# GYMNASIUM PLANS

## Tech Alumni Will State Them Saturday.

## Memorial to the Late Pres Francis Amasa Walker.

### Social Features of College Life to be Enhanced.

### Subscriptions Amount Thus Far to $34,000.

### Raising of $100,000 Needed is Well Assured.

The erection of the Walker memorial gymnasium, a tribute to the memory of Francis Amasa Walker, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1881 to 1897, will in all probability form the next step in the rapid growth of Boston's well-known scientific institution.

The president of the institute and the corporation have of late had occasion to realize the necessity for providing in some complete way for the physical education of the students, as well as for their intellectual training.

Definite plans for this memorial, as well as the action of the corporation looking toward the establishment of such plans, will be announced at the annual meeting of the M. I. T. alumni association, to be held at the hotel Brunswick on Saturday, Dec 29.

In the meantime, and introductory to the vigorous plans for the building which are to be presented to the alumni next Saturday, Pres Pritchett announces that a friend of the Institute has given the first $100 as a beginning of $150,000, to serve as an endowment for the department of physical training.

Coming to the graduates, it is found that they have many definite and earnest reasons for desiring the memorial building.

### Start of the Movement.

It was at the annual meeting of the M. I. T. alumni association on Dec 20, 1898, that the scheme of building a memorial gymnasium in honor of Pres Francis A. Walker was first put into concrete shape through the passing of the following resolution:

"That the executive committee of the Alumni association appoint a Walker memorial committee of nine members, which shall undertake by a subscription the collection of a gymnasium fund, to be applied by future agreement with the corporation of the Massachusetts institute of Technology towards the cost of erecting and equipping a gymnasium as soon as may, in the judgment of the corporation, be practicable."

The time required by the committee to prepare a well defined plan for the thorough canvass of all the graduates and former students of the institute was necessarily long, and in consequence of this it was not until May, 1899, that a general canvass could be begun. As the summer was then so near at hand the work was, in the case of many of the classes, not entered into with much vigor until the following autumn.

At the next annual meeting of the Alumni association in December, 1899, the committee reported that $20,000 had been subscribed. Since that time the subscriptions have been steadily increasing until at the present time the amount on hand or promised is nearly $34,000.

The total number of living graduates of the institute is at present about 2200, and it is estimated conservatively that at least 1500 former students, not graduates, are strongly attached to the college by the ties of their practical work, life and feel a sincere interest in its welfare. Of this total number 425 have already subscribed an average of $77 each, the remainder of the fund having been made up in small sums by the Civil Engineering society and members of the instructing staff.

To obtain the remainder of the fund, which, it is expected, will be contributed rapidly now that the success of the movement is assured, it will require an average subscription from those who have not yet given of but $20 each. As a further means of obtaining this amount with more rapidity the committee has provided subscription blanks for those who prefer to make their gifts in several annual payments.

The census that has been made of the graduates of the institute shows that they will fall eventually to help this work along, and that the interest in the matter is by no means confined to graduates is evinced by the liberality with which many of the nongraduates have given. Moreover, many of the graduate societies will doubtless follow in the footsteps of the Walker club and the Civil Engineering society, and thus add materially to the fund.

As the ultimate success of the committee in raising the necessary $100,000 is now well assured, the next consideration is as to what can be accomplished with this sum, which is considerably less than the amounts recently contributed by other colleges for a similar purpose. It will be noticed that the original resolution establishing the committee states that its purpose is to undertake the collection of a fund to be applied by future agreement with the institute corporation towards the cost of erecting and equipping a gymnasium. This resolution implies that the alumni fund is not expected to be sufficient in itself to provide this new gymnasium in its entirety, but rather that it is to be used in conjunction with such funds as the corporation may be willing to expend for such a purpose.

### Question of Site.

During the early part of the committee's work one of the most perplexing questions which arose was that of an available site. Fortunately the abandonment of the Park sq station made it possible for the corporation to secure considerable land adjoining their present holdings on Trinity pl. This has, in all probability, settled the land question for the institute for a long time to come, and the hope that the corporation will devote a portion of this land to the new gymnasium seems a reasonable one. That such a location would be appreciated by all institute men goes without saying, but it should be particularly pleasing to the many students who live in suburban towns and would be frequently deterred from visiting a gymnasium situated at even a comparatively short distance away.

Hitherto the Walker memorial gymnasium has been spoken of, and the inference has perhaps been drawn that it is proposed to erect a building to be used simply as a gymnasium. That, however, is far from the truth. Instead it is expected that this memorial will minister not alone to the physical needs of the students, but also to their social welfare.

That there has been in the past among the graduates of the institute a decided lack of college feeling may be partially ascribed to the inability of the institute to provide, aside from the class room and laboratory, a place for the students to meet in social intercourse.

