NAUGATUCK NEWS

All Arrangements Are Completed For the Drama To-Morrow Night.

Every indication predicts that there will be a big attendance at the amateur production of the Y. M. C. I. to-morrow night. Those who attend will be more than pleased for the drama will be presented in an excellent manner and the members of the cast will do themselves proud. Never has a cast of characters worked so hard and faithfully to prepare the entertainment and you will be very much surprised when you see the play. It will be staked with all the scenic effects and costumes that are required and the play itself will tell you a very interesting story. The people of Naugatuck should come out in large numbers to witness this production as it will be the best amateur play that has ever been presented in Naugatuck.

Investigating Scarlet Fever.

County Health Officer Hoadley of New Haven was in town yesterday investigating the scarlet fever cases of which there are a great many in town at the present time. Mr Hoadley, in company with Health Officer Smith, investigated the report that a room in the Salem school would have to be closed because three pupils had contracted scarlet fever there and found it to be without any truth. The health officer instructed Superintendent Eaton of the schools, not to allow any child that had been afflicted with scarlet fever to return to school without a permit signed by the health officer.

Notes.

Postmaster Trowbridge was in New Haven yesterday on business.

Several citizens have inquired of the writer the reason why the town clock is not lighted earlier in the evening and if the clock could not be lighted a little earlier for the accommodation of the citizens, to which the writer was forced to reply that he did not know.

There is a bad hole in the crosswalk at the corner of Main and Maple street on the south side, which should be repaired before anyone slips into it and breaks a leg or an ankle.

C. H. Hoffman, who has collected garbage in town for the last ten years, says to-day will be his last day, as he must give it up on account of poor health.

The advance agent of the "Heart of Chicago," which is to be presented here next Tuesday, was in town yesterday putting up the bills for the same.

The members of the cast of "For Honor's Sake," will hold a full dress rehearsal to-night at Columbia hall. This will be the last rehearsal as the play is to be presented to-morrow evening.

Michael Dunn, late of this town, but now of Decatur, Ill, has been promoted to the superintendency of the Sattley Malleable Iron Works of that place.

Quite a number of new names were added to those already registered at night school last night.

A son was born to Mr and Mrs Louis Weiss of South Main street last night. Mother and son are both doing well.

There was a large crowd at the supper given by the St Michael's guild in the chapel last night.

Quite a number from here will attend the social and dance of the Elm social club in Leavenworth hall, Waterbury, to-night. A special car will be run to Naugatuck after the dance.

Manager Jones of the Naugatuck football team says that the Naugatucks will surely defeat the Fifth Wards of Bridgeport on the Hotchkiss field Saturday. The team will meet for practice to-night.

Miss Jennie Cronin of High street spent yesterday with friends in Bridgeport.

The case of Frank Sears, who was arrested on a charge of neglecting to report a case of scarlet fever in his family was continued until Monday morning, as the county helth officer failed to appear.

Washington, D. C.

Genese Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.:

Gentlemen: Our family realize so much from the use of GRAIN-O that I feel I must say a word to induce others to use it. If people are interested in their health and the welfare of their children they will use no other beverage. I have used them all, but GRAIN-O I have found superior to any, for the reason that it is solid grain.

Yours for health.
C. F. MYERS.

GRANGERS MEET.

National Patrons of Husbandry In Annual Session.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The thirty-fourth annual session of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, began here yesterday with a good attendance and will continue for a week or more. The chief feature of interest was the annual address of Worthy Master Aaron Jones of Indiana, who said that in most of the states the order had enjoyed great prosperity during the year. In a few states it had not succeeded so well. The members of the grange, while affiliating with each of the political parties in the last campaign, had emerged from its battles without disturbing the fraternal spirit actuating the order. Never had the conditions been more favorable for the extension of the order than now.

The report of the secretary, Dr. John Trimble of Washington, showed that 182 new granges had been chartered during the year, the order now numbering over half a million members. During the day addresses were delivered by O. H. Kelley, by Jubal Robinson, who pledged the co-operation of the Canadian grange in the work of the order; by Assistant Secretary J. H. Brigham of the agricultural department, Edward Wiggin and Mrs. Wiggin of Maine, Mrs. George A. Bowen of Connecticut, S. H. Ellis of Ohio and Mrs. Katharine M. Stahl of Illinois, chaplain of the grange of that state.

