysm when about to drink from a glass of water, and since then he has been growing worse. He suffers tortures, and has to be confined to prevent injuring himself and others.

#### Prices for Dunlop.

Joseph R. Dunlop, editor of the Chicago Dispatch, must go to prison. The Supreme Court so decided, Justice Brown delivering the decision. The court denied the application for a new trial. Dunlop was indicted, tried by jury, and convicted in the District Court for violating postal laws by depositing obscene matter in the United States mails. The indictment contained thirty-two separate counts but the defendant was tried on but five, the others being quashed.

#### 75 Cents a Day for Legislators.

In the Arkansas Legislature Representative Jackson called up a bill reducing the salary of members of the Legislature from \$6 to \$5 a day. John C. Shackelford, of Pulaski County, offered a substitute providing "each member of the Arkansas Legislature shall hereafter receive 75 cents per diem, board and washing." It was passed by an almost unanimous vote.

#### Kansas Women Embellish.

The lower house of the Kansas State Legislature has killed the bill giving women the right to vote for Presidential electors. The measure was drawn by the officers of the State Equal Suffrage Association.

#### Duestrow Is Hanged.

Dr. Arthur Duestrow, the St. Louis millionaire, was hanged in the courtyard of the county jail at Union, Mo. A few hours before the execution took place Duestrow threw off the mask of insanity, sobbed like a woman and admitted that he killed his wife and child.

#### Snow Eleven Feet Deep.

Since Thursday three feet of snow has fallen in the Cascade Mountains, increasing the average depth of snow on both sides of the Northern Pacific tunnel to eleven feet.

#### All Are Dead.

William Lewis, wife and one child left Reinbeck, Iowa, for South Dakota early last fall. The husband perished in a blizzard, and the funeral of the wife and child took place Thursday. They lived in a rude sod house after the father's death, and the roof caved in, killing them.

#### Cleveland on Passports.

The President has recommended to Congress that 3,000 copies of passport regulations of foreign countries be printed for distribution by the State Department. The communication also advises all Americans going abroad to secure passports before leaving the United States.

#### RUSH TO ALASKA GOLD FIELDS.

Miners Already Preparing to Leave for the Yukon in the Spring.

Once again miners and searchers for fortune are getting ready to enter the gold regions of Alaska. News brought to Seattle, Wash., by a party of men who made the dangerous journey from the upper Yukon of a new discovery, and a marvelous one, on Klondike creek, has touched the match to the excitement. Boats leaving for the north are already carrying passengers who are anxious to get as near the gold districts as early as possible, and by March it is expected that the rush will begin, greater than ever. Transportation and mail facilities will be greatly improved this year. The Pacific Coast Steamship Company is expected to give a five-day service during the summer, having five steamers. The Alaska Commercial Company is preparing to give an improved service between Juneau and Cook Inlet, the westward ports and the Aleutian Islands. The Northwest Trading Company's steamers will make two trips between the sound, Juneau and St. Michaels, at the mouth of the Yukon, connecting there with the company's two steamers, which run 2,300 miles up the Yukon to Circle City and Forty Mile. Steamers of the North American Transportation and Trading Company will give a similar service between San Francisco, Puget Sound and St. Michaels, connecting with the company's Yukon river steamers. It is probable that a greater number of gold hunters will this year go into the Yukon country, but reports of good finds at Cook Inlet late last season will undoubtedly attract a great many people. There is not a stamp mill working in Alaska now that is not making big returns on the quartz handled. The number of mills will be largely increased this year, and their output, together with the output of the placer mines, is confidently expected to make a great record for 1907. Next month will undoubtedly witness the beginning of a great crush to all the mining districts of the territory.

#### RARE RELICS ARE TAKEN.

Famous Men's Signatures Fetched from Washington Archives.

Philip McElhone, son of the late J. J. McElhone, for years official reporter of the House of Representatives, and Lewis M. Turner, both employees of the congressional library, have been arrested by secret service officers, charged with larceny of autograph letters from the library. Both men asserted their innocence and were held by the United States Commission. The McElhones had pending examination. The arrests were the result of a letter of inquiry from a New York autograph dealer, who stated that he had bought certain historical autograph letters and was offered more, but had become suspicious lest they might have been abstracted from Government files. An investigation by Librarian Spofford disclosed that many letters were missing from the library, among them the diary of George Washington for 1787, the year of the constitutional convention, and letters of John Hancock, Benedict Arnold and George Washington.

