

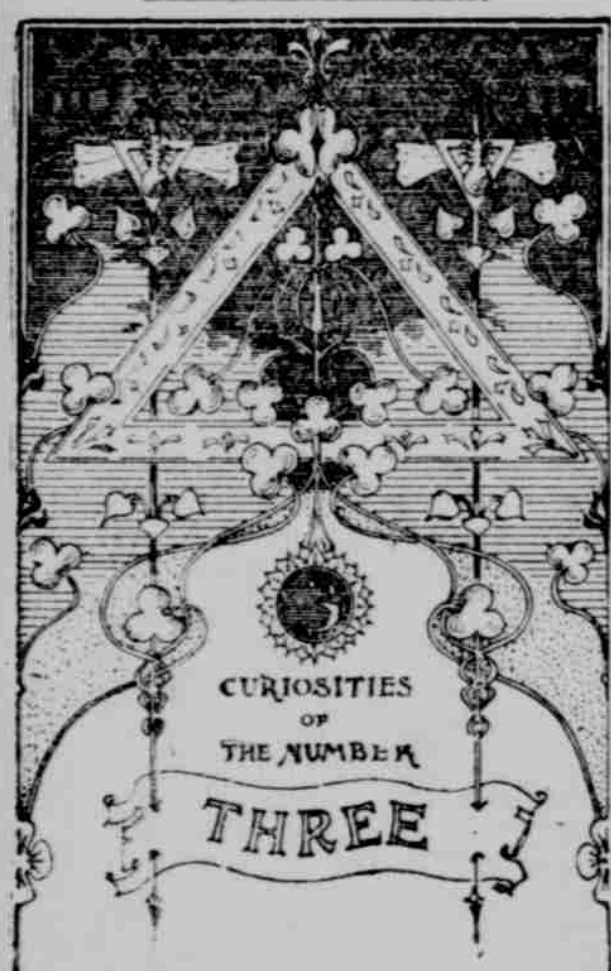
DOTTIE'S GARDEN.

"I'm glad that Spring-time's coming
When the days are warm,
When the winter-time is over
With its snow and storm;
Cause papa has promised
That he will make for me
The cutest little garden
That ever you did see.

"And when papa has made it
I'll give it lots of care,
And raise the most lovely flowers
And give them everywhere.
I'll send you all a violet,
A pansy and a rose,
And buttercup and daisy,
And every kind that grows.

"And we must plant some other things
The kind that's good to eat,
So we can help the poor folks
Who live on our back street,
And when my garden's finished,
You all must come and see
It growing in the little box
Papa has made for me."

—Womankind.



THREE is a cardinal number, and is the sum of two and one, or is one more than two. The name of this number in the Sanscrit language is Tri. The Polish, Russian, Bohemian, Welsh, Irish and Gaelic languages all have this form Tri, probably from the Sanscrit, and this form serves as a prefix in hundreds of English words. The word three in Old Saxon is Thria; in Anglo-Saxon and Old Persian it is Thri; in Old Frisian, Three; in Gothic, Threis; in Swedish, Danish and Italian it is Tre; in Icelandic, Thri; in Dutch, Drie, and in low German, Dre. In words of the same origin, but in different languages, we often find the letter t used in one language and the letter d substituted for it in another. Foreigners, too, in learning our language, often make a similar substitution, saying dis and dat for this and that. In Latin we have Tres as the name of number three, and from this comes the French Trois, the Spanish Tres, and the Portuguese Tres. Three in Greek is Treis. In tongues where the name of the number admits of declension we give only one form of it.

There are many features of interest in the word and many curious uses to which it is put. The principal parts of a bird are its two wings and its central body. Ancient historians always speak of an army in line of battle as having right and left wings and a center, and we use the same terms to-day, and, further, the leading divisions of an army are infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The trinity in religion consists of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. The trinitarian thought is seen again in the Brahman, Vishnu and Siva of the Hindus, and in another form in the divine triad of Thebes, Amen, Not and Kohnun. In Eden we find Adam, Eve and the serpent. The names Abraham, Isaac and Jacob are almost always mentioned together. The chief bodies of the heavens are the sun, moon and stars. The triangle is the basis of the branch of mathematics known as trigonometry. In the domain of treaties we have tripartite agreements, as between Germany, Austria and Italy to-day, those nations constituting a triple alliance for offensive and defensive purposes. Trifolium (three-leaved) is the name of a genus of leguminous plants numbering over three hundred. All are familiar with the trilogy and the expressions: "When shall we three meet again?" "The three tailors of Tooley street," authors of a petition beginning with the words: "We the people of Great Britain," "Three black crows sat on a tree" and the Horatii at the bridge, in "the brave days of old." It takes three persons to make a family, a man, wife and child. An insect's body is divided into three parts or lobes, the head, thorax and stomach, and, attached to each side of the central lobe there are three legs.

