

# Democratic Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., August 1, 1902

## WEEDING.

Death went weeding, weeding,  
His sickle over his shoulder;  
The weak, the old, the overbold,  
Grew weaker, wanner, colder,  
He weeded them out of the garden,  
The frail folk racked with pain,  
The sick and the old and the overbold,  
And left the strong remain.  
Now Death goes weeding, weeding,  
The sword the tool he uses!  
He gathers the fair, the debonaire,  
The young—and the old refuses.  
He gathers out of the garden  
The young and the strong and the gay,  
He flings them far to the ditch of war—  
And the others he bids "Stay!"  
So here in the ravaged garden  
And out in the cornfield yonder,  
The weak remain—lonely, in pain—  
And work, and brood, and ponder  
How death digs out of the garden  
The strong and the brave and the gay,  
The flower of the years—with blood and tears,  
And flings them as weeds away.  
—John Whipple Benham in The Independent.

## JETHRO'S GARDEN.

The two old men were standing close to the line fence that separated their yards and their gardens. Their broken voices clattered on the morning air in harsh, dry laughter at the ancient jokes and well worn stories that they with much gusto were recounting to the other.  
Jethro Harding leaned on his hoe and his yellow old face, leathery still like leather, was creased into a hundred wrinkles of merriment. What was it to him that it was the middle of May, that rain was threatening and that the weeds were a good deal more forward than the lettuce and onions? It was better to lean on a hoe than over it. That was Jethro's philosophy of life, and it was the practice and exploitation of his creed that kept him in trouble with his persistent better-half, Betsy.  
Betsy believed in work for work's sake, and the gospel thereof she preached night and day. Now Jethro believed in work for no sake at all. He looked upon it as an evil necessity which was to be avoided whenever possible.  
They were just at the height of their mirth. His neighbor, Ezra Horn, was saying, "An' I tol' Hiram—" when a strong voice broke across their merriment with a loud and strident, "Jethro, Jethro, I wish you'd stop gaspin' an' git to that garden. A rain's comin' up an' while the groun't so wet to work, the weed. I'll walk off with everything. Betsy Horn, you'd better be attendin' to them beans of you'n', instead of keepin' comp'ny with Jethro." Jethro bent quickly over the hoe and fell to work muttering to himself, while Ezra ducked himself behind his own fence with equal alacrity. The admonishing voice subsided, however, and its owner disappeared into the house. But the old man kept on with his work, until he heard his neighbor's steady voice saying, "I tell you, Jethro, you must have a mighty sight of patience, or you just never could stand bein' hectored that a way."  
Jethro straightened up at this evidence of sympathy, "It's jest Christian grace, Ezzy," he said, "I've got it a powerful amount of that, but sometimes it does seem as if my cross was a leetle too heavy to bear."  
"I know I couldn't bear it," Ezra replied "but then I can't bear I've got more spirit'n you have."  
"More spirit, more spirit! No, siree. Nary mite more. Why, I'm plumb runnin' over with spirit, but I've got grace as well."  
"So have I, but not enough for that," and Ezra shook his head doubtfully.  
Further conversation was impossible for the present, as each of the old men was hoeing away from the fence and even the high spirited Ezra was not willing to shout his strictures against Mrs. Harding in a voice loud enough to reach that dame's ears.  
All the way to the other side of the garden Jethro was in deep thought. And it must have been of a vixenous and resentful kind if one could judge by the viciousness with which he cut at the offending weeds. At the turn, the mood seemed to grow upon him and he worked with such angry energy that he reached the dividing fence again long before his neighbor. There was a look of stern determination on his face as Ezra reached him and he flung his hoe far over into a corner with a gesture of unmistakable decision.  
"Doggone it, Ezzy," he exclaimed, "I jest ain't a goin' to stand it, that's all. I ain't a goin' to let no woman in the world pester me out of it."  
His friend stared at him in open mouthed wonder. "Why, Jethro, you said, 'ain't you a gittin' a leetle rask?"  
"No, I ain't, Ezzy," he said, "an' they ain't no use fur you to stand there an' stare at me, go on with yore story right where you left off."  
Evidently Jethro had been right about the amount of "spirit" he possessed, and his neighbor went on lamely with the story, albeit he cast numerous fearful glances at the door across from him. But nothing happening, he warmed to the tale and, lo! lo! lo! kept Jethro in agonies of laughter.  
It is of the nature of men that if one tells a story, another must cap it and this the rebel gardener proceeded to do.  
Meanwhile, the forces that wait upon the tales of no man were vigorously at work piling the storm clouds black and high. A fresh wind came up in the west; the young leaves trembled, and the sunlight darkened but still the interchange of banter went on. A few warning drops of rain pattered down, but teller and listener were just in the midst of an exceptionally good yarn and these cloud messages went unheeded. Not until a brisk downpour made shelter a necessity did they return to their senses.  
"Lawsy, Jethro, what'd d'ye think of that?" exclaimed Ezra as he broke for the house shouting back over his shoulder, "I'll git it, too, now."  
Jethro turned around upon his garden, green with arrogant weeds that seemed to nod defiance and a despairing look took possession of his face.  
"Well," he said, "I done it, and with reluctant steps he made his way toward the house. Arriving at the kitchen window, he crept stealthily up and looked in, half expecting to encounter the accusing eyes of Betsy searching the plot for him. But he was mistaken. No Betsy appeared, and with a sigh half surprise and half relief he went round from the window to the door and shuffled in. His spirit was considerably weakened by the wetting he had got and his courage considerably shaken by the fear of what his wife would say to him.  
"Betsy," he called timidly, advancing toward the door of the "betin' room."  
"Betsy." But there was no answer. A sudden unnam'd fear gripped the old man's