Without dormitories, and with no better place to congregate than on the steps of the Rogers building, it is not to be wondered that many a man has gone through the institute with an acquaintanceship limited largely to members of his own course, and obtained principally from the restricted intercourse of the drawing room or the laboratory, and thus has failed to profit to the highest extent from his college course.

That such a condition is undesirable has been fully realized by the institute authorities, and to Pres Walker himself the subject was a matter of the deepest concern. It seems, then, particularly fitting that a memorial to him should be given this character.

### As to Social Features.

In pursuance of this plan, the committee desire to make the gymnasium merely the central feature of the memorial and to supplement it with accommodations for the social mingling of the students. The gymnasium itself must be large and well equipped, and such that it will not suffer in comparison with those of other colleges of similar size, but it is expected that the other features of the building will not prove inferior in value to the gymnasium, and that the whole will be of such a character that through its use the students will acquire not only greater physical strength, but also more of the spirit of good fellowship and of ease in social intercourse than has been developed by institute life in the past.

Just what shape these proposed additional features may take cannot yet be stated, but smoking and reading rooms, as well as quarters for the various musical and literary organizations, are among the probabilities, while a billiard room and bowling alley may likewise be included, also a swimming pool, as without this the gymnasium itself could hardly be considered complete.

In short, the memorial is to be given, if possible, the character of a student's clubhouse, where shall be centered all the varied athletic and social interests of the student body, and which shall be permeated not alone with the spirit of athletics, but also with an atmosphere of refinement and cultivation induced by harmonious furnishings and good surroundings.

A building such as this would form a most useful adjunct to the institute equipment, and through its use it is expected that it will be possible to graduate men better rounded and more thoroughly fitted to fill the positions of high responsibility to which the engineer is being called more and more frequently.

That other colleges, which both from their location and general character are far better adapted to the social mingling of their students than is the institute, are beginning to appreciate the wisdom of providing such a focus for the social life of the college is evinced by the recent action of several of the larger universities.

Harvard, in the proposed Harvard union, will soon be provided with such a center. The university of Chicago, too, has recently announced its intention to immediately erect a building to be devoted entirely to the general welfare of the students, while Columbia is already constructing an addition to its existing gymnasium building for this same purpose.

The lead in this direction was, however, taken several years ago by the university of Pennsylvania, when Houston hall was opened. This building is in many respects considered as a good model for the Walker memorial. Houston hall has attained great popularity among the university students. At all hours of the day they throng the building, some for quiet study in its peaceful study rooms, others for an hour of beneficial exercise in its gymnasium or swimming pool; and still others to while away an idle moment in some of the many attractive ways provided in the building.

To assign any date for the completion of the Walker memorial gymnasium, or to give more exact data as to its final form, would not be possible at present, but when the plans now indicated are brought to a consummation in the finished building a most ample provision will have been made for the athletic and social welfare of the students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

## PROFESSIONAL VANDALISM.

### Highly Entertaining Stories by a Traveler of Striking Advertisements He Did or Did Not Impose on the Public.

"May I ask what line of business you were engaged in at that time?" said one of a group, addressing a dapper little gentleman who had just narrated a rather remarkable story of adventure.

"My occupation was never officially classified," replied the little man, smilingly, "but I suppose I might have been termed a professional vandal—an expert defacer of public and private property."

"A what?" exclaimed the questioner in amazement, and in response to a general demand the dapper stranger proceeded to explain himself more fully.

"In the summer of 92 I happened to be in a certain large northern city, out of work and badly in need of money. One of the local merchants was flooding the place at the time with all sorts of advertisements for a new shoe, which was then a trade novelty, and seeing his announcements at every hand I conceived a bright idea.

"In front of the magnificent public library, which was the pride of the city, was a statue of Shakespeare, seated in a chair with his legs crossed. He was supposed to be in an attitude of reflection, but he was also in the attitude of a man trying on a new pair of shoes. 'What will you give me,' I asked the enterprising merchant, 'if I put one of your shoes on Shakespeare's raised foot, and offer him a pair of a banner on his shoulder proclaiming the merits of the goods?' 'I'll give you $100,' he whispered, 'but no guarantee against lynching.'

"Next morning the whole city was aghast at what the newspapers called 'a fiendish desecration of a noble work of art.' Of course the merchant promptly denied all knowledge of the affair, and the exploit was generally attributed to larking college students, but enormous crowds gathered around the statue, the papers discussed the 'outrage' in the editorial columns, incidentally the new $3 shoe received an advertisement of incalculable value, and that incident started me in business.

"My scheme was to put up advertisements in strange, inaccessible and forbidden places, and the row that invariably ensued gave my patrons a species of publicity that was absolutely unique. They could always stand from under by simply denying connection with the affair, and it was then certain to be set down to unknown practical jokers.

"You may remember, for example, the terrific uproar that was occasioned by the mysterious appearance of a baking powder 'ad' on the marble-floored rotunda of the state house in one of the North Atlantic capitals. The facts, as afterward developed by the senate investigating committee, were very strange and puzzling.