We speak of man's life as extending over three score years and ten, and a youth reaches his majority in three times seven years, and his whole life is divided into childhood, youth and age. Fruit has skin, pulp and seed. There are three witches in "Macbeth" who "round about the cauldron go." There are three fundamental or primary colors and the prism has three sides. "Three times and out," "a three-leaved clover," "a three months' bank note," "tri-color flag," "two out of three," "three out of five," "red, white and blue," are phrases heard every day. The knife, fork and spoon are used in taking food. The soldiers of the revolutionary war wore three-cornered hats. The earth has two poles and the equator from which we reckon latitude and longitude. Early in the century it was customary to print nearly all novels in three volumes. The triangular form of buckwheat kernels, beechnuts, Brazil nuts and of cocoanuts before the outer covering is removed, is well known. The Prince of Wales has three daughters. President Grover Cleveland has three; he has been nominated for the presidency three times and would like much to have a third term. A bank's three days of grace, Cerberus, the watch dog of Hades, with his three heads, the three roots of the tricuspid molar teeth, tripods, three-masted ships, are further illustrations of the use of number three. In logic we have the major and minor premises and the conclusion. Man has a physical, intellectual and moral nature. A government has three branches, the legislative, the judicial and the executive, and nature has three kingdoms, the mineral, the vegetable and the animal.

The day is subdivided into morning, noon and night, the seasons have three months each, three times three gives us

the number of the muses. All are familiar with the three bright stars in the belt of Orion. The story of man's life on earth is comprised in his birth, life and death. Three years are ordinarily consumed in preparing for college, and three for a course of professional study; a fisherman's outfit is a rod, line and hook, and the dude is fully equipped when he has an ill-fitting suit of clothes, an eyeglass and a cane. A journal has three departments, the editorial, mechanical and business. Judas betrayed the Saviour for three times ten pieces of silver. The national flag and the barber's pole have three colors each, three-story houses are most numerous, lemons, sugar and water are the ingredients of a refreshing drink. A pretty objection to three is found in the lines—

How happy could I be with either,
Were I either dear charmer away.

A major general's coat has two rows of buttons arranged in groups of three each, and the shoulder strap of a lieutenant general has three stars. Tri-weekly papers are common, the solar system has the sun, the planets and their attendant moons. Matter exists in three states, the solid, the liquid and the gaseous. Two malefactors were crucified with Christ; pen, ink and paper are needed for writing, and Methodist Church ministers may serve three years in one church. We have triple expansion engines, there are three series of strata in geology called the Trias. In a tripe, or while you count three, and one, two, three, fire or go, are common expressions. The three ships of Columbus, the ancient trireme, a craft with three banks of oars, the three barley-corns which make the inch, the three feet in a yard and the three miles making a league are familiar matters. Trigraph, trigraph, trichine, triactylous, triennial, trifollowing, trimester, tripetalous, triphthong, triplet, tripod, trisyllable, triumvir are only a few of the one thousand words in the English language which have tri as a first syllable. In mathematics we have three dimensions of extension, length, breadth and thickness. Three compounded with such words as leaved, bodied, coated, legged, teed, stringed, makes many words. Trilobite, trilobate, trillemma and trihedral are much used words. A speech has a beginning, a middle and an end. Triumvir and the triumvirate are mentioned many times in ancient history. England, Ireland and Scotland constitute Great Britain, gallinaceous birds have three toes. Europe, Asia and Africa constitute the Eastern hemisphere, or the old world, and North, Central and South America constitute the new world. In the philosophy of Comte the assumption is that the development of mind has three stages, the theological, or supernatural, then the metaphysical and lastly the positive, in which the mind rests in the observation and classification of phenomena. This is called the law of the three stages. The "song of the three children" is an addition to the Apocrypha purporting to be the prayer and song of the three Hebrews in the fiery furnace. Certain fevers run three weeks, the tricycle and the three horses attached to Russian vehicles and the three wickets of the cricket game are well known. The Pythian sat on a three-legged stool. We usually have three meals a day, and on public work and in mines a day's work is usually done in three shifts of eight hours each. The sun is Sol, Apollo and Liber, and the moon is Luna, Diana and Heate. The Sabines prayed three times a day, and Mohammedans do likewise. Three years is a common term of service for members of municipal boards. Old medical books tell of remedies to be shaken three times, to be filtered three times into three dishes or bottles, and to be taken or applied three times to effect a cure. At the surface of the earth we have air, land and water. Two eyes and one mouth make the three flat openings of the face, and the ears and nose make the projecting features of the head. Yesterday, to-day and forever, or the past, present and future, constitute the three common divisions of duration. Bread, meat and potatoes comprise the leading articles of our food, and water, tea and coffee are our common drinks. The prominent features of a meeting of an aid or sewing society are giggle, gabble and gobble. A circle may be made to pass through any three points not in the same straight line, and a Masonic blue lodge confers three degrees.

