

DAD AND BEEF SOLDIER AGRI.

Packers "Reinspected" It and Put It Back in Stock.

KANSAS CITY EXCUSES.

Cannery Employes Tell How Nice and Clean Canned Beef Is.

MANY CANS WERE LEAKY.

Government Contracts Filled Too Hurdly to Allow of Full Inspection in Packing Houses.

Kansas City, Mo., March 18.—The Beef Court of Inquiry resumed the taking of testimony today at its headquarters in the Midland Hotel. The court probably will go to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., this evening. L. A. Rambo, who formerly worked in the canning department at Armour's, and who had previously testified that at one time as high as 30 per cent of canned meat had been rejected after being prepared by his firm, was recalled. He testified that it appeared to him that the meat returned from the South had not been inspected before being returned.

Henry M. Campbell, an employe of the canning department, said that out of about 6,000 cases packed daily under his inspection, an average of 50 to 75 cans were rejected. Of the two cartons returned from the army, 70 to 80 cans were rejected after reinspection at the plant. The rest was put back in stock.

Gerald Miles, who worked in the label room, and had helped unstack the returned army beef, gave practically the same testimony as Messrs. Ritchie, Talbot and Campbell as to its condition on receipt from the South. In reply to a question directed by Major Lee, Miles said that the labels on the meat furnished the Government were dated J. Bowie, of the packing department, stated that out of 50,000 to 60,000 cans of meat of all kinds packed in the average of 200 to 450, mostly because of the leaky cans. The rejected meat was reinspected, the bad going to the refuse tank and the good to stock.

H. L. Antonio, foreman at Armour's canning department, who was yesterday instructed to bring into court the records of cases rejected during May and June, 1898, was recalled. His records were offered in evidence. One, for May 13, read by Recorder Davis, showed that out of a shipment of all kinds put up that day, 238 were rejected because of leaky cans or for other minor causes.

Antonio said that some precaution was exercised in filling the Government orders. The meat for the Government was shipped as soon as canned. He said that it is frequently the case that the fine leaks in the cans do not develop for three or four days. Most furnished the Government was put in two and six pound cans, and all were dated. He was uncertain as to the exact date on which the two cartons returned from the army were received, but the court requested him to produce documents covering such dates.

Mr. Ritchie, who had worked in the canning department, said that a daily average of fifty cans of rotten beef was rejected while the Government order was being prepared. The usual precaution in its preparation was taken, he said. He helped to pack the two cartons for the army; some of the cans were burst; no great damage was apparent. The rejected meat was sent to the cook room, reinspected, and the good repacked in new cans.

James Talbot testified that out of about 200 cases handled in a day from forty to one hundred cans were rejected, generally because of leaks. The average rejection at the time of the filling of Government orders was about the same as at other times. He helped unstack the meat returned from the army. None of it was bad, but as a result of accidental injury to the cans.

DR. DALY, AGGRIEVED, MAY SUE WAR INVESTIGATORS.

Unless Beef Court Recalls Him, He Contemplates Action Against It, Too.

Washington, March 18.—Dr. Daly, the Pittsburgh physician who was a volunteer surgeon during the war, and whose analysis of the flined roast beef furnished the soldiers in Porto Rico caused the beef inquiry, may bring civil action against the members of the War Investigating Board. This board belittled and discredited his testimony, and he has been advised to take some action. He had been notified that the War Court of Inquiry is not likely to recall him upon its return from the West. When here it refused to hear Dr. Daly's testimony at the end without explanation of its course.

It is said by Dr. Daly's friends that he will wait patiently until the court returns to Washington, when his recall will be demanded. If this should be refused, it is probable that the members of the court may also be indicted, should he decide to bring civil action.

A mass of sensational testimony is awaiting the court if it can be arranged to have it admitted. This can be done, it is said, by bringing up the question of contracts, a feature thus far avoided by the court.

ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS CURSE THE BAD BEEF.

Returned Chicago Regiment Complains Bitterly of the Meat Served to Them in Cuba.