Coal Company to Take In Employees

PITTSBURG, Nov. 15.—The Pittsburg Coal company has inaugurated a plan whereby its 20,000 employees are not only to become stockholders in the company, but will have an accident and death fund, to be followed later on by a system for pensioning all those employed by the company in any capacity. A charter was applied for at Harrisburg by the Pittsburg Coal Company Employees' association, which is organized to act for the employees in all the transactions contemplated by the company's prospectus. J. E. McDonald will be general manager of the association. The object of the association as announced in its prospectus is to encourage and assist any and all of their employees to invest their savings in the preferred stock of the Pittsburg Coal company on which they will make regular monthly payments of not less than $1 per share.

WATERTOWN JOTTINGS

John Dougherty is canvassing this town for Father O'Donnell's "History of the Diocese of Hartford."

James Costello, sexton of St John's church, accompanied four children to St Francis's orphan asylum, New Haven, yesterday.

John Geraghty of Waterbury was in town yesterday.

OAKVILLE HAPPENINGS

Mr Hoxley is very sick and under the doctor's care.

Mr and Mrs George Stanley will celebrate their silver wedding November 23.

John Kennedy is putting an addition on his blacksmith shop which he will use for an office and waiting room.

A GORGEOUSLY BOUND

Work of art has just been issued at an outlay of over $100,000, for which the publishers desire a manager in this county, also a good solicitor; good pay to the right party. Nearly 100 full-page engravings, sumptuous paper, illuminated covers and bindings; over 200 golden lillies in the Morocco bindings; nearly 50 golden roses in the cloth bindings. Sell at sight; presses running day and night so great is the sale. Christian men and women making fortunes taking orders. Rapid promotions. One Christian woman made clear $500 in four weeks taking orders among her church acquaintances and friends. Write us. It may lead to a permanent position to manage our business and look after our large correspondence which you can attend to right at your home. Address J. A. Knight, secretary, Corcoran building opposite United States treasury, Washington, D. C.

ABBIE WHITNEY'S SLEEP.

For the last forty hours Abbie Whitney, the daughter of George W. Whitney, of Auburn, Me, has lain in an unconscious condition at her home on Miller street. The girl's parents and others say that she was drugged last Saturday night at Sabattis, where she was attending a dance. It is hard to say whether she was drugged or whether she is suffering from some peculiar malady which baffles the physician's skill in diagnosis.

Saturday evening, with two or three other Auburn girls, Abbie Whitney, who is about 18 years old, went to a dance at Sabattis. They danced until midnight and then returned by a late electric car. When the car was about half way to Lewiston the Whitney girl complained of being tired and sleepy. In a few moments she was sound asleep.

When the car drew near Lewiston, another young lady, who was acting as a pillow for the sleeping girl, tried to arouse her friend. Her efforts were in vain. She had fallen into a deep sleep that defied all attempts to break. At times the girl would moan and talk, but she did not awaken, nor has she come to since.

When the car reached the Lewiston waiting room, the unconscious girl was carried inside and was placed upon a sofa. All the ordinary restoratives were resorted to, but to no avail. A doctor was summoned.

He worked on the young woman a while, and, finding the case difficult, ordered a carriage and took the girl to her home in Auburn. At times today the girl moves and complains of a headache. She talked a great deal, and the burden of her talk was that she didn't care for the ice cream because it tasted bad.

"I tell you I won't eat any more of it. Take it away, take it away, let me go. I want to go upstairs and dance. I won't eat any more ice cream with you. It tastes dreadful. No, no more, I won't have it."

In her delirious talk the sick girl named an Auburn young man as the person who gave her the ice cream. She said: "Yes, there was something in that ice cream. I saw your friend there when he put it in. I didn't? I know better; I saw him throw the bottle away over there in that waste pile."

The case is one which puzzles the physicians, who say the girl's peculiar condition may be due to drugs or other causes. One physician says the girl may be suffering from some acute kidney disease, but admits that there are some things in her condition which are not accounted for by this diagnosis.—Boston Herald.

