YEAR ONE OF GREAT PROSPERITY

All Records Broken by the Harvests, Manufactures and Commerce of the United States.

It has been a year of glistening annual prosperity and its brightness is reflected into the year that is to come.

Nowhere on the horizon is there visible a cloud of doubt that next year will be as generous-handed as has the year whose bell has just tolled. All records of prosperity for this and for many other country have been broken by the harvests, manufacturers and the commerce of the United States of America for the twelve months which now have slipped finally into the past.

The North has had a prosperity in which the West has shared, and the South simply is fat with plenty. No normal crop in the United States has failed. For the bushel sown, the earth has returned in twenty fold. It was not necessary to give the figures in order that the great fact may be grasped. In all the staples of life the year has broken the record of yield. It is possible that in the case of cotton an exception should be made, but if the southern staple has been short in production, as large as the people of that cotton-growing sections could have wished, the prices are high, everyone had some cotton and everyone has a share of the selling price.

The Secretary of Agriculture has said that the well-being of the American farmer is a matter of the profoundest interest to the entire country. He might have gone farther and have said that the well-being of the entire country depends upon the well-being of the American farmer. It has been a year of unsurpassed prosperity for the agriculturists of the country. Production has been unequaled, and as the wealth and the happiness of all depend upon that which springs from the ground, we go back to the soil, and the proper place for the prophecy of happiness when we stand upon the farm.

By the time that the new year has run half its course it is probable that there will be a fuller and better understanding between the sister countries of North and South America. The third conference of the pan-American states is to be held in Rio, and there the secretary of State of the United States of America will again confer with the officials of the smaller republics, and out of their conferences and discussions it is believed will come plans which, when put to the working test, will make secure upon a firm foundation the peace of two continents.

It is probable that before the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress sees the day of adjournment that a national quarantine law will be passed which will reduce to a minimum the chance of yellow fever epidemics in the South.

It is probable that before the new year becomes an old year two stars will be added to the flag of the United States, Arizona and New Mexico, join and to become one state, and Oklahoma and Indian Territory, joined, become the other. When this end is accomplished, there will be no territories left in the Union, and the year 1906 will go down in history as the year which saw the fulfillment of the dream of the fathers.

To grasp aright the immediate past it may be said for the last of the old years that it saw the making of a record for American commerce in both matters of exports and of imports. The year 1904 produced the first billion dollar record for imports, the year 1905, saw a material increase, and during each one of its twelve months the value of the imports amounted to practically $100,000,000, against an average of less than half that amount only a score of years ago.

The exports of the United States as an official puts it, "never touched the billion dollar mark until the year 1898, and have never in any calendar year been as much as a billion and a half dollars in number." This year they have considerably exceeded that figure and will approximate a value of $1,600,000,000." None of the officials who make a study of trade conditions has been able to discover anything in the future which should prevent a like marvelous growth of the commerce of the United States during the coming year.

The manufactures of the country increased their sales during the past year in both imports and exports of the United States. The increase in the importation of manufactured materials in the ten months ending Nov. 1, 1905, amounted to $81,000,000, an increase of 21 per cent over the corresponding period of last year, while the increase in all other imports amounted to but $54,000,000, an increase of 13 per cent over the corresponding months of 1904.

In the matter of exports of manufactures the value of increase during the months of 1905 was $58,000,000, an increase of 14 per cent, while the gain of all other exports was about $50,000,000, an increase of 7 per cent over the same months of last year.

The Washington officials who deal in the statistics of manufacturers hold that there is every apparent indication that the prosperous showing of the last year is to be more than duplicated in the year that is to come.

It is a fourth well established fact that coming unhappy events cast long shadows before. The students of the situation look not only at the matter immediately in hand, but they look at all the conditions of commercial life; the state of the country's finances, the likelihood of tariff changes, the possibilities of commercial wars, and, in fact, at all other things upon which government agents make reports.