"The rotunda had been freshly scrubbed it seemed by an old man, who had done a painstaking and thorough job, and dozens of people who passed through it during the next two days testified that the marble was absolutely stainless. On the third morning, however, some dark spots began to appear and soon resolved themselves into letters. They grew blacker and blacker, and by noon the baking powder 'ad' loomed up in all its glory, 25 feet long and nine feet wide.

"To cap the climax it was found that the discoloration extended into the marble fully an eighth of an inch, and later on every trace of the 'ad' was found to have been removed by a sand blast. The matter has since been arranged with the authorities, so I don't mind telling you that, when the innocent looking old man scrubbing the hall he quietly traced the letters in a colorless solution of nitrate of silver. The identity of the honest scrubber I will leave you to imagine."

"Another coup that attracted wide attention at the time was the inexplicable presence of a 90-foot streamer flying from the pinnacle of one of the tallest church spires in the United States and bearing the name of a well-known patent medicine. It was discovered one bitter cold morning in January, and created profound amazement, for the temperature stood at 5° below zero that day, and it was manifestly impossible for any human being to have scaled the sleet-coated spire.

"The congregation was furious, but it was impossible to get the thing down until the following spring, and it remained a standing 'ad' for nearly 100 days.

"The explanation of this singular occurrence was absurdly simple. You see, everybody had forgotten about an humble steeple-jack who had ascended the spire, away back in the preceding April, to regild the metal work at the tip. This steeple-jack carried with him, under his blouse, a tightly rolled streamer and a small wooden box. He attached both to the side of the pinnacle and fastened down the streamer with a bit of wire which passed through a hole in the box.

"Inside the latter was some simple mechanism, operated on the thermostat principle, and so adjusted that when the mercury in a small thermometer fell to 5° below zero it formed an electric connection and released the wire. After these things were quietly arranged, the steeple-jack regilded the top, came down, got his pay and disappeared.

"The rolled streamer and box were entirely too small to be observed at that hight, and moreover, they were partly hidden by some ornate scroll work. There they remained, unseen and unsuspected, until that bitter night in January, when the thermometer, for the first time in the year, fell low enough to make the connection and release the fastening. A gale was tearing through the upper air and the streamer instantly whirled out to its full length. They discovered the trick when they removed the bunting, but in the mean while it was one of the biggest mysteries of the day.

"These little affairs will give you a general idea of the business. It had its fascinating side, I assure you, and when I retired, a couple of years ago, I felt quite lost. Since then the field has been entirely unoccupied."

"That seems to be quite a remarkable man," said one of the group, as the stranger disappeared in the direction of the elevator car.

"Um-m-m!" grunted the gentleman from Chattanooga, "he is certainly quite a remarkable liar."—(New Orleans Times-Democrat.

### That's Worth Something.

Peter—You never know who are your friends till you are in need.

Bauldy—And even then you only discover who are not your friends.—(Stray Stories.

# NORTH PARSONSFIELD'S GOOD SANTA CLAUS.

## Bartlett Doe, a Native, Now a Millionaire, a Liberal Benefactor To the Maine Village and Its People.

NORTH PARSONSFIELD, Me, Dec 22—This picturesque old town, nestling among the hills, is fortunate in having been the birthplace of Bartlett Doe, a California millionaire with philantnropic inclinations.

Bartlett Doe is one of the 49ers and while he did not delve with pick and spade for the golden treasures of earth, wealth came to him in abundance as the result of shrewd business instinct.

From daily toil at the joiner's bench he became a lumber dealer of prominence, and together with his two brothers, engaged in the manufacture of frame dwellings, which they freighted "round the Horn."

When the war of the rebellion convulsed the north and south, the lumber business of the Doe brothers was the most extensive on the Pacific coast. Later, when the struggle ended, the three brothers had amassed $1,000,000 apiece.

But they did not stop at that, for they have been identified with many of the most profitable manufacturing enterprises of the west, their wealth increasing in accordance with the measure of success vouchsafed to them.

Seized with a longing to revisit the scenes of his childhood, Bartlett Doe, after a lapse of half a century, returned to the village of his birth to find that it had not changed so much in appearance as he.

Bartlett Doe saw the needs of the people of Parsonsfield. The old village church was dilapidated, and he at once set to work to provide a new and attractive place of worship. Schoolmates of his youth, who were endeavoring to raise marketable vegetables and mortgages on their farms, were given words of encouragement, while he quietly and unostentatiously lifted the mortgages for them.

Next he turned his attention to educational matters, and finding the old academy building fast going to decay, he had the old structure demolished to give place to the recently completed modern academy. This he generously deeded to the town, but not content to rest here, he erected a commodious dormitory building in close proximity to the academy and then again astonished the good people of Parsonsfield by placing upon the institution an endowment of $100,000.

Now it is his intention to perfect an arrangement for the perpetual payment of Parsonsfield's taxes.

# HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS.

## Here Are Capital Suggestions for Impromptu Home Parties During Christmas Week—Odd Schemes to Make the Season Pass Merrily.

Besides being a captivating way of bringing one's friends together for a social three hours a constellation party has the additional merit of being extremely pretty. The suggestion of the stars, which figure so prominently in the games played, may also appear in the decorations of the drawing room.

Soft blue material, crepy if possible and spangled with gilt paper stars, may drape the walls. Candles or fairy lamps under white shades should glow here and there from corners, window sashes and mantel shelves. The hostess and her aides, if they desire, might wear gowns spangled with steel or gilt, but costuming is by no means necessary to the success of the affair.

There is no item in the preparations that cannot be done at home and at trifling cost. The first thing necessary in preparing for them is seven sheets of colored cardboard—one of blue, one green, one of black, yellow, violet, red and white.

Cut from each this cardboard a number of five pointed stars, about two inches in diameter.

Now select, from memory or a book, a series of proverbs consisting each of seven words. The proverbs chosen should be well-known sentences used in common speech, such as the following:

Straws show which way the wind blows.

'Tis an ill wind blows nobody good.

God helps the man who helps himself.

Gold lies very deep in the mountain.

A willful waste makes a woful want.

A fool and his money soon part.

In times of peace prepare for war.

You can't squeeze blood from a stone.

Have an exactly equal number of stars of each color. One word of each proverb is written upon each star, no two stars of the same color being used for the same proverb. Thus, write upon a white star the word "straws," upon blue, the word "show," upon a red star "the;" the yellow star bears the word "way," the green star "the," violet "wind," red "blows."

Vary this number as much as possible, sometimes beginning the proverb on a red star and ending on a white, sometimes ending on a green and beginning on a blue.

When all proverbs and stars have been disposed of jumble them well together and then divide them equally into as many envelopes as you are to have guests.

When your guests come together give each an envelope and explain the nature of the contest, which consists in seeing who can in an hour and a half form the largest number of the proverbs by grouping the stars together in "constellations" of seven.

Explain that each sentence consists of but seven words and that no color can be used twice in any seven words. These two points will be the only guides by which the players can work towards success.

If, as will probably happen early in the game, the astronomers find themselves unable to form a constellation from those in their own envelopes, they may offer exchanges, and in this way secure new words.

There are no tables for the game. The players form their star groups while walking or sitting, according to fancy. Each sentence when completed is taken to the hostess, who consults her list, and says whether or not it has been correctly given.

If correct, the player receives a gilded cardboard star which counts one point towards the prize. If incorrect it must be worked over again.

Hunting for the word which one thinks necessary to complete one's proverb, bargaining for it with another player who is reluctant to give it up, and perhaps obtaining it only to find that, because of its color, it cannot be used in the constellation one is forming—these and similar excitements form the spirit of the game.

The player who has in hand the greatest number of gilt stars when the finishing bell rings is entitled to the first prize. If other prizes are given the second and third largest numbers of the gilt stars carry off these.

There are dozens of pretty bijous which would make appropriate prizes for a star party. Scarf or lace pins or cuff studs in starry shapes. Spangled neck fichus for the ladies, and well-illustrated books on astronomy for the men are worth thinking about for the purpose.

The motif of the evening could also appear in the supper or refreshments. Sandwiches and cakes, by means of a tin biscuit cutter can be cut to the appropriate shape. Ice cream can be mounded in it. The vines upon the supper table can be trained to form the five pointed star. Bonbonnieres can be little star-shaped boxes covered with silk and spangled.

When the great occasion works its way around upon the calendar and the last guest has arrived open the evening with a contest in heroes and heroines of fiction. For this you must have prepared in advance a list of the interesting young people—or old people—who figure in certain popular novels as "leading man" and "leading lady." Only stories of recognized reputation should be consulted for this purpose, but this rule is the only one limiting the choice.

It is preferable to use no translations. From the books selected make a list of about 25 heroes and heroines. In order to puzzle the players more thoroughly, it is better to choose characters which do not give their name to the romance. The names selected are written, one by one, upon a blackboard within view of all players, and each player is asked to write down the title of the story in which they occur.

The following suggests some good ones for the purpose. The books in which the characters figure are given in parenthesis. Maggie Tulliver (Mill on the Floss), Jennie Deans (Heart of Midlothian), Esther Summerson (Bleak House), Nathaniel Bumppo (Leather-Stocking Series), Laura Bell (Pendennis), Rev Dr Primrose (Vicar of Wakefield), Hester Prynne (Scarlet Letter), Agnes Wakefield (David Copperfield), Ursula March (John Halifax), Georgiana Cobb (The Kentucky Cardinal), Roberta March (The Late Mrs Null), Josephine March (Little Women), Mr Knightly (Emma), Rudolph (Prisoner of Zenda), Elizabeth Bennet (Pride and Prejudice), the Disagreeable Man (Ships that Pass in the Night), Christopher Newman (The American), Pomona (Rudder Grange), Penelope Lapham (Rise of Silas Lapham), Dorothea Brooke (Middlemarch).