## Our "Boys in Green."

Olive Will Be the Color of the Army's New Uniform—Familiar Blue Abandoned.

The "boys in blue" will soon be but a memory.

The United States army, from general to the lowest grade of enlisted man, must be newly uniformed by January 1st, 1905, in accordance with regulations prescribed recently by a general board, which makes important changes in the color and cut of the clothes worn by the service since the early years of its organization.

The famous dark blue is to be displaced in service dress for all officers and men by an olive green woolen suit, with hat to match and leggings nearly approaching that color. Olive green is not regarded as a pretty color for soldiers by the board, but it is claimed to be one of the best for concealing their presence at long distances. The cadet gray of the West Pointers was found to turn a dark black at a distance of 1,100 yards, and to be easily seen at greater distances. Red was not a good color, and olive green, the least aesthetically of all colors tried by the board, was adopted as the standard color of the soldier when he is in the field.

The state National Guard organization must also adopt olive green for the fatigue or every day uniform, and soon the blue will pass from army use, except for dress purposes and on state occasions for officers and men. Khaki will be the material for the soldiers in the tropics and in summer time, while the material for winter wear will be of heavy woolen goods.

The new uniforms prescribed are more for business purposes than show, although for some there will be no lack of trimmings and gold lace, especially for the higher ranking officers. The only officers of the service who are allowed to suit individual tastes are general and lieutenant general, who are granted wide latitude. General Miles can make his sword belt as elaborate as he desires and may wear on his collar and sleeves almost any decoration he wishes to have placed on them. Every other officer must submit strictly to the regulations laid down regarding his uniform.

The cap is retained for service use, but a hat is to be part of the headgear for certain occasions. The adoption of a new uniform means considerable outlay for the service, which must be borne entirely by the individual. The order makes it compulsory for the soldier to be in complete operation by January 1st, or sooner, if practicable.

For all officers, except chaplains, a double-breasted frock coat of dark blue cloth with standing collar is to be worn on dress occasions. For general officers the coat will be ornate with dark blue velvet, and ornamented with the usual gold lace and gold buttons. The only officers of the service who will consist of a black frock coat, with one row of nine black silk buttons on breast. There will be no gold lace about his attire.

The usual dress coat is provided for general officers and others of less rank. The white and service coats are also retained. The coat of arms of the United States will be worn on each side of the collar, about one inch from the ends. The insignia of corps and arms of the service are to be on each side of the collar. The new army overcoat prescribed will be unlike any ever before worn in the service. Instead of the famous dark blue, the new garment will consist of a double-breasted ulster of olive green woolen material. A hood is worn on each side of the collar, and will be made of the same material as the ulster, and will be ornamented with a double cord, and is also provided.

The chaplains will wear a blackhat, sword, and epaulettes, shoulder knots and shoulder straps are provided, with but slight alteration.

General officers are to wear dark blue trousers with two stripes of gold braid. Officers of the staff corps dark blue trousers with less braid; artillery, cavalry and infantry, sky blue trousers, with colors down the legs indicating their respective corps of arms. Service breeches for all officers will consist of olive drab woolen or cotton material to match the service coat without stripe, welt or cord.

Instead of tight fitting trousers of the present day the new trousers prescribed will be made loose about the knees and about the seat, like those of the French soldier, although not so pronounced.