They look at all these things before they attempt anything of prophecy. And when they do consent to prophecy they do not put it in black and white because there is always a chance of the arising of something hitherto unknown, but they do consent to give an expression of their belief to the future, based upon the best knowledge which is given to them from all available sources. It is only the crop expert who in the winter, the time of the death of vegetation, refuses to say one word as to the future, for the time of long distance weather forecasts has not yet arrived.

The view of the coming year as it touches exports and imports and the manufacturers of the country is to be expressed only by the methodised and apparently well-liked word, rosy.

Should there be those who look only to the purse as the standard of a people's happiness, it may be said that there is more money in circulation among the inhabitants of the United States to-day than ever there has been before. Despite this truth, the huge debt there the financial institutional solidity and prosperity of the country seems to have a foundation of rock which cannot readily be worn away. The light shines ahead.

DISASTERS DURING THE YEAR.

Earthquake in Italy the Worst Calamity Recorded in 1905.

Disasters were numerous during 1905, though there was no calamity of the proportions of the Chicago fire and such horrors as accompanied the burning of the Iroquois theater at Chicago in 1903, or of the steamer General Slocum in New York in 1904. Leaving out of consideration the Russo-Japanese war, the worst disaster of the year occurred in Calabria, Italy, where 400 lives were lost through an earthquake Sept. 8. Nearly as many deaths were recorded as due to the collapse of a partially constructed reservoir near Madrid, Spain, April 8.

The most serious disaster in the United States was the tornado in Texas, April 29. At Laredo 100 lives were lost. A tornado in Oklahoma, May 11, caused nearly as many deaths in the town of Sidney. A fire in a shoe factory at Brocton, Mass., resulted in 30 deaths, and another on March 25 also resulted in 100 deaths.

Railroad accidents probably have not caused so many deaths as in 1904, but several serious ones occurred during the past year. In a collision on the Western Maryland railroad, twenty-eight miles from Baltimore, April 1, twenty-three persons were killed. In each of three other wrecks twenty lives were lost, and two wrecks caused twelve deaths each.

By an explosion in the Rush Run and Red Ash coal mines, near Thurmond, W. Va., March 20, twenty-four lives were lost. A gas explosion in a mine at Ziegler, Ill., April 23, entombed fifty miners. July 11 more than 100 miners were killed by an explosion in the pits at Wattstown, Wales.

Of disasters on the water the most serious was the wreck of the Southampton Railway company's steamer Hilda, off St. Malo, English channel, in which 100 lives were lost. The explosion of the boiler of the United States gunboat Bennington in San Diego harbor, July 21, caused the death of sixty of the crew.

LYNCH LAW LESS IN EVIDENCE.

Fewer Victims of Mobs Than in Any Year Since 1885.

The lynchings reported for 1905 are but 66, the smallest number since 1885. The following table showing the number of lynchings since 1885 will be of use to those studying this particular feature of criminology:

1885	184	78	106
1886	138	71	67
1887	122	53	69
1888	142	69	73
1889	176	95	81
1890	173	85	88
1891	192	82	110
1892	235	160	75
1893	200	154	46
1894	190	134	56
1895	171		

The lynchings in the various states and territories were as follows: Alabama, 3; Arkansas, 5; Florida, 1; Georgia, 11; Kentucky, 4; Louisiana, 4; Mississippi, 17; Missouri, 1; Nevada, 1; North Carolina, 1; South Carolina, 3; Tennessee, 3; Texas, 11; Virginia, 1.

Of these lynchings 65 occurred in the south and 1 in the north. Of the total number 61 were negroes and 5 whites. The crimes alleged were as follows: Murder, 34; rape, 16; murderous assault, 4; attempted rape, 1; robbery, 2; race prejudice, 1; kidnaping, 1; elopement, 1; informing, 1. Two lynchings were for unknown reasons, and one innocent victim was hanged.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONS OF 1905.

List of Those Attaining Pre-eminence During the Year.

The following persons stand at the head in various lines of sport:

Amateur Athletics—Martin J. Sheridan.

Automobiling—Barney Oldfield.

Billiards—Charles F. Conklin.

Bowling—Charles M. Anderson.

Boxing—James J. Jeffries.

Chess—Frank J. Marshall.