Chicago, March 18.—The Eighth Illinois Volunteers returned from Cuba today. From one end to the other of the great train which pulled into Chicago this afternoon bearing the thousand dark-skinned heroes were heard bitter complaints of food which was disbursed among them while in Cuba and curses upon the officials who allowed such stuff to be issued.

There were maggots in the bacon, worms in the hard tack, and rotted roast beef "shelled to heaven," according to the men. To G. Valle, regimental quartermaster, "The food here was as right as the canned roast beef was bad. Nearly all the men of Company D were sick at once from eating it. It smelled when open. I had to give twelve boxes of it away. The beef we bought from the Cubans was bad, too." The words of the quartermaster were corroborated by Private S. Brown and T. J. Ryan, regimental tailor.

What China Thinks of Us. The North China Herald says that the United States has made Spanish rule in the Philippines impossible, "and the world is turning to the United States for a better rule for it. They cannot leave the islands to anarchy or to the concert of Europe, which would be not much better. They would rather have a strong power to plunge them again into an orgy of blood and fire. But, after all the Philippines are not such a monstrous acquisition for such a country as the United States has become."—Chicago Tribune.

Glorious Northwestern Climate. One of the paradoxes of the late cold spell is reported from Texas, where more people feel their lives by it than by being warm. Take the recent bitter experience in all its phases and the residents of the Northwest have had more the best of it than the price of coal was gone up.—Chicago Tribune.

SOLDIER'S DIARY FROM CAMP BLACK TO MONTAUK POINT "VILE BEEF" IS ITS BURDEN.

From Camp Black to Montauk Point "Vile Beef" Is Its Burden.

POISONED AND STARVED.

From Day to Day the Sufferings of the Seventy-first Are Mirrored.

HANGING IS EAGAN'S DESERT.

Private Harry Carpenter, an Eager Patriot Lad, Killed by Privations of the Santiago Campaign.

That the pulse of the soldier beats in unison with that of Major-General Miles in his fight with the Beef Trusts and those who mismanaged the Commissary Department in the late war is shown every day, and in very queer and pathetic ways.

Here a mother sends a letter from her dying boy that the Major-General may be upheld in his statements. There a broken-down comrade gets a doctor's certificate as to the condition of his digestive organs and forwards this strange paper. Now, latest, the diary of a dead soldier is unearthed from his treasures, and fear-stained and mud-stained, but still legible, it is offered to General Miles for whatever use he may make of it.

The diary was kept by Harry Carpenter, a private in Company F, of the Seventy-first Regiment. Carpenter was a little over twenty-one years of age when he enlisted. He was a pharmacist of ability, making his comments very valuable in the case in question, a college man and a patriot all through. His uncle is Dr. Robert Gunn, of No. 102 Lexington avenue, and his aunt, Dr. Huldah Gunn, a scientist and club leader. The Young Carpenter went to the war from a feeling of patriotism. He was found to be under height when he first entered for entrance, but as his diary shows, he carried a stretching apparatus to aid to his stature.

His Story Day by Day. Harry Carpenter died on September 12 at Montauk, N. Y. The doctors say he died of starvation. His relatives say he is one of the victims of the beef. Here are some extracts from the diary:

May 2—Starved for Camp Black at 8:30 a. m. May 12—Food bad. Meat is queer. May 15—Transferred to Seneca about 4 a. m. Got a little hard tack and coffee on board, good quarters and fairly good food. The men were fed on stale hard tack and rotten canned corned beef filled with chunks of fat, strips of fat, and other refuse parts. Our quarters are vile.

May 15—We arrived in Washington and breakfasted at a hotel. The officials who accepted such stuff for the soldiers and the men who furnished it are shot, and I would like to be detailed to do it. May 17—Reached Lakeland, Fla. May 23—A awful sickness in camp; trouble with the stomach. It is a shame. June 8—We are put on board Vigilante. Stowed away in the hold, which is a regular pen.

June 10—The water is bad and the food is vile. The boys are put in the guard house for buying food from the black and for drinking the water in the tanks which are reserved for the officers. If I had it to do over again, I would enlist with the regulars. Their officers look after the men carefully.

Food for Fighters' Courage.