The full dress cap will be of dark blue dress cap same as the full dress, with less lace, and the service cap of olive drab. A hat of felt, color of the service uniform, of nearly as practical, and to be ornamented with a double cord, is also provided. The chaplains will wear a blackhat, sword, and epaulettes, shoulder knots and shoulder straps are provided, with but slight alteration.

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For occasions of ceremony to which officers are invited in their official capacity, such as balls, official dinners, official receptions, etc., and formal mess dinners, the following special full-dress uniform is authorized, and officers are at liberty to wear it or the full-dress uniform as they may prefer. An evening dress coat, cut on the lines of the civilian dress coat, with the regulation gill buttons of same number; the sleeves of this coat to be ornamented for all officers in the same manner as the sleeves of their full dress uniform coats.

A waistcoat of dark blue or white, cut low with full, open boom, brass buttons, should be worn with this coat; also full dress trousers, patent leather shoes, chaplains coming from the room and a hurried dress for general officers and officers of the general staff corps and departments, and full dress cap for other officers.

Officers of the staff corps and departments, regimental and battery officers are authorized to adopt a "mess jacket," distinctive of their corps, departments, regiments or batteries, which must conform in color to the pattern in the quartermaster-general's office. Commanding officers may in the tropics or the summer season, authorize the white trousers to be worn with this jacket.

Two Children Burned to Death.  
Nellie McLaughlin, aged 5 years, and her 3-year old brother William, children of Martin McLaughlin, were so badly burned at their home, No. 1233 Bainbridge street Philadelphia that they died in a hospital a few hours later. The children were in bed at the time they were burned and no one else was in the room. The mother heard cries coming from the room and a hurried investigation resulted in the finding of the two little ones writhing in agony on their blazing bed. The children were quickly taken from the room and the flames extinguished, but not before the boy and girl were fatally injured. It is supposed they were playing with matches while in bed.

## Boer Spirit Lives.

New Troubles Arise to Greatly Vex the English Officials. Few Against Ex-Captives—Men Who Fought in the War Still Wear Their Colors Proudly—Cling to Language.

The settlement of the annexed territories is not being accomplished without considerable friction. This is especially noticeable in the bitter hatred and persecution on the part of the Boers who stayed in the field to the end of the war against the Boers who served as British scouts.

It is said that some of these national scouts have been shot or beaten. So intense is the feeling that many of the burghers who fought consistently to the end surrendered during the war wearing a green badge. The Transvaal and Free State colors are also freely worn, and the custom is encouraged by the Dutch who did not take an active part in the war.

Many of the burghers declare they were induced to agree to surrender by the false representations of their leaders, who painted the terms too readily. Dissonant elements are numerous and any attempt to place the burghers who surrendered during the war in authority over those who fought throughout will conceivably result in the renewal of hostilities.

The majority of the Boers have apparently in no way abandoned their nationality, and some even preach the advisability of opening Dutch schools, as to keep alive their nationality. The whole situation is bristling with difficulties that there is not lacking those who doubt if the document signed May 31st was really the final settlement of the South African trouble.

At the meeting of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce recently, a member read a cable dispatch which he had received offering freight from New York to Natal at ten shillings per ton. Other members of the chamber said they had received similar offers. This rate is not remunerative, but is the outcome of competition. It is 21s. 3d. below the lowest freight rate from England.

The merchants do not see how the Boers are able to offer such low rates. Nevertheless, these overhauling their stock to see what they can order in the United States.

A majority of the members of the executive committee of the chamber of mines are advocating a coast duty of 5s. to 7d. per case of dynamite in order to protect the local factory. The proper proposal is strongly opposed as tending to create a worse monopoly than existed during the Kruger regime and to establish a precedent in the direction of protection.

The existence of a dynamite monopoly fostered or rather authorized by the Boer government was the prime grievance of the Uitlanders, or foreign element, in Johannesburg, and led, more than anything else, to the present trouble. Now it is insisted upon by the Boers to create an even greater monopoly. This will certainly justify those who believe that the Uitlanders had no grievance and that the war was prompted by greed of conquest rather than by any desire to remedy the grievance of the English subjects in the Transvaal.

Lumber from the Amazon.  
An Almost Inexhaustible Supply in the South American Forests.