Cycling—Frank L. Kramer.

Golf (Open)—Willie Anderson.

Golf (Amateur)—H. Chandler Egan.

Golf (Women's)—Miss Pauline Mackay.

Jockey—David Nicol.

Rifle Shooting—Sergt. C. E. Orr.

Skat—Herman Diezz.

Skating (Professional)—Norval Baptie.

Skating (Amateur)—Morris Wood.

Swimming—C. M. Daniels.

Tennis (Men's)—M. J. Wright.

Tennis (Women's)—Miss Elizabeth Moore.

Trap Shooting—R. R. Barber.

YEAR AS SEEN BY BRADSTREET.

Period of Heavily Increased Purchasing Power.

The year just ending has been one of almost boundless activity, according to Bradstreet's. It was a period of rich rewards to agriculture, though not of uniformly record yields; of abundance of employment for labor and of few strike; strikes of moment; and constructive activity in all lines, of enormously enlarged trade relations totals, and of striking small failure damages, considering the immense business done and the unprecedented prices prevailing therein.

That it was, on the whole, a year of heavily increased public purchasing power seems certain in view of the fact that commodity prices were maintained of record high levels.

Continuing the report states:

"The multitude of records broken shows that new guideposts have indeed been set up. The revival which began in the last half of 1904, far from spending its force, as was predicted in the early part of 1905, grew as the year advanced. The commercial, financial and industrial movement surged forward, weather drawbacks and labor disputes of financial nature to high places failing to stem the upward trend. Discredit of precedents was, perhaps, best illustrated in the persistent advance of securities despite high money prices, and the tendency to discount prosperity was irresistible.

"Speaking of conditions in the latter part of the year it is stated:

"In September car shortages began to affect trade and collections, clearings reached new high figures, while failures and liabilities for nine months were below 1904. Lifting of southern quarantines gave zest to southern trade, which was further helped by high cotton quotations when the movement was heaviest. In the last quarter open weather favored outdoor activity, but retarded retail trade, which was also hampered by farmers holding grain and cotton and the car congestion, which likewise delayed collections. Stock speculation, though lacking marked public participation and displaying manipulative influences, was of large volume at record prices, despite high money, increased offerings by active trade, and disturbed foreign markets. Iron and steel outputs advanced; ore sales, clearings and staple prices all scored high levels in December."

Of the outlook for the new year the report says:

"If satisfaction with the past and confidence in the future are at all reliable guides, 1906 is likely to equal, if not exceed, 1905 for surpass, the year drawing to a close. The volume of orders booked ahead exceeds any previous year in the country's history, and high prices as yet seem to exercise no effect upon consumptive demand, while the cost of all kinds are heavily bought ahead, as are also those cotton and woolen goods, lumber, hardware and a myriad of other products. Wheat enters the winter in excellent condition and with an enlarged area. Predictions as to 1906 building are even more sanguine than a year ago."

MURDERS HAVE BEEN FREQUENT

The number of homicides and deaths by violence of every kind in 1905, as reported by telegraph, shows a considerable increase over 1904, being 9,212, as compared with 8,482 for the latter year. This record is brought down to Dec. 27, so that the complete record for the year would have been slightly in excess of the above figures. The startling feature of the record is the increase of murders committed by highwaymen, burglars and that particular class of criminals, the number being 582, as compared with 464 in 1904, 406 in 1903, 233 in 1902, and 103 in 1901.

LOSS OF LIFE BY ACCIDENTS.

The following table gives the loss of life resulting from disasters of various kinds in this country during 1905, as reported by telegraph.

Fires	1,...
Collisions	1,...
Explosions	1,...
Falling buildings	1,...
Mines	6,...
Drowned and storms	1,...
Lightning	1,...
Electricity	1,...

BEAR DISTURBS QUIET HAMLET.

Seems to Have Settled for Winter in Maryland Village.

Travelers reaching town from the vicinity of Pen Mar report the presence in that neighborhood of a giant bear, which appears to be making an extended study of the advantages of this place as a popular winter resort.

