

Bellefonte, Pa., Aug. 25, 1905.

MRS. PUFFER'S CONVERT.

When the bridegroom cometh will your robe

Are you washed in the blood of the Lamb? Will your soul be ready for the mansion

bright? Are you Washed in the blood of the Lamb? The voice of Mrs. Puffer rose high and joyously as she sang the words of the revival hymn to a martial air. When I entered the laundry she was bending over the washboard, keeping time with her arms as she washed, and sang in a voice not unpleasant to the ear:

Are you washed in the blood-In the soul-cleansing blood of the Lamb? Are your garments spotless? Are they white as

Are you washed in the blood of the Lamb?

"La, good-morning, ma'am! Ain't I the noisy one? Puffer says I'd make a good Salvation Army captain, because I'd make so much racket. I tell him I might be something a good deal worse. I know a good deal about the work of the Army, and I tell you they do some real good. Still. I ain't no mind to put on one o' them unbecomin' scoop-shovel bunnits and go round thumping on a banjo for the benefit of the heathen here to home. That ain't my forty, and yet I do want to be of some d to others in the world. What do you think o' this big revival movement that seems to have broke out in spots all over

"I believe in it, Mrs. Puffer, and I think

"Well, I just guess! I don't take no stock in this talk that the world is goin' plumb to rack and ruin, and that it never is runnin' rampant in this big city calls chance to do you a favor. Susan Puffer. You've done me many a good turn, and the bottom of a lot of it. La, I could freeze the young blood in your veins and '"That's a promise, isn't it, Jim?' says parrer up your feelin's till you'd most faint if I was to tell you all I know of the drink curse right in the neighborhood I live in! But I won't. I've been goin' to some revival meetin's in a mission near my house ev'ry night for more'n a week.

"Puffer says he expects me to sprout wings soon, and I sass back by tellin' him that it wouldn't s'prise me none if he sprouted horns. But of course neither of us mean it. It's just the fool way men and women have of complimentin' other when they've been married as long as Poffer and me have. Ain't it right queer. that a man who would just about lay down his life for his wife loves to say tormentin', speerin' little things to her, while a woman who would murder anyone that said things ag'in' her husband never says a decent thing to him herself? Funny, ain't

"It is strange." "What in time makes us do it? Is it

'Yes, to several." "Well, the ones I've been to have been real upliftin', and I ain't a mite o' doubt o' tearin' down. I mean by that that he he ain't allus pitchin' into other folks's religion an' tellin' 'em it ain't good for clean I says to her, says I: religion an' tellin' 'em it ain's good ...
nothin' and they can't get into Heaven
even over the back fence with it. And he
even over the back fence with it. And he
you and the children. Come, I'll scrub
you and dress 'em up while you And he talks as a man should talk. There's that pretty white apron some one give you nothin' meachin' about him, and he's got Christmas.' She kind o' fell in with the

red arms and dried them on her apron as

"Jim Haley? Lord bless you, ma'am, he's my convert! Anyhow that's what the revivalist calls him, and it's a real comfort to me to feel that I have had a part in lookin' real purty—she is very purty—and helpin' to bring Jim into 'the marvelous light,' as they call it. And I have faith to believe that Jim will stick. He will, if I and this here revivalist can help him to.

And if he does, it will be a modern maracle, and one as great as them old maracles ag'in that night, and he went right forabout the loaves and the fishes and the turning of water into wine. Oh, you don't have to hark away back to the time when Spirit was strivin' mightily with him. The the Lord walked the earth to discover maraoles! There's lots of 'em happenin' all the time right here on our earth, and if Jim Haley holds out that will be one. It'll be literally takin' a man up out o' the gutter and makin' a man out o' him, for I've seen Jim Haley actually in the gutter and the street Arabs peltin' him with mud

hands, and I held up my hand. Of course that was a promise, and one I felt bound to keep; so next day I begun to look round

"Then I thought o' Jim Haley, pore thing! He's a real smars young married man with a wife and two real nice little boys, one four and the other two years old, and—well, the stork is likely to light down in Jim's tenement most any time now. And under such circumstances a man is in duty bound to hark back to what he promised on his weddin'-day, and not go and it full. Tim is a planter by trade and in. Makin' fun o' real religion is a planter by trade and in. dollars a week ev'ry week in the year that he'll keep sober; but he's got to workin' two days and spreein' the other four, and that means that he'll soon be out o' work I went up to my room, and from the

that he ain't to be depended upon.

that he ain't to be depended upon.