When the lumber camps of the northwestern portion of the United States are abandoned because of the exhaustion of the timber—an event says the Chicago Chronicle, that seems not far distant—the world will still have a depot of supply in the South American forests of the Amazon, whose rubber producing plants yield a greater part of the world's supply of caoutchouc, have never been visited before by so many rubber hunters as in the past year. Large areas of rubber lands in the far interior, which until recently had never contributed to the supply are beginning to augment the annual yield of the Amazon basin. As an example of the increasing productivity of the far inland regions, the shipment from Iquitos, at the base of the Andes mountains may be mentioned. During the year 1900 the shipments of Iquitos to the Atlantic amounted to 920 tons. A year later the shipments had increased to 1391 tons, or a gain of 50 per cent. in a year. It is predicted that the present year will show a still larger gain, and that the upper Amazon, and its tributaries, in the course of a few years, will produce as much rubber as the lower river.

At the end of December last the quantity of raw rubber brought into the port of Para from the caoutchouc-gathering grounds was predicted to be greater than in any preceding year. The quantity shipped to other foreign countries from the Amazon port of Manaus, in 1901, was nearly double that of any earlier year.

At least accounts there was every prospect that the collection of rubber this year would beat the record of 1901. Thirty small steamers in February left Para and Amazon, where a large force of collectors have been busy preparing the year's crop from that part of the field.

Volcanoes.  
The most important scientific fact provided by the St. Pierre and St. Vincent eruptions is the underground connection between volcanoes.

This is also the most important fact to be remembered by all who are near these treacherous destroyers of life and property. Almost all volcanoes are like man-holes along a sewer. They are located in rows, above long cracks or fissures in the earth's surface, so that if one of the volcanoes in the row begins to throw up lava and fire the other very liable to follow suit and become equally dangerous.

These fissures are not, as might be imagined, actual cracks or gaps in the crust of the earth. They are, as geologists say, "lines of weakness," where the crust of the earth is unusually thin and pierced at intervals by the shafts of volcanoes. As the earth's fires cool the earth shrinks. Its hard crust cracks and the gas and molten lava expand where the crust is weakest, thus forming volcanoes and mountain ranges.

These immense fissures of "lines of weakness" are often hundreds and sometimes thousands of miles in length. Wherever they extend there is danger of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.

There are a number of these cracks or fissures in the United States, most of them running from north to south.  
Prof. R. P. Whitefield, head curator of geology at the museum of natural history said recently:  
"A line of fissures runs from the Aleutian islands southward through north and South America to Tierra del Fuego, and all along the course of this gigantic crevice there may be an earthquake at any time.  
According to the experts of the United States geological survey there is a "line of weakness" which begins at Troy, N. Y., and runs southward through Baltimore, Washington and Richmond, Va.

## Some Hard to Slay.

Men Recover from Apparently Fatal Accidents.

Neither a hole in the brain or a broken neck necessarily is a serious matter according to the every-day reports of the newspaper. A good life risk could be taken up on either by a most conservative company, only that the companies judge by the rule and not by the exception.

August Reimsch, of Hartford, Wis., Mrs. E. H. Wilder, of Wilton, Pa., and Thomas Dextolzer, of Indianapolis, Ind., are living examples of the insignificance of a mere broken neck.

Reinscher fell and broke his neck on April 16th. A physician put his neck in a cast, and the patient is accused by his friends of being able to "rubber-neck" now with all his old-time ease and confidence. In the case of Mrs. Wilder, who is the post mistress of the village of Wilton, Pa., she was going down a flight of stairs when she tripped and fell to the bottom. She was picked up unconscious, but after a consultation of doctors the dislocated vertebrae was set and she is recovering. Thomas Dextolzer, the Indianapolis drayman, was an hour and a half on the operating table, and he is partially paralyzed because of the shock of the fall. But his physicians say that he will get well.

As to the small matter of a hole in the brain, a 31 year old son of Joseph Wagner, near Wautoma, Wis., is a striking example. The child's brother, 15 years old, was playing with a rifle, when the weapon was discharged, sending the ball through the little one's head. A skiagraph showed that the bullet had passed from the right temple back, lodging against the bone at the base of the skull. But he will get well.

Albert Henry, an agent from Iowa, got drunk in La Crosse, Wis., and proceeded to walk over the railroad bridge at that place, choosing a dark night for the trip. When Albert struck bottom in a hard place he still had nerve left to hunt up a doctor. The doctor found a hole in Albert's skull as big as a half dollar, in which Albert's thin-tank was badly exposed. But Albert is using the tank quite as well as he ever did before the fall.