June 20—At last off Santiago. Six days reaching here. On board the pigeon for ten days. We have had stale hard tack and rotten beef all the way. The potatoes were rotten. June 27—Within five miles of Santiago. We expect a battle every minute. We will have to eat either rotten beef and vile coffee, or we expect these now.

July 1 to 17—Story of the battle and days of the times spent in the trenches. July 22—Been awfully sick since the 18th, but have had to go guard duty just the same. Great numbers of men sick from bad beef. August 10—Left Santiago Harbor for home. We are nearly all sick. August 13, 4, 11—First saw New York City. The food was a disgrace. Many men were sick and died and were buried at sea.

Starving at Montauk.

August 18—Again we are on American soil. The meat is vile. Our poor boys are starving. August 19—I am very weak, I am actually starving to death. If I do not get out of here I shall surely die. The beef we get smells so a dog could eat it. August 21—Aunt Huldah sent a box to me with food in it. They would not let me have it. I am dying by inches with the rotten beef.

August 25—Aiger visited us. Said he was glad we were doing so well. I spoke up and said we were not doing well, but didn't answer. We had bread and milk yesterday, but we have had nothing to eat today. I am starving. August 26—Got a furlough August 25. I would go anywhere for Major-General Miles, even with what I have suffered. Aiger, York and Shafter show they are having shooting is too good for them. Hanna, Armour and the contractors should be sent to the gallows for making the rotten, rotten stuff they gave us. I know the American people will resent and punish this great wrong. If God lets me live, I will tell them the truth. This is the last entry.

Second-Hand Warships Cheap.

It is hardly probable that England's offer to buy the Chilean and Argentine navies will succeed. The United States has a fleet of second-hand warships for sale. Summer, ready to pay a fancy price, but the South Americans preferred not to sell. The desire of England to add to her navy at this time by purchase, however, might induce the United States to let her have back the Tonkin and other second-hand craft that she worked off on the blasted Yankees during the late war. San Francisco Chronicle.

SAMPLES MAILED FREE.

A Wonderful Remedy Discovered for the Cure of CATARRH AND DEAFNESS.

Deaf Ears Unstopped—Headache Banished—Eyes, Nose, Throat, Lungs—From Disease.

"After being deaf for five years, one box of your Catarrh Cure cured me." The above was written to Dr. J. W. Blosser & Son by Mr. Paul Rupert, of Safford, Pa., and is only one out of hundreds of similar letters. The remedy is applied in the form of a medicated smoke-vapor inhaled from a pipe. By a simple process, which we explain in the directions accompanying the remedy, the medicine is made to enter the middle ear and every passage and cavity in the head, removing the disease from every affected part.

If you wish a sample and full particulars, testimonials, etc., write at once to Dr. J. W. Blosser & Son, 23 Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

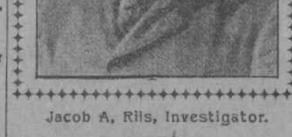
Call or Send for New Catalogue. CALIFORNIA CORSET CO. Bullock & Hoyt Sts., Brooklyn. Entrance Hoyt St.

MARK THE GOODS 'SWEATSHOP WORK'

It Was Left with B. C. Harrison, of Leesburg, Va., by Sculptor Volck.

STATUE SOLD FOR METAL.

Subscribers to the Fund to Erect It Withdrew Their Names and It Was Sacrificed.



Jacob Riis Says a Law Compelling That Would Be a Blessing.