Big Main Bursts.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—A dynamite blast burst a five foot water supply main and released a volume of water which flooded the site of the old Forty-second street reservoir yesterday. Within an hour the water had risen to within three feet of the street level, and later it got to a depth of seven feet, and there was danger that it would overflow the excavation for the new library building in course of construction there and flood the store buildings in the neighborhood of Fifth avenue and Forty-second street.

Vermont Lawmakers.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 15.—The weekly payment bill won an unexpected victory in the house of representatives, being passed after having been adversely reported upon by a committee. After debate the bill was killed which sought to provide that no grand jury should be summoned except in cases punishable by death or imprisonment for life. The bill to pay the expenses of Dewey day in the state was passed to a third reading by a vote of 80 to 84.

Ice Company Cuts the Price.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The American Ice company has reduced the price of ice for all except family trade to 17½ cents a hundred pounds, or $3.50 a ton. It is said that it makes a concession cut under this rate for trade. Estimates for the coming Hudson river ice season are that the crop will be a record breaker and that the average price of ice for 1901 will be $2.50 a ton.

Director of Cuban Posts.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The postmaster general has designated Postoffice Inspector John R. Harrison, now postmaster of Havana, as the acting director general of posts in Cuba, pending the absence of Director General Fosnes, who is convalescing in New York from yellow fever and pneumonia. Mr. Harrison is from the St. Louis division.

Claims to Be a Healer.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 15.—A man named Miller is claiming power as a divine healer, operating at Florida, this county. He is finding favor with many who claim he possesses supernatural power in curing disease. He uses no medicines and relies upon voluntary gifts from those he treats.

The Making of Billiard Balls and the Gentleman's Game

"PLEASE shut the door quickly, as the slightest draught of cold air might make hundreds of dollars' worth of my charges check and crack and become useless." This was my salutation as I sought the little cubby-hole "ivory room" of one of the largest billiard supply houses in the country, bent on having a talk with the veteran turner of ivory whose practiced eye and deft touch had been called into play to fashion all the billiard balls that have been used in championships in this country for nearly a score of years. It may be no exaggeration to say that if this noted manipulator of the chisel and chuck lathe does not actually turn into as perfect spheres as man can fashion, 50 per cent. of all the billiard balls you may see in public billiard halls and on the tables of the wealthy, he at least selects the rough spheroids of ivory that are passed to his chief assistants to be turned under his immediate direction.

George C. Britner is getting old. It was away back in 1844 that he began turning ivory balls in the shop of T. & D. Ford, in Philadelphia. Almost 74 years old, he acknowledges that it takes him longer than it used to study out "sisters" from the mass of ivory in the rough. But it is really a pleasure to a lover of fine mechanics to see the veteran, when Jacob Schaeffer or Eugene Carter, George Slosson, or some other leading light in the billiard world has give an order for a set of true billiard spheres, walk over to the lathe and run his hand over the bit of ivory revolving several hundred times a minute in the chuck of the lathe. He will take off a shaving of ivory so thin that it leaves a trace like the most impalpable powder on your hand. Yet that master workmen sense of touch, so acute and true, might be the means of deciding a great contest for skill between two great billiardists for $1,000 a side.

Obeying the injunction to close the door, I entered Mr. Britner's ivory-room, and was soon gloating over hundreds—aye, thousands—of dollars' worth of the beautiful product for which so many pachyderms in Africa and Asia have given up their lives.

Britner knows ivory as the physician knows the human body. He says that ivory is "50 times more cranky than an old maid," and swears that he can make a billiard ball true. Let a draught of cold air strike it and the ball will be twisted into a spheroid or checked so badly that it will be useless.

This veteran has letters from all the billiard champions of two or three decades, thanking him for the great care that he used in selecting the balls for championships. Perhaps no man in the new world is more trusted by the professional billiardists than "Old Man" Britner in the selection of ivory of the same density, "life," action, weight, etc., for a tournament set of balls. He has the intuitive faculty that must have come from over a half century of ivory carving, of selecting "sisters"—ivory sisters—that are as near alike in every respect as human prowess can get them. Britner will even permit a microscopic investigation to ascertain whether or not he has not taken the ivory that is nearest alike. Sometimes he even finds two rough blocks that came from the same tusk. In those cases the making of two billiard balls almost perfectly resembling each other is a comparatively easy matter.