The animal has been quietly at home and is reported as paying regular calls at poultry houses and piggys, and has recently been found on the back porch of one home drinking the contents of a milk crock which had been left out to accommodate the cool mountain air. On this occasion he was chased off by the lady of the house with a feather duster, the only weapon which she possessed at the time, her husband having taken the broom out in the woods to sweep up some persimmons.

The bear was first officially reported by the crew of a trolley car of the electric railway that runs from Waynesboro to Pen Mar. It was dark night, and the motorman, as the car bowled merrily up to the Pen Mar station, saw a dark object, which he thought was a waiting passenger, at the side of the track.

As the car came within a few feet of the creature the bear straightened himself up on his hind legs, McLaughlin concluded with the current, put the fuse and ran into the car, fastened the door and crawled under a seat. Bruin sniffed around for a while and then trotted off.

Saturday night it made its appearance again and left behind a trail of chicken feathers and pig tails, the remnants of its raids upon numerous back yards. A party will be organized this week to go out and hunt the bear down. It has not only done considerable damage but has caused any amount of excitement.—Hagerstown correspondence Baltimore American.

STATUS OF THE BACHELOR GIRL

Indicates Progress, Says a Writer in the Louisville Herald.

She is not an evil indicative of race suicide. She is a statutary step. She indicates progress. Marshall Field, twice married, declares that marriage is a good thing, if one gets the right woman.

American bachelor girls are apply ing Mr. Field's theory, and waiting for the right one.

In the so-called "good old days" they didn't wait. Hence the seed of the divorce evil and inferior offspring —the genuine seed of race suicide.

In those days they married the eligible who happened to be on hand, or the substantial one, who offered a good home, in order to escape the awful ignominy of becoming an old maid. And then unhappiness.

But things are changing. It has been discovered that a man in her life is not, to every woman, an indispensable attachment.

True, the fullest and best, and most fortunate life is that in which the right man is.

But failing to find the right man a woman is infinitely better to paddle her own canoe.—Louisville Herald.

Water About, but None to Drink.

Edgar Lewis is employed on a large stock farm in Newry, Me., owned by Dutter & Lewis. During a cold spell last winter the water pipes which supplied water for the cattle at the barn froze. The cattle had to be driven to the river each day for water.

A rain storm had caused a brook to flow across the path, so the cattle had not been turned out for several days. Lewis went to his employer and said: "I am afraid the cattle will choke to death soon, for I have been unable to drive them to the river to several days on account of the brook."

"For heaven's sake, Ed," said Mr. Foster, "what is the brook made of?"

Privileges of Ambassadors.

An ambassador cannot be sued; in fact, he is exempted from all legal process by a statute which was passed on appeal to the czar of Peter the Great of Russia, whose ambassador was actually arrested in London for a debt of $20. Ambassadors are in all countries permitted the free exercise of their religion. They are exempted from direct taxation, they have special letter boxes for their mails, and they pay no customs duties on anything they import. This latter privilege is, however, now subject to limitations, for it was formerly much abused in certain countries where high customs duties obtained.

Prof. Bowman Needed a Valley.

Prof. Bowman, the organist, has summered at Squirrel Island, Me., for many years. Those who know him will remember that he is of unusually large diameter.

One hot Sunday, as he was trying to buckle his shoes, his wife passed by. Calling her, he said: "My dear, please buckle my shoes."

"My dear," said the professor, "if I had a valley I have a mountain I could buckle my own shoes."—Boston Herald.

Novel Church Service.

A novel prayer service at the Hartwell Presbyterian church, Cincinnati, continued for twenty-six days. Only day the prayers were for all members of the congregation whose names began with "A." On the next those whose names begin with "B" were prayed for, and so on all through the alphabet. The service was devised by the pastor, Dr. Charles F. Walker.

Odd.

"Well, now, that's a funny thing," "What is?"

"Miss Passay was an old maid before she married, and now that her husband is dead she has become a young widow."

Plans Methodist Revival.

Bishop Mallalieu is preparing to lead the Methodist churches of Brooklyn, N. Y., in a movement which, it is hoped, will be a great revival.