The three I's, "Lead, latitude and look-out," is a phrase used by seamen and comprises a careful use of the first in sounding, a knowledge of the second and a vigilant performance of the third, for in this way accidents at sea can largely be avoided. "The three sisters" is a name merely for the three fates, Clotho, Lachesis and Atropos; the three furies were Tisiphone, Alecto and Megaera. We also have what is known as the "three-field system," and "the three estates" were originally a division of the population into nobility, clergy and the people, but now in Great Britain into lords temporal, lords spiritual and commons. We have "the three wire system" of distributing conductors to economize the cost of copper. The phrase "three trees" was long used for the gallows, consisting as it did of two uprights and a cross piece. All are familiar with three coat work in painting and plastering, also with the rule of three in arithmetic, three per cents, three decker ships and brains and three ply carpets.

"Three hours' service, three hours' agony," is a church service held on Good Friday in Roman Catholic and in many Anglican churches in commemoration of Christ's sufferings on the cross from noon to three o'clock, the time answering to that recorded in the gospel of St. Matthew. We have the harmonic triads, and the three kings of Cologne, a name given to the "three wise men from the East," Gaspar, Balthazar and Melchior. "Three sheets in the wind" is a common expression for "drunk" or very tipsy. The Trisagion is a hymn of the early oriental churches. The anthem used in the Anglican burial service beginning: "Yet, O Lord, God, Most Holy," represents a form of the "trisagion." The triads of Hegel were supposed to have introduced a harmony into his transcendental philosophy. The Trivium, a term once much used, consisted of three parts, grammar, rhetoric and logic. Gunpowder is made of sulphur, charcoal and saltpeter. The three graces, the triecyle, triplets, triecipes muscles, trio, trinitarianism are examples of the common use of the number three. The thunderbolts of Jove, the trident of Neptune, the trident of Siva and the bay forks used by farmers have three prongs or tines. Man has a thorax and two arms showing a trip-arrangement of form. The expression, "the three chapters," has reference to an edict of Justinian, A. D. 529, which condemned the writings of "Pseudo-Theodore and Cyril." The "three P's" refer to the demands of the Irish Land League for fair rent, free sale and fixity of tenure. All are familiar with

what is known as the three R's, Reading, Riting and Rithmetic. Then there is three card monte, the three M brace and the three mile water line from the shore of seas which a country, bounded by a sea, controls, the waters beyond this three mile limit being open sea. The triassic is the lower of three geologic formations of fossiliferous rocks above the Permian and beneath the Jurassic. Running through legendary lore and history the multiple of 3, or 9, is often encountered. In Scandinavian mythology we find groups of 9 dises, 9 walkyries, 9 giant mermaids, 9 mothers of the god Heindell, 9 virgins of the Menglod-Freyja and 9 dwarfs. On a fountain to-day in Nuremberg 9 heroes are grouped. The same number can be seen on the Hansa salon of the Cologne City Hall. Nine judges are mentioned in Icelandic and Germanic law. Nine children have long been looked upon as the ideal number for a family.