About 15 minutes will be required for the guessing of the titles. The player who, at the end of that time has most correct answers to her account, receives a card on which is written, "This card entitles the bearer to one point towards the prize."

Time "between the acts" must not hang heavily. To carry the gaiety on with eclat have the maid roll at once upon the scene a table having upon it the following objects:

A parlor stereoscope, two or three photographs of infants grouped together, a small school globe, or falling this, a book of geographical maps; a bust or miniature of a pretty woman; an empty cigar box with fine handkerchief and a pair of women's gloves in it; two dolls sitting vis-a-vis as if engaged in conversation; a man's sock with a huge cavity at the toe; a pair of blue scarlet coggles; a wedding ring and a photograph of Queen Victoria.

Each of these objects will suggest the name of some popular story if intently studied.

Put the guests to work at once upon them. A key is given here to aid the busy hostess. The match stands for that well-known, old-fashioned novel, "The Lamp Lighter." The photographs of infants are "The Newcomes." The school globe is "The Wide, Wide World." The bust of the pretty woman represents "A Portrait of a Lady." The cigar case holding the dainty handkerchief speaks plainly of "The Wrong Box."

Two dolls in conversation could mean nothing but "The Dolly Dialogues." The sock with a hole in it is "When a Man's Single." The goggles are sure to create a laugh as "A Pair of Blue Eyes," and Queen Victoria's photograph shows "A Lady of Quality."

A card like that given at the end of the first game is awarded here to the man or girl who proves to be the greatest bibliophile in this second contest.

The names of famous story writers expressed in charade gives another delightful number to the evening. For this the hostess reads out from a list previously arranged the following words, each one of which can be transposed into the name of a popular writer by using, substituting, a synonym. Severe (Sterne), Strong (Hardy), very dark (Black), a tall bird (Crane), a crossing place (Ford), very rapid (Swift), same as Jim (James), a charge (Ward), a bequest (Grant), a devotee (Lover), a mechanical power (Lever), a mediæval dwelling (Cole).

Twenty minutes will be required for deciphering these conundrums or any set similarly prepared. The lucky ticket is awarded here as in foregoing contests.

The ticket received at the close of this feature closes the lists. The player winning most tickets should receive a good novel. Minor prizes might be those unique candy boxes in the shape of books which when opened reveal tempting sweets.

### ARTIFICIAL WILTED FLOWERS.

#### They Are the Last and Supreme Triumph of the Manufacturer.

Nature must spare no effort next spring if she hopes to outdo art in the production of flowers of the field and garden. The velvet geraniums, pelargoniums, roses, poppies, fuchsias, chrysanthemums, marguerites, tulips, etc, that make up the floral display in the shops just now are marvels of loveliness in grace and color.

One orders, for example, an orchid dinner dress, or a geranium ball toilet, or an iris opera frock, and the whole color scheme of the costume is laid down with a view to harmonizing with the tufts and festoons of brilliant blooms.

Enormous shoulder knots of velvet roses or big pastel tinted peonies ornament every black dress, and not content with garlanding the gowns the women wear mighty nosegays on their evening wraps, on their ostrich feather and chenille boas and on their chiffon and ermine muffs.

To render the flowers even more triumphantly conspicuous by gaslight they are spangled, or glitter with silver dust along the edges of their velvet and silk muslin petals.

Florists frankly announce the floral garnitures as artificial, but does not detract from their beauty, though one of the oddest and most interesting species of this fake flora is the charming wilted blooms that one artistic and enterprising manufacturer has produced.

His wilted flowers are so amazingly natural in appearance that only by actual touch and close inspection can the deception be discovered.

### Only Confirmed Him.

Wife—I made you what you are, John. Husband—No. I was a woman hater before I married you.—(Smart Set.

DUDLEY MARKS AND F. A. GATELY,

On Their Record Holding Motor Tandem, the First Ever Photographed in a Studio — This Machine Will be Used in the Races to be Held at the Park Sq Garden.

# FEARFUL CONDITIONS.

## John Graham Brooks Describes Coal Regions.

### Tells the Twentieth Century Club How the Men Suffer and Struggle.

### Edwin D. Mead Pays a Glowing Tribute to Late Roger Wolcott.

A fitting apostrophe to Roger Wolcott and his memory came from Edwin D. Mead, president of the Twentieth Century club, at its dinner yesterday afternoon. Among other things he said:

"Gov Wolcott represented the best of everything in Boston. He was the very incarnation of public spirit. There was no duty, office or service for the good of the community which he was not ready to accept. He was in the highest sense a 'fine' man. No other word will describe his qualities better. There was not a coarse fiber in his nature.