In a controversy which has arisen between the Factory Inspector's office and a tailors' union, Governor Roosevelt has asked Jacob Riis to examine into the case. Mr. Riis was seen at his home, at Richmond Hill, L. I., yesterday, and made the following statement to the Journal: "A certain union of garment makers has complained to Governor Roosevelt that they are compelled to work under oppressive conditions which are within the province of the Factory Inspector to relieve; but that he has paid no attention to their complaints. The Governor requested the Factory Inspector to have the facts in the case, so far as they are within his cognizance, put before me, and asked me to hear the tailors' side of the story. "I have heard both sides, but so far there has been no practical issue. The tailors have agreed to submit detailed conditions, but as his diary shows, he carried a stretching apparatus to aid to his stature. When they point out these shops I will see with them and the factory inspectors and see for myself. "I am not in position as yet to give any opinion of the Factory Inspector's work. I should hardly think it could be very effective among sweat shops, for he certainly has not anything like the number of men requisite for the enforcement of the law. The enactment into law of the bill now before the Legislature will do more to abate the sweat shop evil than a hundred inspectors. The bill provides for the licensing by the Factory Inspector of every room or house in which clothing is to be manufactured or finished. Applications for a license must describe the room or apartment and the Factory Inspector may determine the number of persons who will be allowed to work therein. He will have power to revoke the license if all the conditions, sanitary and otherwise, are not complied with. "The most certain failure of the starvation cure for dyspepsia has been proven time and again, but still the moment dyspepsia makes its appearance a course of dieting is at once advised. All this is radically wrong. It is foolish and unscientific to recommend dieting or starvation to a man suffering from dyspepsia, because indigestion itself starves every organ and every nerve fibre in the body. What the dyspeptic wants is abundant nutrition, which means plenty of good, wholesome, well cooked food and something to assist the weak stomach to digest it. This is exactly the purpose for which Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are adapted and this is the method by which they cure the worst cases of dyspepsia, in other words the patient eats plenty of wholesome food and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets digest it for him. In this way the system is nourished and the overworked stomach rested, because the tablets will digest the food whether the stomach works or not. One of these tablets will digest 3,000 grains of meat or eggs. Your druggist will tell you that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the purest and safest remedy for stomach troubles and every trial makes one more friend for this excellent preparation. Sold at 50 cts. for full sized package at all drug stores. A little book on stomach diseases mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

Baltimore, Md., March 18.—B. C. Harrison, of Leesburg, Va., has in his possession a plaster cast of Stonewall Jackson, by Volck, a Baltimore artist, which was left with his family during the civil war for protection and to be relinquished if called for.

When the Confederate bazaar held in this city about a year ago to raise money to aid ex-Confederates, an article was published calling attention to the loss many years ago of a death mask made of Stonewall Jackson by Frederick Volck, a brother of Dr. Adelbert Volck. The latter had many interesting relics on exhibition at the bazaar, but there was much regret among ex-Confederates that the death mask was not among them. It is now extant it is quite valuable. In relating the history of the mask Dr. Volck said:

"From what Mr. Harrison writes he has probably a model made from the death mask by my brother. During the civil war my brother went South to enlist in the Confederate army. Besides being a sculptor and artist he was a draftsman of much ability. The Confederacy had urgent need of draughtsmen, and Frederick was promptly drafted into the Richmond. After Stonewall Jackson's death a number of wealthy Southerners subscribed to a fund to erect a monument to him. The fund was \$25,000 and \$100 was raised in cash. My brother went to Lexington, Va., to take a death mask of Jackson, which he secured. Before he returned the Civil War had ended, and those who had given the commission for the statue withdrew their names from the subscription list. "It is said, however, that these gentlemen had previously sent to Wilmington, N. C., enough cotton to have made good their subscriptions. This cotton was destroyed by fire. Frederick Volck returned from Europe, having expended a great deal of money on his statue. He could never realize on the statue, and it was sold, practically, for the metal in it. He died without this information as to what had become of the death mask or model. We knew him to have made. I would like to obtain them, for they would be of value to the family which he left."

To Brighten Billage Silver. When billage silver has become dull and black it may be cleaned by thoroughly washing in a bath of potash water. Rub with a soft tooth brush wherever a flat surface is presented, then set the silver in the following solution: One part of ordinary salt, one of alum, two of saltpetre and four of water. Soak for five minutes, then rinse out in cold water, wipe dry and polish with chamol leather.—St. Louis Republic.

Yacht Racing Expensive.

Sir Thomas Lipton continues to give evidence that he has got money to burn. A little thing like the purchase of a \$400,000 steam yacht by him will have a great set-down as one of the incidental expenses of the new international yacht race.—Boston Herald.

LOST DEATH MASK OF JACKSON OF VA.

It Was Left with B. C. Harrison, of Leesburg, Va., by Sculptor Volck.

STATUE SOLD FOR METAL.