DUANE DOTY.

TRAINS RUN UPWARD.

The Straight Up and Down Runs of Certain City Expresses.

"All aboard—seventh floor first stop." This cry greeted a reporter yesterday as he stepped into a down-town office building and faced a half dozen elevators. He wished to go to the ninth floor. He stepped into an elevator over which was the sign: "Express—first stop, seventh floor."

In it there were three men and a middle-aged woman. The starter said "All right," and the elevator man grasped the throttle of the "express." It was the usual cable rope, and as the man pulled it began its journey upward. The lone woman passenger gave vent to a sigh "Oh!" and held her breath.

Floor after floor was passed at a speed of about eight miles an hour. When the sixth floor was reached the woman wanted to get off, but was informed that she was on an express, and it was against the rules to stop an express until its destination was reached. The elevator arrived at the seventh floor on time. It took exactly eight seconds to make the upward journey of eighty-five feet. The elevator man then announced that the next stop would be the top floor, 100 feet above. The top floor, according to the directory, was the fourteenth, and the elevator flew upward once more, arriving near the roof a few seconds later.

"We can make a round trip in forty-five seconds, including short stops," said the engineer of the express, "but we have made it in about forty without stops. There are two express elevators and four regulars, that we call way trains. They stop at every floor and for everybody who shouts. Often I get passengers who want to get out at the sixth or tenth floors. They get mad, too, when they are told they must go up and take another elevator down. The other express makes no intermediate stops at all during the busy hours."—New York Press.

Nature of the Elder Dumas.

I did not meet the elder Dumas until he was on the wane, but was acquainted with him before he fell under the influence of Adah Isaacs Menken. When young, his hair was fair, then dark, but when I saw him it was gray, and in texture less woolly than the negro's. His lips were thick, and extended from ear to ear when he laughed, and his teeth were uneven and set apart from each other. He flattered himself that his nose was straight. It was, however, lumpy, with wide, strongly marked, and quivering nostrils. To the pride of life he was insensible. But he was a slave of the flesh, though in a fitful way; and the never-ending pressure of creditors obliged him to react against his conviviality. One saw that he was a force of nature and a child of nature.

His small hands and feet, and his singular acute good-natured blue eyes, alone indicated blood derived from a long line of civilized Northern ancestors. There were traces of Africa in his speech. His laugh was a guffaw, but its hilarity was contagious. When a case of suffering was made known to him his face at once fell, and if he knew the sufferer the broad face contracted, and he bowed until he had spent his grief. Mme. Dorval, whom he and Victor Hugo thought the greatest actress of her time, for emotional parts, used to call him her "bon chien" and her "gros chien." In the hour of death she did not lay aside this term of endearment, which any one else would have resented. He was doggish in many respects, but of the generous, impulsive Newfoundland type.—Century.

"Making a Landfall."

Having secured his pilot, it is the captain's next aim to make a "landfall." That is to say, he wishes to come in sight of some well-known object on shore which, being marked down on his chart, will show him just where he is and how he must steer to find the entrance to the harbor.

A special lighthouse is usually the object sought, and in approaching New York harbor it is customary for steamers from Europe to find, or "sight," Fire Island Lighthouse. This is on a little sandy island near the coast of Long Island. Besides the lighthouse there is on this island a signal and telegraph station. When, therefore, the liner steams in sight of Fire Island Light she hoists two signals, one of which tells her name and the other the welfare of those on board. The operator then telegraphs to the ship's agent in New York that she has been sighted and that all on board are well or are otherwise.

The ship's course is then laid to reach the most prominent object at the harbor entrance, in this case Sandy Hook Lightship. She is easily recognized; a big, cradle-shaped hulk painted red, with two stumpy masts having black ball-shaped cages on top of them. If it were night she would be found by a light at her masthead flashing brightly white for twelve seconds and invisible for three.—St. Nicholas.

TORTURED IN CUBA.

HORROR ENACTED AT A PUBLIC EXECUTION.

Dread Spanish Inquisition Days Surpassed by the Garrote—Unfortunates Slowly Strangled to Death on the Scaffold—Agonizing Fate for Five.

Work of Official Bunglers.