Britner is a deep student of the ivory question. Bluntly he declares that no human being will ever invent a substitute for ivory for billiardists, because

GEORGE C. BRITNER,
Oldest Billiard Ball Maker in the Country.

CLARENCE GREEN.

there will never be anything like ivory in the world.

Although surrounded by a perfect mint of money represented by ivory, Britner, with the true artistic spirit, sees only in the elephant product the "tournament," the "fancy set," the "ordinary set" and the pool ball blocks. He refuses to become worried over the destruction of elephants and their habit of bearing tusks suitable for ivory only after having reached a considerable age. "Mine the ivory when the supply of live ivory runs shy," said the student of ivory. "I can tell the ivory that is brought from the interior of Africa, where perhaps it has lain buried in the sand for many years. There is much more where that came from, and the shrewd ivory traffickers are not going to bear the market by sending to the coast too much at a time. Besides, there is a great supply of fossilized ivory—mastedon and mammoth ivory. That turns up well, but it is too heavy for billiard sets. Now, here is a tusk that was found, with plenty others, in the glacial drift in northern Alaska. I made a set of balls out of it, but the experts were not able to send them around the table accurately. Smaller balls made for pool table use would be almost indestructible. The animal that grew that tusk may have lived a million years ago. At any rate his ivory is still so good that it makes good billiard cue tips and I have made elegant cigar holders from it."

Clarence Green, the billiard-room keeper, who is known from San Francisco to New York as one of the most devoted friends the gentlemen's game has in America, sees great prospects for billiards this season. While Mr. Green, like all the other members of the national organization of room keepers of which Veteran Tom Foley is the executive head, is firm in his belief that the amateur championship of the United States at balk line billiards should be played in some public hall where admission would be by ticket only, and where no gate money would be expected, he declares that the game should not be injured by clashing over this point. If the roomkeepers of the country are not to get the honor of giving the amateur championship, the lovers of billiards should do all in their power to assist the organization which will conduct the championship.

In the east there are other friends of billiards, who, like Clarence Green, appreciate the plans of some "anarchists" who would have a clash of championships, now that the Knickerbocker Athletic club, of New York, has scheduled dates for the regular winter class A and class B balk line championships, under the auspices and control of the Amateur Athletic union. It may be palpable to many that the Amateur Athletic union has no more right to attempt to regulate and govern the sport of billiards than it has to try to run the United States mint, but the friends of billiards urge that the New Yorkers be permitted to give their championships. If the roomkeepers do not like the amateur standing of the men who play, let them set an adamantine rule governing amateurism and give their championship at some other opportune time. The public will form its own conclusions as to who are the real amateurs.

"All signs point to a great revival for billiards this season," said Mr. Green. "It is wonderful how well 'Wizzard' Schaefer holds his own in the game. He is just as good as he ever was—the same shrewd student of the game, and there is but one other like him—'Student' Slosson. Where are the 18-inch experts like this pair coming from to fill their places when they drop out? That is a problem. George Sutton might fall into such a place."

E. G. WESTLAKE.

FINE CAPE WINES.

How the Constantia Product Is Made in the Wineries of France.

The wines known as Constantia are obtained by stopping the natural fermentation of the "must" or juice, either by the addition of alcohol or sugar or by allowing the grapes to be so ripe when gathered as to contain a percentage of sugar sufficient to arrest fermentation. Red and white Muscatel, Frontignac and Pontac grapes are chiefly used in the making of Constantia. In some cases the grapes are allowed to become raisins before they are pressed. Although this class of wine is made in most parts of the colony, it everywhere bears the name of Constantia, from the district where it was originally made.

It is now admitted that the attempt to make wines from grapes no suitable for heavy sweet wines is a mistake; yet palatable light wines, both red and white, are made in many districts, says Chambers' Journal. For this the grapes are gathered when they contain about 15 to 20 per cent. of sugar, are then crushed and allowed to ferment. In making red wines the juice is allowed to ferment on the husks, in order to extract the color. Some of the most important colonial wine merchants make a practice of buying the "must" from the farmers ready pressed; then the racking, etc., after fermentation is done under their own surveillance. In the making of light wines the varieties of grapes used are Sauvignon blanc, Cabernet sauvignon, Pontac, Hermitage (French grape), Stein, green grape and Hanepoot. The latter is a large, fleshy grape of the Muscat species, and is in much request for table use.