#### WOOL GROWERS MEET.

They Will Ask Congress for a Protective Tariff on Merino.

The National Wool Growers' Association met in Washington with thirty-six members present, representing practically all of the wool-growing States and territories. A resolution was adopted asking Congress for such a protective tariff on merino wool as will give the growers east of the Missouri river 20 cents per pound, farm value, for unwashed merino, and 25 cents, farm value, for washed. For sections west of the Missouri river 10 cents is demanded, farm value, for unwashed. A committee of seven was appointed, with President Lawrence as chairman, to confer with representatives of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers and with representatives of the wool-farmers' Club of Philadelphia, with a view to an agreement as to the pending wool and woolen tariff schedule, with a reservation, however, to the effect that the growers would not agree to any proposition not in accord with their views.

#### SAFETY FOR DEPOSITORS.

Kansas Legislator Wants All Banks to Protect Their Patrons.

At Topeka, Kan., Representative Gillespie incorporated a rather novel idea in the bill which he has introduced in the House. The bill provides for the creation and maintenance of a guarantee fund for the protection of depositors of defunct State banks. It provides for the levy of a quarter-cent tax on all deposits in State banks to make a fund, to be deposited with the State Treasurer. When a bank breaks and the assets from all sources are exhausted, the State Treasurer shall pay the depositors the balance of the money due them from said bank out of the fund accumulated.

#### Isolation Grave.

Island of Crete news is growing more serious every day, and it is understood that several of the embassies have received dispatches that Herakleion is on fire. In official circles in Constantinople the only solution of the Cretean difficulties seems to be European occupation of that island. It is understood that instructions have been sent to the commanders of the foreign warships to prevent by force, if necessary, any intervention upon the part of the Greek warships. The Vienna cabinet has addressed a most serious warning to Greece. It is further learned from exclusive sources that the powers have informed Turkey that they cannot force Greece to withdraw her fleet, but will leave Turkey a free hand. Anarchy is reigning at Athens. The ministry coalition is temporarily saved by embarking in a mad enterprise. England is accused secretly of backing Greece to force Russia's hand. D. G. Metaxas, the Greek charge d'affaires, called at the London foreign office and presented a note expressly stating that the Greek Government had decided to prevent Turkish troops from landing in Crete by all the means in its power. The Paris Temps prints with reservation a telegram from Athens giving certain evidences received there tending to show that the sultan sent his aid-de-camp to Crete with instructions to the Turkish troops to act in concert with Mussulmans for the purpose of provoking a massacre before the enforcement of the reforms could be undertaken.

#### Sundry Civil Bill.

The House Committee on Appropriations Thursday finished the sundry civil appropriation bill for the next fiscal year. The measure carries a total of \$50,664,743. This is \$3,141,068 less than the estimates and \$18,044,100 more than the appropriations for the current year. Of the total amount, \$17,529,053 is for carrying out river and harbor contracts and \$4,072,795 for public buildings.

#### Imports of Cotton Yarns.

As a matter of interest to a numerous class of American manufacturers, cotton yarn spinners, etc., United States Consul Grinnell, at Manchester, supplies the State Department with statistics of the kind and quality of cotton yarns shipped to the United States from the Manchester district during the year 1896. The table shows that the total export in pounds for the year was 1,201,474.

#### Rockefeller Aids Baptists.

At a meeting of prominent Baptists in New York City, at the residence of J. D. Rockefeller, the latter promised to contribute \$250,000 toward paying off the total indebtedness of \$480,000 resting upon the Baptist Foreign and Home Missionary Societies. Mrs. Rockefeller and her husband received the guests. After the meeting was called to order Dr. W. C. P. Rhoades of Brooklyn was elected chairman. He referred to the important crisis in missionary affairs and to the anxiety caused by the heavy debts. Following this a statement was made concerning the American Baptist Missionary Union—the foreign society—by the secretary, Dr. S. W. Duncan of Boston. Dr. T. J. Morgan, secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, then made an address. He said, among other things: "The Baptists are stirring themselves by a heroic effort to pay the two debts which have accumulated on their home and foreign missionary societies within the last four years. The gross amount required by April, 1898, is \$480,000—\$300,000 for the missionary union and \$180,000 for the Home Mission Society." As the meeting progressed Mr. Rockefeller authorized the statement that he would not wish to be put in the attitude of seeming to make a pledge and leaving its conditions as a burden upon others to fulfill; nevertheless, it is in the judgment of the secretaries of these societies and of leading contributors in our representative cities who assume the initiative the exigencies required the payment of these debts, he stands ready to contribute the sum of \$250,000 toward the \$480,000 needed, provided other friends of the societies will subscribe the remaining \$230,000 by July 1, 1897.