A startling exhibition of bungling in the execution by the garrote of five Cuban prisoners took place at Havana. The men, classed as "murderers, violators and incendiaries" belonging to Cayajabo, were recently sentenced to be garroted, and at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning a strong force of infantry was drawn up in the form of a square around the spot where the garrote had been erected. The instrument of execution, a chair with a post behind it, an iron collar and screw behind it, which when turned strangles or breaks the neck of the victim, was set up by the famous executioner, Valentine Ruiz, who, for some reason not fully explained, acted upon this occasion as the assistant to his own assistant instead of as the principal executioner.

The five prisoners in their dungeons received the ministrations of the priests. One man confessed himself to be guilty of the crimes charged against him and asserted that his companions were innocent, the latter stoutly maintaining their innocence to the last.

The man selected to be the first victim quietly and coolly mounted the steps leading to the chair and took his seat. The man acting as executioner then twisted the lever or screw handle controlling the garrote, but he was evidently nervous, and this rendered him so weak that his hands slipped repeatedly from the lever. There were horrible, smothering, choking cries from the scaffold, and it was only after a long period of agony for the condemned man and almost torture for the spectators that the Cuban was pronounced dead.

But this was only a beginning of the terrible performance. The second victim was brought to the front and led up the steps to the scaffold by the priests and assistant executioner. Upon reaching the platform the unfortunate man made an effort to say something to the people surrounding him, but the executioner's hand was placed over his mouth, he was hastily bundled into the deadly chair and in another moment the iron collar was around his neck. If the executioner was nervous upon the occasion of the first killing he was ten times more so upon this occasion. The result was more slow, fearful strangulation and another horrible experience for the spectators.



HARBO'S EIGHTEEN-FOOT BOAT.

By this time the prison officials, the priests and officers in command of the troops had gathered so much that they openly denounced the acting executioner and called upon him to get down from the scaffold and let another man take his place. Thereupon the acting executioner feverishly called upon the executioner-in-chief, Valentine Ruiz, who from long experience is looked upon as being an expert in his line.

Ruiz, however, was almost as nervous and excited as his assistant and fumbled badly as he handled the third Cuban. But he succeeded in accomplishing the execution in shorter time and with less horror than his assistant. The fourth Cuban was then turned over to Ruiz. By this time Ruiz was shaking all over and he was much slower and considerably clumsier in sending the unhappy man out of the world. So much so that there was renewed murmuring at the official incapacity and Ruiz stumbled away from the death post, insisting in choking tones that his assistant must finish the day's work.

Consequently the assistant executioner again tried his hand at the terrible screw and was as unlucky as before, for there was another scene of horror which nearly caused strong men to faint before the fifth Cuban's life was pronounced extinct.

Horror Caused in Washington.

The message from Havana giving the details of the killing of five prisoners by the garrote raised a cry of horror in Washington. Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister, admitted that the form of punishment was the one prescribed by Spanish law. He said the men were negroes, and had been guilty of a most atrocious crime in hanging a merchant at Guira Melena and in killing a small boy at the same place. He said the details of the execution had been exaggerated to suit the Cuban sentiment in the United States.

The reports to the Cubans in Washington declare that the horrible execution of the five men at Havana is but a sample of the atrocious cruelties of Captain General Weyler in Cuba. They declare they have information indicating that such cruelties are practiced nearly every day in Cuba, and that they are so horrible as to be beyond comprehension.

SLAIN AT ADOWA.

Gen. Albertone, the Officer Killed by Abyssinians.



TO ROW ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

Two Darling Men in an Open Boat to Cross the Ocean.

Preparations are well under way for the most daring attempt that has ever been made to cross the Atlantic in an open boat. George Harbo, New York pilot, fisherman and seaman from his earliest youth, proposes to row from New York to England, using an ordinary row boat, built after plans designed by himself, and intended to show the improvement which he claims may be made in the lifeboats now in use. No sailing will be done on this extraordinary trip. Harbo says he will pull out into the Atlantic with a companion, about the middle of June, and that from then on they will row to Europe. The two men will take turns in rowing the boat, each working about eighteen hours a day. Harbo estimates that an average of about four knots an hour, day and night, can be made in this way. According to this they would make the passage in from forty to forty-five days.