Subscribers to the Fund to Erect It Withdrew Their Names and It Was Sacrificed.

Baltimore, Md., March 18.—B. C. Harrison, of Leesburg, Va., has in his possession a plaster cast of Stonewall Jackson, by Volck, a Baltimore artist, which was left with his family during the civil war for protection and to be relinquished if called for.

Jacob Riis Says a Law Compelling That Would Be a Blessing.

In a controversy which has arisen between the Factory Inspector's office and a tailors' union, Governor Roosevelt has asked Jacob Riis to examine into the case. Mr. Riis was seen at his home, at Richmond Hill, L. I., yesterday, and made the following statement to the Journal: "A certain union of garment makers has complained to Governor Roosevelt that they are compelled to work under oppressive conditions which are within the province of the Factory Inspector to relieve; but that he has paid no attention to their complaints. The Governor requested the Factory Inspector to have the facts in the case, so far as they are within his cognizance, put before me, and asked me to hear the tailors' side of the story. "I have heard both sides, but so far there has been no practical issue. The tailors have agreed to submit detailed conditions, but as his diary shows, he carried a stretching apparatus to aid to his stature. When they point out these shops I will see with them and the factory inspectors and see for myself. "I am not in position as yet to give any opinion of the Factory Inspector's work. I should hardly think it could be very effective among sweat shops, for he certainly has not anything like the number of men requisite for the enforcement of the law. The enactment into law of the bill now before the Legislature will do more to abate the sweat shop evil than a hundred inspectors. The bill provides for the licensing by the Factory Inspector of every room or house in which clothing is to be manufactured or finished. Applications for a license must describe the room or apartment and the Factory Inspector may determine the number of persons who will be allowed to work therein. He will have power to revoke the license if all the conditions, sanitary and otherwise, are not complied with. "The most certain failure of the starvation cure for dyspepsia has been proven time and again, but still the moment dyspepsia makes its appearance a course of dieting is at once advised. All this is radically wrong. It is foolish and unscientific to recommend dieting or starvation to a man suffering from dyspepsia, because indigestion itself starves every organ and every nerve fibre in the body. What the dyspeptic wants is abundant nutrition, which means plenty of good, wholesome, well cooked food and something to assist the weak stomach to digest it. This is exactly the purpose for which Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are adapted and this is the method by which they cure the worst cases of dyspepsia, in other words the patient eats plenty of wholesome food and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets digest it for him. In this way the system is nourished and the overworked stomach rested, because the tablets will digest the food whether the stomach works or not. One of these tablets will digest 3,000 grains of meat or eggs. Your druggist will tell you that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the purest and safest remedy for stomach troubles and every trial makes one more friend for this excellent preparation. Sold at 50 cts. for full sized package at all drug stores. A little book on stomach diseases mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

Baltimore, Md., March 18.—B. C. Harrison, of Leesburg, Va., has in his possession a plaster cast of Stonewall Jackson, by Volck, a Baltimore artist, which was left with his family during the civil war for protection and to be relinquished if called for.

When the Confederate bazaar held in this city about a year ago to raise money to aid ex-Confederates, an article was published calling attention to the loss many years ago of a death mask made of Stonewall Jackson by Frederick Volck, a brother of Dr. Adelbert Volck. The latter had many interesting relics on exhibition at the bazaar, but there was much regret among ex-Confederates that the death mask was not among them. It is now extant it is quite valuable. In relating the history of the mask Dr. Volck said:

"From what Mr. Harrison writes he has probably a model made from the death mask by my brother. During the civil war my brother went South to enlist in the Confederate army. Besides being a sculptor and artist he was a draftsman of much ability. The Confederacy had urgent need of draughtsmen, and Frederick was promptly drafted into the Richmond. After Stonewall Jackson's death a number of wealthy Southerners subscribed to a fund to erect a monument to him. The fund was \$25,000 and \$100 was raised in cash. My brother went to Lexington, Va., to take a death mask of Jackson, which he secured. Before he returned the Civil War had ended, and those who had given the commission for the statue withdrew their names from the subscription list. "It is said, however, that these gentlemen had previously sent to Wilmington, N. C., enough cotton to have made good their subscriptions. This cotton was destroyed by fire. Frederick Volck returned from Europe, having expended a great deal of money on his statue. He could never realize on the statue, and it was sold, practically, for the metal in it. He died without this information as to what had become of the death mask or model. We knew him to have made. I would like to obtain them, for they would be of value to the family which he left."