"Roger Wolcott honored the best in our New England traditions, and represented this best in the fullest degree. He was an orator, a patriot, a statesman, a scholar and a chivalric gentleman in the broadest and completest measure of those terms. He had graced every office which he was called upon to fill and there are many in Massachusetts who hoped that he would yet be called to still higher honors by representing the commonwealth in the senate of the United States.

"We are all the poorer that Roger Wolcott is dead. We can best mourn him by turning to our own duty of the day. I therefore introduce to you John Graham Brooks, who will tell us about the existing conditions in the Pennsylvania coal mines, of which he has made a study through personal observation and investigation."

Mr Brooks said in part: "I have no time to discuss the recent strike, and therefore I turn at once to the extraordinary situation of the present, with all its tragic features of want of food, clothing and shelter. In all the problems of the labor question that of coal labor presents the most difficulties.

"About five years ago a union was formed among the miners of the soft-coal region in order to influence those in the anthracite country. But the history of labor unions among the miners of this country is in strong contrast with that of the trade unions in England. There the unions are strong and steady; they have knowledge of the business of their employers; the two sides confer together, and therefore wages and conditions do not fluctuate. Here, however, after the war there came a rush of all nationalities and languages, with a diversity of tastes and opinions, rendering it impossible to form a strong union.

"The conditions are hopelessly and indescribably bad. There was a time during and after the war, until 1867, when wages rose as high as $1200 a year for miners. Now they are back to $2 a day, because of the miscellaneous immigration. This has been encouraged by the operators for the very purpose of getting cheap labor, and now they curse the people they brought here.

"The union of the hard coal men took advantage of the presidential campaign and precipitated the recent strike, and but for this it would have failed. The republican leaders hushed it up for fear of the handle which Bryan and his followers would make of it.

"The miners put forth seven grievances, four of the more important being these: That they had no financial benefit from the sweepings, which they claimed to have produced, and which have now become valuable; that they were refused the 20 percent advance which they asked, and even the 10 percent which they were willing to take; that they were compelled to pay $2 a keg for powder when the open market price had fallen to $1.25; that the law demanding bimonthly payments was rendered a nullity.

"The strong, large concerns and individual operators agreed that the miners' demands were just, but they were opposed to the unions and wanted to fight them. The little concerns were opposed to any concessions, whether to unions or individuals.

"The great corporations in the Lehigh and other hard coal regions are treating the men far better than the private and smaller concerns, because it is horse sense to do it, as they acknowledge themselves. Some of them even go so far as to say that the inevitable destiny is trades unions, and they deal with the unions and their members by education, teaching them the details of the business, the markets, transportation and other items, and generally taking them into their confidence.

"The others declare that they can only deal with the miners as long as the latter are kept in ignorance. The strong corporations have no company stores nor company doctors. The weak ones declare they must have them because it will not do to trust the men to spend their money.

"Wages vary all the way from $720 to $800 per year for 'miners,' down through $1.35 or $1.40 per day for helpers to 50 cents a day for the boys who attend the breakers. The average days of work per year for miners is not more than 190, while I found that there were six years in which there were but 120 days each of work. The others get every less days than these.

"The most terribly tragic fact of all is the irregularity and uncertainty of work. The condition, therefore, is down very close to the level of unskilled labor, and even he may have more days in which he may earn money.

"The remedy? Train and educate the consumer. Teach him to buy his coal in the summer, when the price is lowest. This will not hurt the pockets of the producers—far from it—and it will enable them to give steady employment to their help.

"The consumers would save money and the producer would lose none. The cost of storage at the mines is enormous, some 4 percent, and the waste is expensive. It closes the room needed for the operations, disturbs conveniences and hampers transportation. And yet there must be storage in order to have a supply ready for the coming demands of winter. I took advantage of the market, and hearing there was to be a strike filled my bins in the summer and saved $78."

Rev Daniel Evans of North Cambridge, who was a coal miner himself in early life, remarked that he considered the amount of wages indicated by the speaker was set too high; at any rate higher than they were during his experience.

Edward Atkinson said that no man of intelligence would now argue in favor of a company store from an economic standpoint. As to the picture drawn by Mr Brooks, Mr Atkinson declared that it was far from being overdrawn, and that he never saw such wretchedness elsewhere as he had witnessed in the anthracite region.

He further said that trades unions were the common schools of the workingmen. There they studied problems and became acquainted with methods and results. Still they were often abused, and became the very worst of all trusts in that there was no responsibility, and that they interfered with personal liberty. The only remedy was to educate the working classes.

He also remarked, in response Mr Brooks' suggestion to consumers, that "it was not everybody who could buy their winter's supply in summer," and asked, "How many consumers in Boston do you suppose even have a coal bin?"

George E. McNeill, replying to a suggestion, said that the time was when there was saving and prosperity among the miners, and that some of them had risen to prominence in life and had even become owners in mines and other large enterprises.

Rev Harrold Johnson of Birmingham, Eng, gave a short and interesting talk about Edwin Markham, author of "The Man with the Hoe," whom he characterized as a great poet. He recited the poem on "Lincoln, the Great Commoner," which he held to be one of the greatest in the English language. Other short poems by Markham were read, and commendation and criticism of the man and his methods freely given.