Miss Janet Appleton, of Aroha, Ill., went to Alton a short time ago to have a pin extracted from the base of her right lung. Several years before she had swallowed the thing, and as it was nearly three inches long it had given her much pain. The pin was found in the lung lodged near the diaphragm and was extracted through an incision in her side.

Alonzo Dickson, of Logansport, Ind., had suffered several years with something variously diagnosed as tuberculosis, chronic dyspepsia and catarrh of the stomach. Some of the best physicians had treated him ineffectually. In a fit of coughing the other day, however, three grains of wheat were raised in the effort, each of the grains having sprouted while in the bronchial tubes. Then Dickson recalled that he had first begun to suffer after having helped to thrash a wheat crop several years ago.

Dying of an ulcerated tooth, Archie Wallace, of La Crosse, left a legacy of superstitions dread among his friends regarding number 13. Wallace was employed on the Milwaukee new steel bridge, and the last pay check he received was numbered 13. He was the thirteenth man on the payroll and it was just thirteen days after he received the check that he was troubled with his tooth. His death thirteen days after the first attack has left a score of his acquaintances too superstitious to pick up a \$13 bill if they should see one in the road.

A little daughter of C. E. Johnson, of Paxton, Ill., holds the record for sneezing in her vicinity at least. She began at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning and kept it up without a break until 5 o'clock Sunday morning, when physicians relieved her. When relief came the child was in a state of collapse, and it was several days before she recovered.

Mrs. Philo M. Pierce, of Beloit, Wis., had lost her power of speech three months ago, when suddenly the other day her husband was seized with a dangerous illness. When he saw that death was near he said that he would be content to go if only he might hear her once again. In a moment the long-lost speech came back to her tongue, and from that time she has been able to talk as if nothing had ever happened.

At St. Mary's Hospital in Quincy, the other day, A. J. Clark surprised several surgeons by putting himself into a hypnosis sleep just before they were to operate upon his injured hand. Clark, a well-bred, had torn the flesh from the back of his hand and he objected to taking either chloroform or ether while it should be dressed. He was told that the operation would require at least an hour, and after being assured of the time necessary he said he would put himself to sleep for just that length of time. Then the wondering doctors looked on while Clark rubbed his head with his injured palm. Clark dropped into a childlike sleep. All the tendons in the hand had been strained and the skin was in tatters, and the doctors cut and sewed and tied until the time was almost up. Then with the job complete they saw back to await the man's awakening. He was lying like a log, but at the minute the hour was up his eyes opened, he stretched himself, and finally sat up, perfectly rational. He had heard nothing and felt nothing from the time sleep came upon him.—Chicago Tribune.

Born Blind in City Cellars.  
Preacher Says Some City Children Have Never Seen in Streets.

Rev. Dr. David M. Steele, one of the curates of St. Bartholomew's parish, New York, in an article in the current number of "The Independent" states that children are born blind, in subterranean apartments, under great office buildings in New York, because their mothers for years have never seen the light.

Dr. Steele's article is entitled "Typical Tenement Tragedies," and deals with life on the New York East Side, where he has spent much time in charitable and religious work. It brings to light in a startling and vivid manner conditions which challenge attention. The reference to children born blind is as follows:  
"How many knows that some of the great office buildings have under their apartments 50 families, and that in these families children are sometimes born blind, because their mothers for whole years never see daylight?"

"How many knows that on the roofs of these same buildings there are families of janitors whose 6-year-old children have never stepped upon the ground?"  
Dr. Steele describes many strange persons on the East Side whose life histories teem with romance. He shows the crowded condition of almost uninhabitable tenements in the crowded districts, where families are compelled to sleep on roofs and fire-escapes in the summer to escape the stifling heat within, and tells how crowds fight in front of East Side fire houses for the privilege of being drenched with water from a hose.

Another Appeal By China.  
Permission to Pay the Indemnity in Silver Sought—China's Burden Is Too Heavy For Her.