The Dominant Factor.

"The first husband eloped with her," said Miss Cayenne.

"And the second and third?"

"She eloped with them."

Told Over Camp Fires

Revenge.

Revenge is a naked sword—
It has neither hilt nor guard.
Woe unto those who grasp the blade of the Lord:
Is it sharp unto them firm and hard?

But the closer thy clutch of the blade,
The deadlier blow thou would'st deal,
Deeper wound in thy hand is made—
It is thy blood reddens the steel.

And when thou hast dealt the blow—
Where the blade from thy hand has flown—
Instead of the heart of the foe
Thou may'st find it sheathed in thine own.
—Charles Henry Webb, in Century.

Got Out of Tight Place.

"Speaking of tight places," said the Major, "did you ever hear of Dan McCook's anaroojans, so active in the Chickamauga campaign? Our brigade was at Brentwood, near Nashville, when the campaign opened, and when we were ordered to the front by way of Stevenson, Col. McCook organized a company of thirty picked men as mounted scouts or anaroojans under the command of Lieut. Cole of battery I, Illinois artillery.

"All were Western men, and all were good horsemen. They were drilled and trained to scout far to the front, and one the flanks of the marching column, and often went out off from the brigade by the enemy's cavalry. The anaroojans invented a sign language and a tree marking system that enabled the isolated men to locate the brigade even when marched by the rebs. They were during the march to Chickamauga, in a hundred tight places, but not one was captured. No scouts of the army were so well known throughout Granger's corps as the anaroojans.

"The tightest place our company was ever in," said the Sergeant, "is thus referred to in history: 'Crittenden's corps advanced Sept. 19, 1863, in pursuit of the enemy on the Ringgold road. Wilder's division leading, through deficiency of supplies, made a short march and encamped at the crossing of the Chickamauga; but short as was the advance the enemy's cavalry annoyed the head of the column, and in a bold slash rode over the front of the First Kentucky regiment, and captured two officers and fifty men.'

"That was not the way it happened. Four companies of the First Kentucky, under command of Lieut. Col. Haddock, were marching in advance guard with skirmishers in front. There were weeds seven or eight feet high on both sides of the curving road. The battalion halted for rest and rations and, feeling secure with skirmishers in front, the men lounged at their ease on the road. Meantime, the rebel cavalry had appeared in front in such force as to cause the skirmishers to retire rapidly on the battalion. In the high weeds they lost direction and retired from on the advance guard without finding it.

"The result was that the rebel regiment of cavalry rode up without warning on our four companies. The first notice we had of the presence of the enemy was when the long, lean cavalrymen looked down from the weeds on every side of us, and, chaffing us as to our bewilderment, demanded our surrender. Here was one of the oldest regiments in the service trapped like a fox in a hole, and with the demand to surrender was repeated we realized we were in a very tight place.

"The lieutenant colonel, however, kept his head. He said quickly to the still laughing men, 'Fire,' then one volley and, scatter.' The volley was fired almost in the faces of the cavalrymen. While horses were rearing and plunging our boys took to the weeds; the color bearer tearing the flag from its staff and running under a horse, evaded the man who was trying to capture him. The weeds were full of our men and the puzzled rebs, but all our boys except fifty got away and reported to the brigade commander. They were asked what they were in a very tight place to get out."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Romance of Burnside's Life.

The story of the life of Gen. Burnside is of the sweetest morsel of patriotic romance possessed by liberty. Burnside was born at the grave of this old country and the boyhood days of both were spent within its walls.

In December, 1851, Lieut. Burnside returned from the Mexican war to Liberty for a visit, and while here he met a young woman of rare beauty, and he fell in love almost at first glance and the affection appeared to be reciprocated. They became engaged and preparations for the wedding were made in the Kentucky home of the promised bride. The ceremony was to take place in the church, and numerous guests had assembled to witness it.

Burnside and his sweetheart marched down the aisle to the music of a wedding march and took their place before the altar. The clergyman received the vow from the bridegroom and turned to the bride to ask if she were ready to take him as a husband. The assemblage was astounded when the woman before the altar stammered "No!" and broke the bandelasp. She then hurried from the church, followed by the groom and the astonished wedding guests.