### Tea Drunk by Englishmen.

The blue book on tea and coffee just issued to parliament is very curious reading. It shows that Englishmen and those of English descent are the greatest tea drinkers in any country from which returns are obtainable.

On an average it appears that each of us consumes close upon six pounds of tea in a year, while neither in Russia, Germany, France nor the United States did the average consumption last year come to one pound. In Holland it was nearly 1½ pounds per individual, but in Canada nearly five pounds, and in Australia close upon eight pounds.

Not only are we great tea drinkers, but our tendency is to become annually more so. And coffee, except the after-dinner variety, seems to go out of fashion, but the Americans take more coffee and less tea. Is it an explanation of the comparative unpopularity of coffee in this country that in most houses it is very badly made?—(Country Life.


# CLEVELAND SAYS

## "Give the Rank and File a Chance"—Health, That They May Give Lives of Usefulness to the World.

If I should attempt to tell all the real benefit and good the many thousands have derived from Smith's Buchu Lithia Kidney Pills, it would take days of time and many pages in the newspapers. The results have been very much better than I could ask or expect, although in the beginning I gave away thousands of boxes, watched carefully the results, and found out that they were curing all sorts of people and of all ages, some of whom had been afflicted for years, and as one man wrote me, "I have taken twelve bottles of a well known liquid kidney medicine and twenty-four boxes of a kidney pill, costing double what yours cost and did not even get any relief, and three boxes of your pills cured me." This man is at Togus, Maine, and has been the means of selling many boxes, as all the old soldiers there knew his case and saw the great good he derived from Smith's Buchu-Lithia Kidney Pills, and now that the sale runs into several thousands of boxes a week, of course the reports of cures come in a great deal faster. They are more than gratifying to me, and I feel that when any person needing a remedy to fully and permanently cure kidney and bladder disorders, rheumatism, and to make new, rich, red blood, pays twenty-five cents for one hundred of Smith's Buchu Lithia Kidney Pills, that I am actually doing this person a favor. Buchu and Lithia are well known and endorsed by every physician of every school, and Smith's Buchu Lithia Kidney Pills have these two excellent medicines carefully and scientifically combined with seven other healing medicines, all purely vegetable and safe to take.

Read the following strong endorsement from the Boston Herald:

### Help for Sick Kidneys, Bladder and Rheumatism.

W. F. Smith, 41 Tremont st, has recently placed on the market a most valuable remedy for the above complaints. Before advertising Smith's Buchu Lithia Kidney Pills, and placing them on sale, he gave away thousands of boxes, that he might convince himself beyond all doubt that the virtue and curative properties were unexcelled by any other preparation or physician's prescription for all kidney complaints. Testimony of their great worth has been received daily. Some cases of advanced stages of kidney and bladder disorders and rheumatism that have been given up as hopeless have been fully restored by the use of Smith's Buchu Lithia Kidney Pills. Nearly every dealer in medicine now has these pills for sale. They were placed upon the market at a very moderate price, 100 pills in a box, sold for 25 cents only, or they can be obtained at the office of W. F. Smith, 41 Tremont st, or he will mail them upon receipt of price.

If you want to feel well and stay well, you must make the kidneys well. The kidneys are the most important organs in the body; they do the most work, and, as a consequence, get out of order sickness. The heart is a great piece of machinery without attention of some kind. Neither can you expect to have good health if you fail to look after your kidney machinery. The blood passes through the kidneys thousands of times a day, as often as through the heart, and this is going on every minute of our lives. If the kidneys are well, they filter just so much blood, but, if they are sick or weak from any cause, they leave the poison in the blood, and this poison poisons the entire system. When you consider their great work and the ease with which they become deranged, can you wonder at ill-health and sickness? Can you wonder at the alarming increase and prevalency of kidney trouble? Does it surprise you to know that nine out of ten people have some form of kidney trouble? Many people are born with weak kidneys. Others' kidneys are weakened by scarlet fever and other kindred diseases, which always weaken some part of the system. Many other people overwork their kidneys. They neglect themselves and suffer the consequences. Folks make more work for the kidneys by being careless, by worry, from a cold, overeating, overdrinking, etc. Overwork the kidneys and they get sick, and sick kidneys make us sick all over. When the kidneys get weak, they need helpers, for they cannot purify it if they are diseased. Smith's Buchu Lithia Kidney Pills, the great kidney remedy, will cure you when you are sick. They will put new blood and new life into you, and will give you new ambition, new looks, new brightness of mind and body. They contain no mineral poisons of any kind. They are alike harmless for invalids and children. They are pleasant to take and easy to take, and the most important thing is that they will cure you. They will even cure you when other remedies have failed to do you the least bit of good. That's why they are such a great success.