#### CANEA IS BOMBARDED.

Christians Attack the Turks on the Island of Crete.

Advices from Canea, Island of Crete, say: The Christians occupied the heights surrounding the town Sunday morning and began to bombard Canea. As soon as the firing commenced Prince George Beorvitch, governor of Crete, with thirty recently enrolled gendarmes, boarded the Russian man-of-war. The Greek consul also embarked and heard another vessel. The Turks from the fortress replied to the fire of the Christians. It is reported that the fighting was attended with bloodshed. The military governor has been removed from his post. The foreign consuls embarked on board the various vessels lying off the town of Canea. A Constantinople dispatch says: A Greek warship Saturday fired on a Turkish vessel carrying soldiers from Candia to Canea. As a result of Friday's occurrence the ambassadors decided to recommend to their respective governments that the powers occupy Canea, Roumelia and Gortia for the purpose of affording protection to the Mussulmans. The London Times in an editorial warns Greece to the effect that that country must not think that it can count on the support of the powers to wage war. With her limited liability, her dependence on the powers makes it necessary for her to follow their advice.

#### CANADA'S RECORDS IN DANGER.

Fire in Old Western Department Building at Ottawa, Ont.

The old western department building in Ottawa, Ont., suffered damage to the extent of \$100,000 by fire. The offices destroyed are those of the public works department, the marine and fisheries and the mounted police. The fire brigade had little effect on the flames, which spread slowly but steadily along the front building. Lack of pressure, had frozen hydrants and a variety of causes contributed to the poor work of the brigade. At 3 o'clock in the morning an engine and men arrived from Montreal, but by that time there was nothing more to burn. The construction of a modern building in place of the one wrecked by the fire will cost not less than \$250,000.

#### Counterfeit Money Seized.

Burglars entered the office of Secret Service Agent Murphy in the Federal building in St. Louis and captured all the counterfeit money in possession of the department. Two gangs of expert counterfeiters are there in jail awaiting trial. The capture of the counterfeit money robs the Government of its chief evidence and practically prevents the effective prosecution of the cases.

#### Potter Heads the L. A. W.

Isaac B. Potter, of New York, was elected president of the League of American Wheelmen over the present incumbent, Sterling Elliott, of Newton, Mass. Secretary Bassett's proposed amendment making colored men eligible to membership in the league was defeated. Yeas, 153; nays, 100. Two-thirds is required for the adoption of any amendment.

#### To Wage War on Sweet Shops.

The Ready-Made Tailors' Association has been organized by the convention which has been in session at Syracuse, N. Y. The association is to act independently of the Knights of Labor. War is to be waged on the sweet-shop system.

#### Settles with Merritt Family.

The case of Alfred Merritt, of Duluth, versus John D. Rockefeller is reported to have been settled for \$500,000 in cash paid to Merritt. All the members of the Merritt family joined in the settlement.

#### Will Tour the World.

It is unofficially stated that President Cleveland is planning a trip around the world as soon as he retires from office.

#### MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 74c to 76c; corn, No. 2, 21c to 22c; oats, No. 2, 14c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 35c to 36c; butter, choice creamery, 20c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 15c to 16c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; brown corn, common short to choice, \$3.50 to \$5.00 per ton. Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, good to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 85c to 87c; corn, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 22c. St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 88c to 91c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 19c to 20c; oats, No. 2 white, 15c to 17c; rye, No. 2, 32c to 34c. Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 80c to 91c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 22c to 24c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 18c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 35c to 37c. Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 80c to 88c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 22c to 24c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 21c; rye, 30c to 38c. Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 87c to 89c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 21c to 23c; oats, No. 2 white, 16c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 35c to 37c; clover seed, \$4.85 to \$4.95. Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 73c to 75c; corn, No. 3, 19c to 20c; oats, No. 2 white, 17c to 19c; barley, No. 2, 25c to 31c; rye, No. 1, 30c to 37c; pork, mess, \$7.25 to \$7.75. Buffalo—Cattle, common to prime shipping, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, medium to best, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, common to prime natives, \$3.00 to \$4.50; lambs, fair to extra, \$4.00 to \$5.25. New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 82c to 83c; corn, No. 2, 22c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c; butter, creamery, 15c to 22c; eggs, Western, 18c to 17c.