The amount of wine obtained per thousand vines in the coast district is from one to one and a half leaguers—a leaguer being 127 imperial gallons. Most of the brandy in this district is very rudely distilled from the dopper or husks of the grapes after the "must" has been extracted.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

STEEL ENGRAVING'S END.

Twenty-five years ago or even less far back into the days when art was not spelled with a capital letter, no self-respecting citizen would have ventured to invite his friends into a "parlor" not adorned with specimens of the alleged art of more or less incompetent steel engravers. "The Pilgrim's Progress," "The Guardian Angel," diminutive and irritating children offering loaves of bread to preposterously grateful and ragged "poor"—such works of art as these adorned the walls of ninety-nine out of every hundred houses. It was depressing from an artistic point of view, but this feeble imitation testified to the supremacy of the noble art of steel engraving, of which the masters were an inspired few. The engraved atrocities have vanished from the walls, and along with them the truly beautiful specimens of the art have grown to be less highly prized, except by the connoisseur. Steel engraving has come to be one of the lost arts. In a few years all its followers will have passed away, and the good engravings now extant will even more distinctly become merely interesting subjects for the collector rather than for the admiration of the many.

Steel engravers have not yet found their occupation gone entirely. The old men who once engraved pictures of ambitious size and scope now toil—such of them as are left—over the details of bank notes. It is the one living branch of steel engraving, one worthy enough in its way, for the work is beautiful, but one which will never win the admiration once showered on huge copies of great pictures. To the general public the figure rather than the design of a bank note is of importance, and few stop to note the delicacy of the lines, the graces of the composition, all engraved, very likely, with loving care by some old man whose pride in his art remains although the glory of it has gone forever.

The branch of engraving has reached a higher development in America than anywhere else. The delicacy of the work is sometimes extreme, and gives an idea of the standing of the artist in the days when his skill was put to higher uses. The old men are growing fewer every year. For the special profession of bank note engraving young men are being trained to take their places, but for the broader work as it used to be carried on, there will be no successors. The old engravers are the last of their ancient guild, and with them the art of steel engravings as it relates to large pictures will die.

But, narrow as is their field, it is interesting to find that these old artists recognize one another's work by the minute details of the bank note or stock certificate. Much of it is done by geometric lathe in the hands of apprentices, but the touch of the true artist is perceptible to his brother, just as it is possible to detect in a moment the style of a painter.

There is always infinite pathos about the idea of the world's losing anything beautiful it once possessed. It does not matter whether or not there has come something to take its place—the sadness is there. As a matter of fact steel engraving has passed away because something as satisfactory and far more cheap has been discovered. Photography is a good enough substitute for the inferior work which was so familiar a quarter of a century ago. The rage for etching also helped to overthrow steel engraving from its position of security, but the downfall was brought about chiefly by the invention of photography. The plates engraved by really good workers cost a large sum of money and an amount of time disproportionate even to the high price. Muller spent six years in perfecting his "Sistine Madonna," and the price paid for it rewarded his time at a less rate than that of an ordinary dry goods clerk of to-day.

Such works were, indeed, a labor of love, and to them there attached a sentimental interest that can never cling around the photograph which has driven the engraving from the field. An ordinary photographer—that is, a man with no special artistic inspiration—can produce the beautiful work which hangs in the place of those once honored copies of great pictures. Of course, steel engravings are still bought and sold and still hang in the houses of artistic people; but those who buy are in the main collectors. The general public no longer looks at the old time favorites. To take up some volume of a good art journal of twenty-five years and compare it with recent issues is to meet a forcible reminder of the way in which taste has changed. A quarter of a century ago the pages of such volumes were filled with steel engravings and nothing else, while now dashing color effects, daring "studies" in charcoal, fill page after page.

The position in the art world of the great engravers is quite beyond dispute. There is no question of whether or not there is general interest in their manner of work.

The value of their engravings is fixed, and their service to the world is beyond question. Were it not for Morghen, we might have had no idea of the beauty of Leonardo da Vinci's "Last Supper." The true spirit of art has been nobly preserved by such engravers and their followers, and there is about their work a charm which fashion cannot affect.