# TO BE A "PROTECTORATE."

## Marriage Between Alexis E. Frye and Senorita Arruebarreno Thus Characterized by Themselves—It Will Occur in the Havana Cathedral Jan 1—Met and Loved During the Stay of the Cuban Teachers in Cambridge.

Early in the summer when Mr Alexis E. Frye was about to start for Cambridge on a transport which carried 475 Cuban schoolma'ams, among whom he was the only Spanish-speaking man, he was interviewed by The Globe's correspondent concerning his life, past and present. In the course of the conversation Mr Frye, admitting that he was a bachelor, remarked:

"I really have been too busy to get married. I am ashamed to own it, but I am afraid 'tis so."

Everybody who observed Mr Frye while he was at Cambridge thought him pretty busy still, but it has recently developed that he was all the time finding leisure sufficient to make a decided impression upon the heart and mind of a certain charming Cuban.

Senorita Marie Arruebarreno was one of the most beautiful young women at Cambridge. She was bright as a student, and made excellent progress in English while she studied there. While at Cambridge at 1750 Cambridge st, and she was always one of the group of teachers whom the Higginsons, the Agassizs and the Shaws particularly entertained.

On the evening of the first dance given in the Hemenway gymnasium it developed that Mr Frye liked to dance and that he was particularly fond of dancing with this tall and very beautiful young woman from Cardenas, Cuba.

Yet at this time the "angel"—a term almost universally applied to Mr Frye, by the women teachers—was extremely polite to several young women, and his name could not have been more properly linked with that of Miss Arruebarreno than with the names of half a dozen other of the more distinguished women in the party.

It was not, indeed, until the Sedgwick sailed down the bay for New York after the Cambridge visit was over that Mr Frye's attention centered conspicuously on the dark beauty of Cardenas. Then this young woman became the observed of all observers. She may or may not have been conscious of the interest she had suddenly aroused among the other teachers, but she gave no sign and no one quite dared to talk to her of Mr Frye.

She was immensely attractive during this sail, and the superintendent, relieved of the immediate duties of his office, found time to talk a good deal near the rail to the senorita, whose neat, plump figure and dark eyes and eyes were magnificently set off by a black gown, against which an immense bouquet of crimson carnations stood out, a fine spot of color.

And then, during the short sea trip, Miss Arruebarreno was ill for a while, Mr Frye hovered anxiously around in such fashion as to quite convince the other women that he was more than ordinarily interested in the health of the Cardenas teacher.

Yet Mr Frye himself has only just now admitted the fact of his engagement. During a recent visit to Havana the teachers tried very hard to tease the superintendent about his "novia" (betrothed) in Cardenas. But they were rather unsuccessful. He didn't tease well. To a group of intimate friends, however, he related the way in which he proposed to the young lady, and the story is too good to keep.

He wrote her, apropos of the current annexationist talk, that, knowing she was a strong antiannexationist, he would not ask that the island be annexed, but desired to ask that he be allowed to annex a portion of it. The answer, received some days later, announced that she was an antiannexationist, and could not agree to any part being annexed, but would accept a protectorate at his hands.

So on New Year's day this protectorate will be established. The senorita has now almost completed her trousseau purchases in Havana, Mr Frye has visited the senorita's family, and made the acquaintance of her father, and all the teachers of Cardenas, among whom Mr Frye's fiancee is a great favorite, have been invited to attend the wedding.

The ceremony will occur before the high altar of the great cathedral in Havana. Miss Arruebarreno is a relative of the celebrated Dr Palacio of Havana, and her father, previous to the Cuban war, was one of the wealthiest men on the island. Her mother is not living, but she has one brother and a sister.

The senorita has for some time been principal of a school in Cardenas, though she is herself hardly a quarter of a century old. As she is a Catholic, the wedding ceremony will, of course, be under the auspices of her church.

### MEN WITH GREEN HAIR.

#### Workers in Copper Acquire That Color After Some Years at the Bench.

According to Prof L. Lewin, Berlin, a distinguished German scientist, the hair of some copper workers is almost certain to turn green sooner or later.

"For nearly 250 years," he says, "scientists have known that the hair of persons employed in copper works is apt to become green—a curious fact, and one which is especially interesting from a biological point of view. The general belief, however, that the hair becomes green after a few days' work in summer is erroneous. Workmen perspire freely during the summer and the dust from the copper naturally clings to their skin and tends to give their hair a greenish hue. This green, however, can be easily washed off.

"The true green does not appear in the hair of workmen until they have been some years at the business, and neither by washing nor by the use of chemicals can they ever wholly rid themselves of it. I have examined over 200 workmen and yet I found that only eight of them had any trace of green in their hair.

"I examined one man, a brass polisher, who had been 27 years in the factory, and I found his hair of a natural color. On the other hand, I found another polisher who had a green beard. Even animals' hair becomes green under such conditions. This was clearly proved to me by the discolored hair of a goat which used to frequent a certain copper factory and which used to dr