The boat has been built with a stout piece of oak running along the bottom and separated from the keel. Harbo coolly says that this is for the two men to lash themselves to when the boat is upset and the sea is too rough for them to right her. Each man in very rough weather is to be lashed at the end of a long line, tied about his waist, which will hold him to the boat when he is swept overboard, which Harbo expects will occur as a matter of course. In fact, it would seem that although the trip is to be made in June and July, Harbo looks forward to the roughest kind of a time and will only be disappointed if he encounters uniformly mild weather. The boat is 18 feet long with a 5-foot beam. She is clinker-built, of cedar, with oak timber, and weighs 200 pounds, drawing when light but three inches of water. The load which is to be put into her, however, will increase her draft to seven inches. She has the general appearance of a double-ended sea skiff. There is an air tight compartment in either end of the boat some twenty inches deep and three feet six inches long. These two tanks will make the boat unsinkable when they are intact. Next to the forward compartment there will be a twenty-gallon sheetiron water tank, which will conform exactly to the shape of the boat. Four other small tanks of a capacity of ten gallons each will occupy the corresponding position at the stern.

A canvas cover, under which the men may sleep, will button over the forward end of the boat. The men will carry extra oars and a large pair of sweeps, using the latter when they work together. These, with the instruments, cooking utensils and other necessities, will take up much of the spare room. The provisions are to consist largely of canned

goods and oatmeal. The latter will be especially useful, as sea water may be used in boiling it. The canned goods will be selected so as to resist the great heat of a calm midsummer day on the ocean. Two spirit compasses will be fixed in the bottom of the boat. When the sea is so rough that little or no headway can be made by rowing, the men will throw over a sea anchor made of canvas and opening like an umbrella. Harbo claims that two hours of work at the oar will make up for the drift of twenty-four hours in a storm with the sea anchor out. Chances of clothing for the men will be taken in a water-tight case. Their underclothing is to be lined with silk so as to avoid chafing. Harbo is 32 years of age, and has spent his life upon the sea.

ITALIANS SHOW FIGHT.

Attempt to Break Out of the Deportation Pen at Ellis Island.

It was one continuous round of excitement on Ellis Island Tuesday. Twice a large body of Italians, held for deportation, made desperate attempts to escape from their place of imprisonment, and but for the courage and alertness of the few keepers and inspectors who had them in charge riot and bloodshed might have resulted.

It was shortly after 10 o'clock when the first outbreak occurred. There were 250 savage looking men, mostly Italians, shut inside the "to be deported" pen on the second floor of the main building. Suddenly there was a murmur among them. It increased to a growl and to a howl of defiance and rage. Hundreds of sunburnt, dirty hands tried to tear open the wire work of the pen. It began to bend and in a moment more would have given way had not the keepers rushed up and down outside, pounding the protruding fingers.

Dr. Senner early in the day realized the gravity of the situation. He telegraphed to Washington that he must have more help. Just when all seemed peace the Arizona, the steamer which takes the immigrants from Ellis Island to the battery, steamed in. As the released immigrants ran to board her some of them shouted to the throng of "detained." In a moment all was excitement again. A fierce rush was made. Savage blows were struck at the officials, and more than one knife was drawn in the crowd. The officials went at the undisciplined mob fiercely, and after a few minutes' fighting the little knot of breathless officers had the crowd subdued.

Sparks from the Wires.

Allen Ballew, 74 years of age, has just been acquitted of the charge of murder at Lancaster, Ky.

While rabbit-hunting in Boyd County, Kentucky, Hugh Dixon accidentally shot and killed his companion, John Johnson.

An intelligent shepherd dog saved Mrs. Ollie W. Evans and her son Harry, aged 10, from cremation at Wilmington, Del.

The price of wire nails has been advanced 15 cents per box—from \$2.40 to \$2.55. Cut nails will follow the advance in the same ratio.

Henry Ahrens, Jr., aged 18, of Lancaster, Mich., was found dead in his bed. It is thought he was suffocated during a fit.

ARGENTINE A RIVAL.

HER TRADE IN GRAIN GROWING FAST.

Agricultural Industry of the United States Seriously Menaced—An Indication as to What Our Wheat Farmers May Expect in the Future.

Endangers Our Interests.