His works and name shall ever live  
Till chaos rules the earth;  
Let every patriot hail the day  
That celebrates his birth.



"Please, Dan'pa, will 'oo tell me," asked a small but thoughtful youth.  
"Why is a little hatchet called a symbol of the truth?"  
"Why don't you know?" said grandpa. Little Bobby shook his head.  
"I tooly don't," he answered. "Then you ought to," grandpa said.  
"All ready," he continued, taking Bobby on his knee.  
"It's a hatchet, and you're wide awake, I see.  
Once on a time a little boy of just about your life.  
Received a little hatchet from his father for a gift—  
"Oh, what a funny present," thoughtful Bobby cried. Suppose that boy had chopped his fingers off and bled all his clothes;  
I dless his foolish papa then would cry a lot.  
Why didn't that boy's mamma take the hatchet right away?"  
"Perhaps she didn't know it," grandpa laughed, "at any rate.  
Next morning bright and early rose that little boy elate.  
To try his little hatchet; in his father's garden he.  
Displayed his skill by cutting down a favorite cherry tree."  
"A cherry tree?" cried Bobby. "Weren't his cherries as good as the good things to eat I ever found;  
I dless that little fellow wasn't smart a bit, like me?"  
Saw, Dan'pa! Do you fink I'd kill a lovely cherry tree?"  
"Of course you wouldn't, Bobby; you're too fond of the fruit."  
But, just for fun, suppose you did, and then had chanced to meet  
Your mother in the garden, and she sternly asked you who  
Cut down his favorite cherry tree. Now, tell me what you'd do."

"Well, Dan'pa! let me fink. If I cut down And papa came and caught me with the hatchet, wouldn't he  
Know why I did it? If I told a story, He'd whup me twice as hard, you know, for telling him a lie."

"Dear pop! forgive poor Bobby, who cut down your tree; instead  
Of getting a whipping wouldn't papa say, 'My son!  
Because you didn't tell a lie, no whipping'?"  
"Ahem!" said Grandpa, started by the wisdom of the child.  
"That's just the thing that happened in the story. Now you trot away to bed and say your prayers before you close your eyes.  
And dream about the whippings bad boys get for telling lies."  
—Detroit Free Press.

#### Washington's Greatest Glory.

The transcendent glory of Washington as a soldier is that when war was ended he surrendered his victorious and stainless sword to the civil authority. For eight long years he had carried that great trust without salary or pecuniary compensation of any kind, never but once seeing his beloved Mount Vernon. A pliant arm, smarting under grievances, would have made him king or dictator. He crushed the very suggestion with indignant rebuke. Cromwell and Napoleon, after successful revolutions, had held on to power. There is hardly another case in history where, under like circumstances, power has been voluntarily surrendered. Washington set for all successful generals, in all ages after him, a noble and immortal example, when he sought out that weak and migratory congress at Annapolis and in such dignified and many words as these closed his impressive speech of resignation:  
"Having now finished the work assigned me, I retire from the great theater of action, and bidding an affectionate farewell to this august body, under whose orders I have so long acted, I here offer my commission and take my leave of all the employments of public life."

#### February.

When the streets are full of slushy, mushy snow,  
When our cellars and our gutters overflow,  
When we lose our own gait shoes  
As the snowdrift slowly clothes  
And upon the sidewalks sploshes—

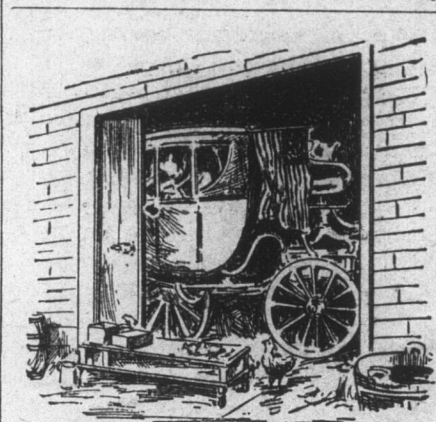
Doncherknow?  
When the careless little birdlet pokes his head  
From his warm and comfortable winter bed,  
And receives an icy niplet  
From Johannes Frost's niplet,  
And then dieth of the niplet—  
Very dead—  
When the earth is in a sort of frozen web,  
When the cigarette gives way to the cubel,  
Then, then, in very clear—  
And I say it without fear—  
We have reached the time of year  
Written, Feb.  
—Harper's Bazar.