But these works are too high priced for the public to know much of them, and every year will increase their value. For an engraving, if it is to be perfect, must be printed at the time the plate is made.

Of all the men who engraved pictures which entitled them to rank with the old time artists only one is living to-day, and he has attained a great age. This is the German, Edward Mandel. "When I die," he has said, "there will be no more." Mandel's "Charles I.," "Madonna of the Skies," "Van Dyck," and the rest are in the true manner of the old engravers. But, although the old line engraving has passed, a few artists age devoting themselves to a kind of engraving on steel which follows after the old masters, while it does not imitate exactly, Sherborn, in England, is one of the best known workers. He devotes himself almost entirely to book plates. For the slow working, ill paid, idealistic steel engraver, with his huge plates, the modern world has no place.—New York Tribune.

Professor Atlas of Bridgeport is anxious to make arrangements to meet the winner of the Pons-Piening wrestling bout in a match. Atlas is ready to wrestle for $500 a side, and, in case he wins, he wants to meet Roeber for the American championship. Brocktonians have heard of Atlas before through his challenge of Parker, which he failed to press, when the latter asked him to show the color of his money.—Brockton Times.

REBELS GAIN GROUND

Rising In Southern China Is Causing Alarm.

CANTON IN A STATE OF PANIC.

Attempt on the Emperor's Life—Korean Palace Partially Destroyed. Allied Forces Have Razed Several Boxer Villages.

YOKOHAMA, via Victoria, B. C., Nov. 15.—The rebellion in south China has grown to an alarming extent. The Triad party in Kwang-tung has been very active since the occupation of Wei-chow. The imperial troops are losing ground steadily, the rebels having renewed the siege of Wei-chow. They captured Same-how. All districts as far as Namahan, on the frontier of Kwang-tung and Kiang-si, have risen.

The commander of Kwang-tung, with 3,000 men, engaged 12,000 rebels at Tong-kang-sien on the 22d, but was defeated. Three thousand troops from Canton are under orders to re-enforce him. His position was desperate. The officials and public at Canton are in a state of panic. The British consul at Canton reports having received a round robin from the reformers asking him to use his influence to have foreigners leave the city, as they are desirous of capturing Canton and overthrowing the Mantchoo power.

On Oct. 13 the Chinese court arrived at Sig-nan. During the journey an individual tried to assassinate the emperor of China, but his majesty was not injured. The would be assassin was beheaded.

Fire destroyed a considerable portion of the Korean palace at Seoul Oct. 14.

Several members of the Tokyo city council, having been accused of accepting a bribe from the Mitsui lead pipe factory, all the members resigned en bloc, but were subsequently re-elected with the exception of the incriminated members, warrants for whose arrest have been issued.

The expedition to Paoting-fu and the presence of a large German force in Shang-tung province is having the effect of turning Governor Yuan Shi Ki from friendliness for foreigners. He has addressed a note to Li Hung Chang telling his distrust of Germany in Yun-ting.

The allied forces have razed several Boxer villages. The Germans took one at Yung-tsung and shot all the Boxers captured after a drumhead court martial.

Emperor to Return.

TIEN-TSIN, Nov. 15.—It is reported that an imperial edict has been issued announcing that Emperor Kwang Su and the dowager empress will return to Peking. A Russian column of 320 men, with four guns, which left here Nov. 4, returned Nov. 9, having engaged the Chinese. At Hsin-tsang the Russians fought 2,000 Chinese troops, dispersing them and killing 200. The Russians had no casualties. The population of the city of Tien-tsin now reaches 600,000 Chinese, and the allies are strengthening the garrison against a possible surprise. It is supposed that one-third of the inhabitants are Boxers.

Were Thought to Be Lost.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Alexander Cort, Philip Ketcham and Clarence Dour, prominent business men of Farmingdale, are at home, although for the last four or five days their relatives and friends had given them up for lost. On last Friday they started on a gunning trip and were blown out to sea, and then driven back to shore and stranded miles away from home on Saturday. It was not until yesterday that they were able to float their stranded catboat. They had a small supply of food, and driftwood enabled them to keep from freezing.