Having practically adjusted the questions connected with the surrender of the Chinese of the control of the city of Tien Tsin, the United States government has been asked to interest itself in the settlement of the grave difficulties growing out of the insistence of some of the powers upon the payment of their shares of the war indemnity in gold instead of silver. The Chinese government has greatly disturbed over the question, and, as Minister Wu has been so successful in his other undertakings connected with the negotiations, his government has again called upon him to secure an amelioration of the demands.  
The minister went early to the state department on Wednesday, and had a long interview with Secretary Hay, in the course of which he presented a cablegram from Liu-Kun-Yi and Chang-Chi-Tung, the two leading viceroys who are primarily in charge of the negotiations. The message is as follows:  
"According to reports of conference held by the foreign ministers at Peking on the indemnity questions, the United States is willing to accept silver, Great Britain is willing to accept silver, in accordance with the plan of amelioration, up to 1910, and Russia and France propose the collection of import duties in gold. It is also known that Japan has not taken any decided position.  
"The revenues of China amount annually to 80,000,000 taels. 50,000,000 taels of which are set aside for the payment of the national debt. How can the remaining 30,000,000 taels be made to satisfy the administrative requirements of twenty-two provinces in China?"  
"Attempts to raise revenues from new sources on the part of the provincial authorities have in many cases created local disturbances. In view of this it is imposed an uprising of the people will be the natural result. Since the various payments admit of no delay, on the dates on which they severally fall due money has to be taken from other funds in order to meet the pressing demands. It has already appeared to be beyond China's ability to make the payments even in silver, in accordance with the treaty. The foreign powers know full well the financial resources of China. When the indemnity question first came up for discussion the total amount was repeatedly reduced. Now the willingness on the part of the United States, Great Britain, Russia and France either to accept silver or to pay duties in gold, in spite of the divergence of views, shows that all appreciate the fact that to make payments in gold is a burden too heavy for China to bear. Inasmuch as the foreign powers have shown such consideration for China, we feel it incumbent upon us to make renewed representations upon the subject, to the end that an arrangement that shall be both reasonable and feasible may be found."  
"Great Britain has at present a large share of China's trade. It is natural, she should not like the collection of customs duties in gold. The gain derived from collecting customs duties in gold does not by any means balance the loss sustained in making indemnity payments in gold; and, under the circumstances, China would not obtain relief."  
"But to make indemnity payments in silver does not, even according to the present rate of gold; entail a great loss upon the foreign powers, since such loss, if any, is divided among them. Moreover, when it is once decided that indemnity payments shall be made in silver, the price of gold will doubtless gradually become more equitable, and the price of silver, by exchanging silver for gold, will not suffer loss. If the price of gold can be reduced to over 3s. to the tael, there will be effected an even more advantageous exchange for gold than the treaty stipulates, for the recent sudden rise in the price of gold is attributable to the action of bankers who believe that gold will be demanded in the indemnity payments, and purposely raise its price to their own advantage. If payments in gold are required the price of gold will undoubtedly rise to 3s. to the tael. Now, all merchants who import foreign goods into China have already suffered great losses. If the price of gold continues to rise the prices of foreign goods will have to rise with it. Owing to the poverty of the people, very few persons will be able to afford to buy foreign goods as their enhanced prices."  
"Thus to demand payments in gold only impairs the financial power of China without benefiting the financial condition of the foreign government in any way. Only a few bankers will reap all the advantages, and commerce at the same time will receive a severe blow. It is certainly not to the interest of any country to do this. Since it is the purpose of the foreign governments to increase trade, with their knowledge of commercial needs, they cannot help knowing that the making of indemnity payments in silver according to the plan of amelioration will be the means not only of saving China from heavy losses, but also of protecting commercial interests."  
"This matter is worthy of the serious consideration of the national legislatures and commercial bodies of different countries."  
The message brings out for the first time the fact that it is now a difference of method rather than of principle that divides the powers, and that all seem ready to do what they can to make it possible for China to carry out her heavy obligations.  
Secretary Hay studied the message closely, and will give the subject his immediate attention.

Slashed Off His Tongue.  
Fatal Termination of Cutting Affray in Fishing Camp on Ohio River Banks.

At the fishing camp of the Dray-Wagner families, on the Ohio shore near Stearnsville, O. Abbie Wagner was fatally stabbed Sunday evening by Jesse Dray, his son-in-law, who is now a fugitive from justice.  
Wagner walked up to his wife, who is an invalid and a paralytic, and struck her. Dray took it to be a task for it. Wagner seized a club and struck Dray twice, knocking him down. He then jumped on him and beat him.  
When Dray fell his hand was near a case-knife, and, seizing it, he stabbed Wagner six times. The last blow cut through Wagner's cheek and severed his tongue.  
Lecturer is Fasting to Substantiate Theory.  
Prof. Earl Purinton, son of the President of the West Virginia University, who is to deliver a series of lectures at the university the coming month on correct living, is arousing the interest of the students by seeking to prove his theories by entirely upon 30-day fast. He is living entirely upon boiled and filtered river water.  
His opening lectures have been largely attended. The boarding-house keepers of the university town are up in arms against him.