#### WASHINGTON'S COACH.

It Is Now a Roost for Chickens in an Old Barn in New York.

Washington's coach, in which the father of his country rode to his inauguration and which should be treasured as a precious relic, is now rusting away in an old stable in New York, serving as a roost for chickens and a catch-all for discarded things usually thrown into garbage. A few years ago this coach was purchased for \$6,500, but to-day it is virtually neglected.

With what delight, says the New York Press in commenting on this, would the French take this graceful relic and array



#### WASHINGTON'S MISUSED COACH.

it in the Musée de Cluny beside the Napoleon carriages guarded so reverently! None would esteem it better as a public possession than the Swiss or Tyroleans, who have his portrait and that of Abraham Lincoln in honored places on the walls of their homes. His appeal is as strong as that of the other who "made way for liberty"—brave Arnold Winkelried. And wouldn't the Italians like to wheel it into the great army at Turin! It would look interesting beside the stuff of skin of the horse that carried the hero of Marano, and the picturesque accoutrements of Garibaldi. Here in New York it is falling away with neglect.

#### An Unsafe Criterion.

A story is going the rounds which illustrates the vanity of estimating numbers by noise. It sets forth that a Yankee once went to a hotel where he tried and liked a dish of frogs' legs—for which, however, he had to pay a large price.

"What makes you charge so much for 'em?" he asked the landlord.  
"Because they are scarce," answered the hotel-keeper.

"Scarce?" exclaimed the Yankee, "why, I'll agree to get you a million of 'em."

"Agreed," said the landlord; "if you bring me a million I'll find a market for them."

"All right—I'll have 'em by to-night, sure."

The Yankee went away, and at night came back with eight pairs of frogs' legs.

"Where are the rest of the million?" asked the landlord.

"Well, to tell the truth," answered the Yankee, "I formed my judgment of the number by the noise!"

#### No Tariff on the Prince.

Prince Ranjitsingh, the cricketer, appears as one of the articles on the free list in the New South Wales tariff. He is going to visit the country with an English team next year, and has been exempted by name from the penalties of a bill imposing a tax of £100 on all colored aliens that land in the colony. The bill is intended to exclude Hindoos, Chinese and Japanese from Australia.

If all men knew what they say of one another, there would not be four friends in the world. This appears by the quarrels which are sometimes caused by indiscreet reports.

## GREATER NEW YORK.

### AN ERA IN THE HISTORY OF THE METROPOLIS.

Completion of the New York Central's Four-Track Draw-Bridge Over the Harlem River, and of the \$3,000,000 Steel Viaduct.

#### Remarkable Engineering Feat.

One of the most remarkable feats of engineering on record is nearing completion, and the passenger entering New York City from the north will soon ride over one of the grandest examples of steel railway construction yet accomplished in this age of marvellous results in that direction.

Going south at 140th street, the tracks of the New York Central begin to rise gradually, and at 135th street they cross the Harlem river on the new four-track

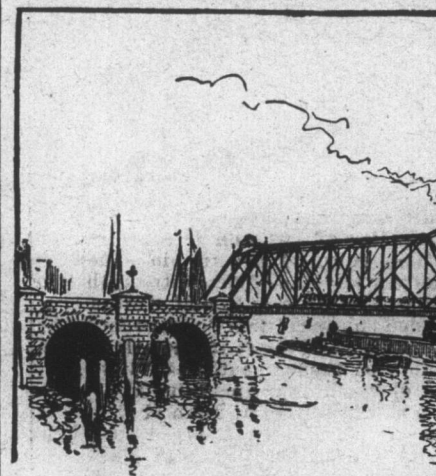


End view of the New York Central's new four-track steel draw-bridge over the Harlem River at 135th street, Greater New York. The largest structure of its kind in the world.

steel drawbridge, at an elevation of 24 feet above high tide.