For years that sensational wreck of a youthful dream had an effect on him and he had little to do with the gentler sex. He had the satisfaction of hearing, a few months after he was jilted, that the young woman had married another man under threat. She had boasted that she would serve him as she had Burnside. On the way to the church, however, the bridegroom drew a revolver from his pocket and said:

"You are to be one of two things—my wife or a corpse."

The hint was sufficient, and the trifler with masculine affections gave an affirmative answer to the questions of the minister. For years afterward Burnside nursed a wounded heart, but there came a reckoning. When he became major general commanding the department of the Ohio, the mother and sister of his false bride were caught, betraying the union by carrying false letters of information across the border into rebel territory. They had always sneered at Burnside, and continued to sneer when confronted with the charge of being traitors. He established them into rebel territory, and they were unable to return to their homes until after the war.—Liberty special in Indianapolis News.

G. A. R. Pension Committee.

Commander-in-Chief Tanner announces the appointment of the following pension committee of the Grand Army of the Republic:

Chairman, Bernard Kelly, Ottawa, Kas.; David F. Pugh, Columbus, O.; Henry M. Nevius, Red Bank, N. J.; William Shakespeare, Kalamazoo, Mich.; D. R. Denny, Worcester, Mass.; William Rule, Knoxville, Tenn.; C. E. Adams, Superior, Neb.

Comrade Bernard Kelly has been a member of the committee for several years and has done good work for the service pension. He was department commander of Kansas in 1893 and has been identified with the order ever since its early days. Comrade Pugh is well known throughout the order and was commander of the department of Ohio, G. A. R., in 1898. Comrade Nevius is a man of high standing in the judiciary of New Jersey, has been a judge for many years, and was commander of the department of New Jersey in 1884-5. Comrade William Shakespeare is well known throughout the country from his signal gallantry as a soldier, the terrible wounds he received in battle, and the manly stand he made against Lochran's maladministration of the pension bureau. He was commander of the department of Michigan in 1896. Comrade Daniel E. Denny is a prominent comrade of Massachusetts and was representative-at-large to the last national encampment. Comrade William Rule is the other representative on the committee and an excellent selection. He was commander of the department of Tennessee in 1888. Comrade C. E. Adams of Nebraska is well known throughout the west and was commander of the department of Nebraska in 1895.

As a whole, the committee is an able one and will do all that is possible to secure the success of the service pension bill. Each member thoroughly believes in the wisdom, justice and necessity of such a measure and will put forth his utmost efforts to win success.—New York Press.

Shiloh Survivors.

A circular sent out by S. K. Hooper, commander of the National Association of Battle of Shiloh Survivors, says that there were 300 comrades at the meeting in Denver to form a national association, and the meeting was enthusiastic and harmonious. The election of officers of Shiloh resulted as follows: S. K. Hooper of Denver, commander; E. H. Cooper of Chicago, senior vice commander; W. P. Davis of Washington, D. C., junior vice commander; S. M. French of Denver, adjutant and quartermaster, and R. M. Barnes of Denver, chaplain.

The association has now enrolled the names of some 900 Shiloh veterans who wish to become members and 230 of them have paid the admission fee. It is much desired that subordinate associations shall be formed in towns, cities and counties where there are a number of survivors of the battle. All Union soldiers, sailors and marines who participated in the battle of Shiloh may become members, and their immediate families honorary members. All communications should be addressed to S. K. Hooper, commander, or S. M. French, adjutant, Denver, Col.

Enlisted at Age of 12.

Capt. Eugene Merrick, now a resident of Los Angeles, Cal., claims to have been the youngest soldier of the civil war. He succeeded in enlisting during the last year of the rebellion, after being six times rejected by the mustering officer, at Yorkville, Ill., near which he was born and where his father and three elder brothers joined the union ranks.