The people of the United States have very little comprehension of the growth of the agricultural industry in the Argentine Republic and Uruguay and the danger that confronts our grain as well as our cattle interests from that direction, says a Washington correspondent.

In 1880 the Argentine Republic was importing flour and wheat, but in 1882 the tide turned, and nearly 2,000 tons of wheat were exported from that country. About that time modern mills were introduced also, and soon after the flour product exceeded the local demand and the Argentine millers began to ship it to Europe. The exports of wheat in 1882 were 1,700 tons, and in 1884 the first shipments of flour were 3,734 tons; in 1890 the total had reached 327,894 tons of wheat and 12,117 tons of flour, and in 1894 1,608,400 tons of wheat and 56,812 tons of flour.

Mr. Malthall, the well-known statistician of the London Times, is also editor of the Buenos Ayres Standard, and he gives it as his opinion that the area in wheat in the Argentine Republic in 1895 was more than double that of 1883. The following are his estimates of the wheat acreage for the last three years, and they will give some idea of the magnitude as well as the growth of the industry in that country and what our wheat farmers are to expect in the future:

Years.	Acres.
1893.....	3,205,000
1894.....	5,453,200
1895.....	7,346,000

The number of immigrants to the Argentine Republic in 1894 was 28,236; for the first eleven months of 1895 they numbered 50,081, and during November alone they numbered 10,675, which will bring the total for the year up to 60,000. The most of these immigrants go into the interior and settle upon the agricultural lands which are furnished them free by the Government. In fact, the agricultural development of that country is very similar to that which was going on in the Mississippi valley twenty years ago.

It is important also to consider that the cost of raising wheat in the Argentine Republic will average 25 per cent less than in the United States, and that the average cost of transporting it from the farmer's cart to the hold of the steamer is only about 10 per cent of the market value at the seaboard. Thus, assuming the average price of wheat in Buenos Ayres at \$25 gold a ton, the average cost of transportation is \$2.50 a ton.

The same story may be told about Uruguay. Mr. Rodriguez Diez, of Montevideo, who has recently been in the United States as the agent of his Government for the purpose of examining into the methods of our agricultural department for the purpose of organizing something similar in Uruguay, recently made a very interesting statement before the Committee of Ways and Means concerning the growth of the export trade in beef products and cereals from his country. He showed by official statistics that the exports of wheat from Uruguay had increased from \$165,307 in 1893 to \$1,882,803 in 1894, and it was his opinion that in 1895 the gain was 100 per cent. He showed, also, that there has been a similar increase in the exports of flour, which were only 1,054 tons in 1893, but jumped to 30,024 tons in 1894. The great bulk of this flour goes to Brazil—95 per cent of it—and the exports in 1895 were doubled. The exports of corn from Uruguay in 1893 were \$23,272 and in 1894 \$885,530. There was a very large increase in 1895, the principal market being Brazil. Mr. Rodriguez stated that no more wind mills are being erected in South America. They are all now mounted with Hungarian stones and moved by steam power.

SCHRAGE AND HIS SAVINGS.

Chicago Police Get Suspects in the Big Robbery Case.

Five persons have been locked up on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery of Christopher Schrage, the Chicago miser who was beaten and bound and gagged and robbed. Chris Schrage, who is 76 years of age and lives alone at 711 South Jefferson street, was bound and gagged by two men at 6:30 in the evening and robbed of money and papers amounting to more than \$50,000. The robbery was one of the boldest ever perpetrated in Chicago. At the time the rob-



CHRISTOPHER SCHRAGE AND HIS HOME.

bery occurred Schrage was alone, and it was some time before he was discovered and the police notified. The valuables taken included \$45,050 worth of Cook County and Chicago city bonds, mortgage papers amounting to \$5,000, \$800 in registered Government bonds, \$500 in currency, and \$100 in gold.

The old man lives entirely alone, and has always kept his money and securities in a safe in the rear room in his house. It was matter of common report that he was in the habit of counting his money every evening before closing up his house for the night. The robbers were evidently aware of this habit of Schrage, and timed their visit accordingly. The men gained entrance to the house by pretending that they were anxious to rent some rooms.

George H. Nettleton, president and general manager of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad, died at his home in Kansas City, aged 65.