To Brighten Billage Silver. When billage silver has become dull and black it may be cleaned by thoroughly washing in a bath of potash water. Rub with a soft tooth brush wherever a flat surface is presented, then set the silver in the following solution: One part of ordinary salt, one of alum, two of saltpetre and four of water. Soak for five minutes, then rinse out in cold water, wipe dry and polish with chamol leather.—St. Louis Republic.

Yacht Racing Expensive.

Sir Thomas Lipton continues to give evidence that he has got money to burn. A little thing like the purchase of a \$400,000 steam yacht by him will have a great set-down as one of the incidental expenses of the new international yacht race.—Boston Herald.

ARIZONA MINE THAT YIELDS PURE GOLD.

Crowned King Strikes the Richest Vein Ever Found in the Territory.

ORE SENT TO REFINERY.

Experts Declare the Ten Inch Pay Streak Is Worth \$100,000 a Ton and Will Not Run Out.

Prescott, Ariz., March 18.—The strike of gold ore lately made on the 500-foot level of the Crowned King Mine, in Bradshaw Basin, thirty-five miles south of Prescott, is causing greater excitement than did the great silver discoveries in Pock district twenty-five years ago. A few days ago its miners dug into an ore chute that is producing mineral never before known in Arizona. Samples of the ore brought to Prescott are, practically, all gold, and the ten-inch "pay streak" as far as developed is declared worth fully \$100,000 a ton.

Jacob Riis Says a Law Compelling That Would Be a Blessing.

In a controversy which has arisen between the Factory Inspector's office and a tailors' union, Governor Roosevelt has asked Jacob Riis to examine into the case. Mr. Riis was seen at his home, at Richmond Hill, L. I., yesterday, and made the following statement to the Journal: "A certain union of garment makers has complained to Governor Roosevelt that they are compelled to work under oppressive conditions which are within the province of the Factory Inspector to relieve; but that he has paid no attention to their complaints. The Governor requested the Factory Inspector to have the facts in the case, so far as they are within his cognizance, put before me, and asked me to hear the tailors' side of the story. "I have heard both sides, but so far there has been no practical issue. The tailors have agreed to submit detailed conditions, but as his diary shows, he carried a stretching apparatus to aid to his stature. When they point out these shops I will see with them and the factory inspectors and see for myself. "I am not in position as yet to give any opinion of the Factory Inspector's work. I should hardly think it could be very effective among sweat shops, for he certainly has not anything like the number of men requisite for the enforcement of the law. The enactment into law of the bill now before the Legislature will do more to abate the sweat shop evil than a hundred inspectors. The bill provides for the licensing by the Factory Inspector of every room or house in which clothing is to be manufactured or finished. Applications for a license must describe the room or apartment and the Factory Inspector may determine the number of persons who will be allowed to work therein. He will have power to revoke the license if all the conditions, sanitary and otherwise, are not complied with. "The most certain failure of the starvation cure for dyspepsia has been proven time and again, but still the moment dyspepsia makes its appearance a course of dieting is at once advised. All this is radically wrong. It is foolish and unscientific to recommend dieting or starvation to a man suffering from dyspepsia, because indigestion itself starves every organ and every nerve fibre in the body. What the dyspeptic wants is abundant nutrition, which means plenty of good, wholesome, well cooked food and something to assist the weak stomach to digest it. This is exactly the purpose for which Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are adapted and this is the method by which they cure the worst cases of dyspepsia, in other words the patient eats plenty of wholesome food and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets digest it for him. In this way the system is nourished and the overworked stomach rested, because the tablets will digest the food whether the stomach works or not. One of these tablets will digest 3,000 grains of meat or eggs. Your druggist will tell you that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the purest and safest remedy for stomach troubles and every trial makes one more friend for this excellent preparation. Sold at 50 cts. for full sized package at all drug stores. A little book on stomach diseases mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

Baltimore, Md., March 18.—B. C. Harrison, of Leesburg, Va., has in his possession a plaster cast of Stonewall Jackson, by Volck, a Baltimore artist, which was left with his family during the civil war for protection and to be relinquished if called for.