On the occasion of his seventh and successful attempt to join the ranks Merrick selected a time when a large crowd was waiting to be mustered in to service and the examination was, as a result, less strict. He was then only 12 years old and stood 5 feet in his stockings—both his age and size being considerably below the minimum limit.

However in the rush he was passed. He was ordered to Louisville and followed Sherman in his famous march from Atlanta to the sea, afterward taking part in the battle of Resaca, Ga., on the Oothcla river, where Wofford surrendered to Steadman.

He was first under fire at Nashville, Tenn., and admits that his belligerent spirits were considerably dampened after the enemy's bullets began to whisper around him. However, he soon caught the contagion of the fighting fever and went bravely through the balance of the campaign, being mustered out at Savannah, Ga., Jan. 20, 1866.

Merrick is now 52 years of age and does not look over 40. He was not wounded in the war, though he participated in many fierce engagements.

Another Monument for Gettysburg.

Generals Chaffee and Bates, who were designated to represent the regular army in the selection of a monument to commemorate the heroism and valor of the regulars upon the battlefield at Gettysburg, have returned to Washington from their trip to the battlefield, where they met with other survivors of the battle. It is practically decided to erect a single large monument in memory of the regulars, instead of a number of smaller ones to mark individual engagements. Preference seems to be directly in front of Little Round Top, where the fiercest charge was made. Congress last winter appropriated $95,000 to be expended under the direction of the Gettysburg Park Commission.

There is only one difference between a snake and a hypocrite." The snake hasn't enough tin to make a

HIGH MARK IN CROP FIGURES.

Products of the Farm Make a Remarkable Showing.

Crop figures for the year establish of a new high mark, both as compared to yields per acre on many grains and in the aggregate production. The year's statistical story will be found in the following tables:

	Bushels.	1905.	Record.
Corn	2,707,948,340	27.9	2,666,440,377 1901
Wheat	692,979,489	15.9	1,054,911,000 1901
Oats	1,...	29.5	943,185,322 1...
Barley	1,...	25.6	178,000,000 1...
Rye	1,...	15.7	30,... 1...
Buckwheat	1,...	19.6	18,... 1...
Potatoes	1,...	96.2	367,... 1...
Hay	69,...	1.37	1,... 1...
Tobacco	1,...	847.2	1,... 1...
Cotton	1,...	172.2	1,... 1...

Tobacco	48,674,118	*8.1	$1,...	1901
Rice	22,...	*12.1	23,...	1904
Cotton	13,...	*2.2	626,...	1904
Dairy products	2,...	$3*	1,...	1904
Total value	$3,...	*1.1	$9,...	1904

*Decrease.

MANY FALSE TO THEIR TRUST.

Losses by Defalcations and Embezzlements Are Large.

The record of embezzlements, forgeries, defalcations, and bank wreckings shows a large increase over that of 1904, and is much the largest that has been made up since 1897. Its total is $9,... Those losses are distributed as follows:

Stolen by public officials	$ 661,...
Embezzlements	6,...
Bank wrecks	1,...
Forgeries	1,...
From trust associations	130,...
By miscellaneous persons	1,...
Miscellaneous swindling	1,...

The summary of defalcations, etc., by years for 1894 to 1904 is as follows:

1894	$ 4,...
1895	3,...
1896	6,...
1897	6,...
1898	3,...
1899	3,...
1900	3,...
1901	3,...
1902	3,...
1903	4,...
1904	4,...
1905	9,...

LOSS OF LIFE BY ACCIDENTS.

The following table gives the loss of life resulting from disasters of various kinds in this country during 1905, as reported by telegraph.

Fires	1,...
Collisions	1,...
Explosions	1,...
Falling buildings	1,...
Mines	6,...
Drowned and storms	1,...
Lightning	1,...
Electricity	1,...

HUMBLE ONION'S MANY VIRTUES

Declared by Admirer to Be Earth's Best Product.

The opinion is rapidly coming into more favor on the tables of all classes of people, as its many virtues are becoming known, that the undoubtedly the earth's best product," said a leading dealer the other day. "It is a medicine, it is a food, and it is a narcotic.