The Czar Has Typhoid Fever.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 15.—The attack of influenza from which the czar has been suffering has now developed symptoms of typhoid fever. Baron de Frederichs, the master of the imperial household, has issued the following bulletin: "His majesty passed a good night. His general condition is satisfactory. Temperature 101.6, pulse 92. His head is clear, and the strength of the patient is quite satisfactory. The diagnosis shows typhoid, which for the present is pursuing a thoroughly satisfactory course."

Bathed Child's Eyes With Acid.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 15.—A nurse in the household of Dr. W. S. Teller bathed the eyes of the doctor's 5-day-old child with carbolic acid, mistaking it for a lotion. The child's face and neck were badly burned, and it will probably lose the sight of one of the eyes at least.

What It Cost Odell.

ALBANY, Nov. 15.—Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., governor elect, has filed his certificate of election expenses with the secretary of state. In all he expended $7,000, of which $6,500 was paid to the Republican state committee and $500 to the Newburg city committee.

THE POPULAR VOTE.

Much interest attaches to the changes in the popular vote for president, as shown by comparison of the pluralities of the two leading candidates this year and four years ago. The figures for the recent election are as yet estimated and to a certain extent inaccurate, but they are correct enough to make a study possible even now. An examination of them makes the following showing:

Bryan's Loss in Bryan States.		
Alabama	35,000	
Arkansas	17,000	
Colorado	109,000	
Idaho	15,000	
Louisiana	25,000	
Mississippi	13,000	
Missouri	28,000	
Montana	20,000	
Nevada	3,500	
South Carolina	10,000	
Texas	30,000	
		296,000
Bryan's Gain in Bryan States.		
Florida	500	
Georgia	5,000	
Kentucky	5,000	
North Carolina	10,000	
Tennessee	8,500	
Virginia	10,000	
		39,000
Bryan's net loss in Bryan states		257,500
McKinley Loss in McKinley States.		
Connecticut	25,000	
Illinois	50,000	
Maine	17,000	
Maryland	17,000	
Massachusetts	90,000	
New Hampshire	15,000	
New Jersey	35,000	
New York	120,000	
Pennsylvania	8,000	
Rhode Island	7,000	
Vermont	12,000	
		396,000
McKinley's Gain in McKinley States		
California	37,000	
Delaware	500	
Indiana	14,000	
Iowa	35,000	
Kansas	37,000	
Michigan	44,000	
Minnesota	7,000	
Nebraska	17,000	
North Dakota	6,500	
Ohio	20,000	
Oregon	12,000	
South Dakota	14,000	
Utah	61,000	
Washington	20,000	
West Virginia	8,000	
Wisconsin	3,000	
Wyoming	4,000	
		340,000
McKinley's net loss in McKinley states		56,000

In six southern states Bryan gained in 1900, compared with the vote in 1896, 39,000 votes, while in the seven southern states, he lost 158,000 votes, suffering a net loss in that section of the country of 119,000 votes. To what was this due? Probably in part to a recovery from the free silver mania, but most largely, no doubt, to the gratification at the prosperity existing and to the opposition to the Bryan theory of contraction—his Little Americanism.

In but one eastern state did McKinley make any gain in 1900 over his vote in 1896—in Delaware—and that gain may be shown by the official figures to be more apparent than real. In nie eastern states carried by him in both years, McKinley lost 340,000 votes, while in 16 states of the middle west and west—all the states in that section that he carried save Illinois—he gained 340,000 votes. To what can this shifting of public opinion be attributed? Of course many things entered it, but it is altogether likely that the McKinley loss in the east was due to disaffection arising out of the foreign policy of the administration, while his gain in the west and middle west is to be attributed to the decline of the silver craze and the approval of the foreign policy which the east accepted with reluctance. In the east, too, there are thousands of workingmen in factories who were actuated in part by the feeling that the republican party had not done all it should have done to suppress the trusts. The west, being more given to agriculture, was moved not so much by the truet issue as by the national expansion for which the republican party and McKinley stand. It was the conservatism of the east antagonizing the progressive spirit of the west. The latter won for the reason that the popular revolt in the east was not great enough to change the electoral vote of that section.

The revulsion in the silver producing states of Colorado, Montana, Utah, Idaho and Nevada is remarkable, for there Bryan, though he carried four of them, lost over 200,000 votes. This, in itself, is enough to prove that the free silver issue is dead—buried under prosperity and forgotten in the presence of expansion.—New Haven Register.

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