When the Confederate bazaar held in this city about a year ago to raise money to aid ex-Confederates, an article was published calling attention to the loss many years ago of a death mask made of Stonewall Jackson by Frederick Volck, a brother of Dr. Adelbert Volck. The latter had many interesting relics on exhibition at the bazaar, but there was much regret among ex-Confederates that the death mask was not among them. It is now extant it is quite valuable. In relating the history of the mask Dr. Volck said:

"From what Mr. Harrison writes he has probably a model made from the death mask by my brother. During the civil war my brother went South to enlist in the Confederate army. Besides being a sculptor and artist he was a draftsman of much ability. The Confederacy had urgent need of draughtsmen, and Frederick was promptly drafted into the Richmond. After Stonewall Jackson's death a number of wealthy Southerners subscribed to a fund to erect a monument to him. The fund was \$25,000 and \$100 was raised in cash. My brother went to Lexington, Va., to take a death mask of Jackson, which he secured. Before he returned the Civil War had ended, and those who had given the commission for the statue withdrew their names from the subscription list. "It is said, however, that these gentlemen had previously sent to Wilmington, N. C., enough cotton to have made good their subscriptions. This cotton was destroyed by fire. Frederick Volck returned from Europe, having expended a great deal of money on his statue. He could never realize on the statue, and it was sold, practically, for the metal in it. He died without this information as to what had become of the death mask or model. We knew him to have made. I would like to obtain them, for they would be of value to the family which he left."

To Brighten Billage Silver. When billage silver has become dull and black it may be cleaned by thoroughly washing in a bath of potash water. Rub with a soft tooth brush wherever a flat surface is presented, then set the silver in the following solution: One part of ordinary salt, one of alum, two of saltpetre and four of water. Soak for five minutes, then rinse out in cold water, wipe dry and polish with chamol leather.—St. Louis Republic.

Yacht Racing Expensive.

Sir Thomas Lipton continues to give evidence that he has got money to burn. A little thing like the purchase of a \$400,000 steam yacht by him will have a great set-down as one of the incidental expenses of the new international yacht race.—Boston Herald.

HEALTHY, HAPPY HOMES.

Dr. Greene's Nervura Brings Health and Joy Alike to Parents and Children.

ORE SENT TO REFINERY.

Experts Declare the Ten Inch Pay Streak Is Worth \$100,000 a Ton and Will Not Run Out.

Prescott, Ariz., March 18.—The strike of gold ore lately made on the 500-foot level of the Crowned King Mine, in Bradshaw Basin, thirty-five miles south of Prescott, is causing greater excitement than did the great silver discoveries in Pock district twenty-five years ago. A few days ago its miners dug into an ore chute that is producing mineral never before known in Arizona. Samples of the ore brought to Prescott are, practically, all gold, and the ten-inch "pay streak" as far as developed is declared worth fully \$100,000 a ton.

Jacob Riis Says a Law Compelling That Would Be a Blessing.