"I used to be troubled with insomnia. My doctor said: 'Eat a raw onion with a slice of bread every night before retiring.' I did so. I peeled the onion, I put salt on it, and I devoured it, with delight, for it was good. I never had insomnia thereafter. Undoubtedly, a raw onion taken each night will cure the most obstinate and long-standing cases of this disorder.

"Onions as a food are most nutritious. The lentil comes first of all in this respect, then peas and then the onion.

"As a seasoning the onion is as universal and as necessary almost as salt. Soups, sauce, ragouts, hardly a dish of the unsweetened sort would be palatable, but for the humble onion.

"If the onion cost about a dollar the world would appreciate it; poems would be written in its praise. Because it costs less than a cent its virtues remain unsung."

Just Wonderful.

Vesury, Miss., Jan. 1st (Special)—The case of Mrs. C. W. Pearson, who resides here is a particularly interesting one. Here is the story told by Mr. Pearson, her husband, in his own words. He says:—

"My wife's health was bad for a long time. Last July she was taken terrible bad with spasms. I sent for the doctor, and after making a thorough examination of her, he said undoubtedly the cause of her trouble was a disordered state of the Kidneys. His medicine didn't seem to be doing her much good, so as I heard about Dodd's Kidney Pills, I got her a box just to give them a trial. Well the effect was just wonderful, a raw onion when they were the right medicine and I got two more boxes. When she had taken these she was so much better that she had increased thirty pounds in weight. She is now quite well, and we owe it all to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

TOO MUCH FOR THE POLICEMAN.

He Had But Dim Ideas of Symbols in Public Library.

Aunt Sally Freeman's education had not been forced, even when she was on her first visit to Boston, a short time ago, and was shown the sights, the public library was not overlooked. Just inside the entrance she spied the brass figures of two lions, bull, etc., in the floor. After looking them over for a few moments, she asked the policeman on duty why they were put there.

"Well, madam," he replied, "when I first came here and saw 'em, I thought they must have been put by the meat and fish handlers' union, but I hear that they call it the sign of the Soda Act. What that token is I don't know, but they have one like it in Washington that tells when making up weather reports, though how they do it beats me."—Boston Herald.

Offered Real Curiosity.

A recent visitor to the churchyard in beaconsfield, England, asked a middle-aged native of the village to be directed to the graves of Burke and Waller. The man said he had no recollection of the latter person having been buried there. "But," he added, "you see that little chemist's shop over there? That's the shop where Devereux, the trunk-murder man, used to be an apprentice!"

Headache.

Headache may often be cured by binding on the forehead a handkerchief in the folds of which has been sprinkled black pepper and the whole saturated in cologne water. When the cloth becomes dry again saturate it. Relief will come in a few minutes and sleep will be induced.

New Mayor Is Fined.

In accordance with a custom followed for centuries, when the newly elected mayor of the borough of Islington, London, first took his seat on the bench as a magistrate he was fined $1.25.

MALARIA? ? ?

Generally That Is Not the Trouble.

Persons with a susceptibility to malarial influences should beware of coffee, which has a tendency to load up the liver with bile.

A lady writes from Denver that she suffered for years from chills and fever which at last she learned were mainly produced by the coffee she drank:

"I was also grievously afflicted with headaches and indigestion," she says, "which I became satisfied were likewise largely due to the coffee I drank. Six months ago I quit its use altogether and began to drink Postum Food Coffee, with the gratifying result that my headaches have disappeared, my digestion has been restored and I have not had a recurrence of chills and fever for more than three months. I have no doubt that it was Postum that brought me this relief, for I have used no medicine while this improvement has been going on." (It was really relief from congestion of the liver caused by coffee.)

"My daughter has been as great a coffee drinker as I, and for years was afflicted with terrible sick headaches, which often lasted for a week at a time. She is a brain worker and excessive application forced her with headaches began to affect her memory most seriously. She found no help in medicines and the doctor frankly advised her to quit coffee and use Postum.

"For more than four months she has not had a headache—her mental faculties have grown more active and vigorous and her memory has been restored.

"No more tea, coffee or drugs for us, we forge we will use only Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.