This massive structure is remarkable in being the first four-track drawbridge ever constructed, and is the largest bridge of the kind in the world. It is 400 feet long and weighs 2,500 tons. The drawbridge is 58 feet 6 inches wide, from center to center of outside trusses, and is carried on three heavy trusses. Between the central and each of the two side trusses is a clear space of 26 feet, which permits the passage of two sets of double tracks. The floor is corrugated, and the rails are bolted to it on steel plates. The trusses of the drawbridge span are 64 feet high in the center and 25 feet high at each end. At the highest part of these trusses is situated the engine house, which contains two oscillating double-cylinder engines, which turn the draw, and can be worked together or separately.

Quite a number of the great improvements which have recently been made in the northern part of the city can be seen from the trains as they pass over the viaduct. Among them are Grant's Tomb, St. Luke's Hospital and the buildings of Barnard College and Columbia College, on Morningside Heights, and very soon the grand structure of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine will be observed. Further north, and on the west side of the



Side view of the new four-track steel draw-bridge over the Harlem River.

Harlem river, the now famous subway is under construction and approaching completion; the magnificent High Bridge, Washington Bridge, McComb's Dam Bridge and the viaduct leading to it, from the north, are works of art as well as of great utility, under which the trains pass, and on the right may be seen the buildings of the University of the City of New York, Webb's Sailors' Home, and hundreds of other new buildings of less importance. North of the Harlem river, on the East River, is Bronx Park, which is to contain the great Botanical Gardens and Zoological Gardens of Greater New York, and within a few years this portion of the city will offer attractions which will be unsurpassed in their character by any city in the world.

Greater New York, which is sixteen miles wide by thirty-five miles long, certainly offers to the tourist and seeker after knowledge or pleasure more inducements than any other American city, and few cities in Europe can equal it.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, which has become a great thoroughfare, will be entirely free, as the trains which heretofore crossed it at grade will pass over it at an elevation that will allow street cars and all traffic perfect freedom. At One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street,

strately, so that if one should break down at any time the other can do the work. From One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street south the four new tracks run over the steel viaduct to One Hundred and Tenth street, and thence by the stone viaduct to One Hundred and Sixth street, where they strike the level of the present four-track line.

The work of building this massive structure, which is here illustrated, began Sept. 1, 1898, and has continued without cessation until now, and will cost when completed considerably more than \$3,000,000. The completion of the new work will permit the opening of all cross streets under the railway and so admit a perfectly free passage for street traffic.

The American "French Mixed." "In the manufacture of candy," said a diplomatic officer of experience, "there is no doubt but that America now leads the world. American candies are about the only ones made of sugar that can be bought in Paris. Though the French have long led the world in this line, they have gradually but surely managed to do away with the use of sugar in their candies, except where they make them for consumption in other countries, and in America in particular. The French people will not buy a confection which is made of sugar alone. They want combinations and depend more upon starches than sugar."

"I think I am safe in saying that sugar-made candy is rarely, if ever, sold in Paris. Of course, it would be made if it was desired, but the people of Paris prefer something else. Two weeks before Christmas I was in Paris, and I had to send to at least a half dozen so-called famous candy manufacturers before I could buy any sugar-made candies. I could get hundreds of combinations, marshmallows, chocolates and things in that line. In Germany it is much the same way."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Dog Playing Football. A most amusing scene was witnessed one Sunday afternoon in Moore street, Dublin, where a number of gamins were playing football with a large bladder under their own special rules. One of the teams, presumably being disappointed in the turn-out of a "man," filled the vacancy by substituting in a dead handsome collie dog. The dog played his game with extraordinary intelligence, stopping the ball with his head when it was going against his team, and upon every occasion on which he got possession of it he ran off with it in his mouth and, despite all opposition of his opponents, carried it triumphantly through the goal. The game lasted about twenty-five minutes in the presence of a large gathering and ended with much excitement. In the dog's team winning 10 to nil. As there was no gate to receive money and the teams depended on the generosity of their patrons, the latter voluntarily subscribed liberally. It is a pity, I am afraid, that the best "man" in the field—or rather the streets—received very little of the receipts—I mean the dog.—Dublin Freeman's Journal.

The annual increase of the German nation during the last five years has been more than five times as much as that of the French.