In a controversy which has arisen between the Factory Inspector's office and a tailors' union, Governor Roosevelt has asked Jacob Riis to examine into the case. Mr. Riis was seen at his home, at Richmond Hill, L. I., yesterday, and made the following statement to the Journal: "A certain union of garment makers has complained to Governor Roosevelt that they are compelled to work under oppressive conditions which are within the province of the Factory Inspector to relieve; but that he has paid no attention to their complaints. The Governor requested the Factory Inspector to have the facts in the case, so far as they are within his cognizance, put before me, and asked me to hear the tailors' side of the story. "I have heard both sides, but so far there has been no practical issue. The tailors have agreed to submit detailed conditions, but as his diary shows, he carried a stretching apparatus to aid to his stature. When they point out these shops I will see with them and the factory inspectors and see for myself. "I am not in position as yet to give any opinion of the Factory Inspector's work. I should hardly think it could be very effective among sweat shops, for he certainly has not anything like the number of men requisite for the enforcement of the law. The enactment into law of the bill now before the Legislature will do more to abate the sweat shop evil than a hundred inspectors. The bill provides for the licensing by the Factory Inspector of every room or house in which clothing is to be manufactured or finished. Applications for a license must describe the room or apartment and the Factory Inspector may determine the number of persons who will be allowed to work therein. He will have power to revoke the license if all the conditions, sanitary and otherwise, are not complied with. "The most certain failure of the starvation cure for dyspepsia has been proven time and again, but still the moment dyspepsia makes its appearance a course of dieting is at once advised. All this is radically wrong. It is foolish and unscientific to recommend dieting or starvation to a man suffering from dyspepsia, because indigestion itself starves every organ and every nerve fibre in the body. What the dyspeptic wants is abundant nutrition, which means plenty of good, wholesome, well cooked food and something to assist the weak stomach to digest it. This is exactly the purpose for which Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are adapted and this is the method by which they cure the worst cases of dyspepsia, in other words the patient eats plenty of wholesome food and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets digest it for him. In this way the system is nourished and the overworked stomach rested, because the tablets will digest the food whether the stomach works or not. One of these tablets will digest 3,000 grains of meat or eggs. Your druggist will tell you that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the purest and safest remedy for stomach troubles and every trial makes one more friend for this excellent preparation. Sold at 50 cts. for full sized package at all drug stores. A little book on stomach diseases mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

Baltimore, Md., March 18.—B. C. Harrison, of Leesburg, Va., has in his possession a plaster cast of Stonewall Jackson, by Volck, a Baltimore artist, which was left with his family during the civil war for protection and to be relinquished if called for.

When the Confederate bazaar held in this city about a year ago to raise money to aid ex-Confederates, an article was published calling attention to the loss many years ago of a death mask made of Stonewall Jackson by Frederick Volck, a brother of Dr. Adelbert Volck. The latter had many interesting relics on exhibition at the bazaar, but there was much regret among ex-Confederates that the death mask was not among them. It is now extant it is quite valuable. In relating the history of the mask Dr. Volck said:

"From what Mr. Harrison writes he has probably a model made from the death mask by my brother. During the civil war my brother went South to enlist in the Confederate army. Besides being a sculptor and artist he was a draftsman of much ability. The Confederacy had urgent need of draughtsmen, and Frederick was promptly drafted into the Richmond. After Stonewall Jackson's death a number of wealthy Southerners subscribed to a fund to erect a monument to him. The fund was \$25,000 and \$100 was raised in cash. My brother went to Lexington, Va., to take a death mask of Jackson, which he secured. Before he returned the Civil War had ended, and those who had given the commission for the statue withdrew their names from the subscription list. "It is said, however, that these gentlemen had previously sent to Wilmington, N. C., enough cotton to have made good their subscriptions. This cotton was destroyed by fire. Frederick Volck returned from Europe, having expended a great deal of money on his statue. He could never realize on the statue, and it was sold, practically, for the metal in it. He died without this information as to what had become of the death mask or model. We knew him to have made. I would like to obtain them, for they would be of value to the family which he left."

To Brighten Billage Silver. When billage silver has become dull and black it may be cleaned by thoroughly washing in a bath of potash water. Rub with a soft tooth brush wherever a flat surface is presented, then set the silver in the following solution: One part of ordinary salt, one of alum, two of saltpetre and four of water. Soak for five minutes, then rinse out in cold water, wipe dry and polish with chamol leather.—St. Louis Republic.

Yacht Racing Expensive.

Sir Thomas Lipton continues to give evidence that he has got money to burn. A little thing like the purchase of a \$400,000 steam yacht by him will have a great set-down as one of the incidental expenses of the new international yacht race.—Boston Herald.

Journal's Branch Offices: UPTOWN, 1267 BROADWAY, NEAR 32D ST. HARLEM, 250 WEST 125TH ST., NEAR 8TH AVE. BROOKLYN, 311 WASHINGTON ST., NEAR POST OFFICE.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN GOLD!

</