"He's a real nice, lovable chap when he ain't in lioker, and when he is—well, back, everybody! Talk about holy terrora! If Jim Haley ain't one when he's full, e dunno who is. More than once his wifr and babies have come runnin' for their lives into my tenement, and him a man that wouldn't lay a hand on 'em when he's eather. Don't wan think he needs either sober. Don't you think he needs either convertin' or a hosswhip?"

"He does indeed." "But you look at the other side. His wife is one o'these slack, frettin', dawdlin', whimperin' women, one o' the kind that meets a man when he comes from his hard day's work in an old calico Mother Hubbard, her hair in crimpin'-pins or curlpapers, no collar on, the children dirty, the house topsyturvy, the supper half-cooked and flung on the table just anyway, and

while he eats it she sets and complains about the children or what she has bad to put up with all day, and what a good time she had before she was married; baker's bread and pie on the table and sometimes no cloth. Say, don't you think there was need o' two conversions in that house?'

"I tell vou, ma'am, there's often need two conversions or two hoss-whippin's in drunkards' homes, and, glory be! I think it likely that there'll be two in Jim Haley's house. There's got to be if Jim is to stick

to his conversion. "But I'm gittin' ahead o' my story.
You see I laid for Jim the next evenin'. If I was thirty years younger and Puffer was capable o' bein' jealous o' me, which he ain't nor never was, he might o' been jealous over the way I haunted the doorway of our tenement-house the next evenin', layin' low for Jim Haley. He never stays at home an evenin', drunk or sober. How could he be expected to? I know he'd be comin' out about seven o'clock, and when he did I nabbed him.

"Jim,' says I, 'I want you to do me a favor. Will you?" was so bad as it is to-day. But the Lord knows it's bad enough and there's full need of all that good folks are doin' to make it better! The devilment that there says real hearty-like: 'I'd be glad o' the

"It is,' he says; 'and I'll stick to it.'

""Then,' says I, 'you'll go to church with me to-night. Come right along, young man.'
"Well, he was tuck back, now I tell

you!
"Why, why,' says he, 'I—I—I ain't
been to church for years and years.'
"All the more reason why you should
go now,' says I. 'You promised you'd do me a favor, Jim, and I know you'll stick

to your word.'
"He said he would—to tell the plain truth, he swore that he would-and he did, and I marched into that meetin' with my promise of the night before kept and a man in terrible need o' conversion walkin' down the aisle with me. You b'leeve in prayer don't you, ma'am?"

"Most assuredly I do, Mrs. Puffer."
"So do I. Well, I just set in that meet in' prayin' with might and main for Jim this thing called 'hereditary' or 'environ-ment' or something like that? It ain't just clear to me what them things mean; but I reckon that a man I heard talk the other night it it off all right when he said that hereditary was what a man blamed his father and mother for, and environment do you think? When the invitation come was what he laid onto his wife and chil- for them that would like to be prayed for dren. I reckon he meant by that that we to rise Jim shot right up, and when he set always try to shift the responsibility for down I give his hand a good squeeze, if he our own devilment off onto some one else. was another woman's husband. He stayed But about these here revival meetin's. You to the after-meetin', and I saw to it that had a good talk with him on the way home, and the next day I had one with his wife and, what was more to the purpose, I took but that they have done a lot o' good. hold and give the tenement the best clean-And, as I say, there's howlin' need of it. in' it had ever had. Of course I had the This revivalist where I went is of the kind good excuse that she wa'n't fit to do it at I like. He builds up all the time, instead that time, and she wa'n't and that it ought

half an hour before he come to church. slip on that blue-cloth dress o' yours and somethin' to say—a real message—and idee, and then I made the excuse that she that's what men are ready to hear from a didn't look strong enough to fly around real man. He's doin' good, that man is! gittin' supper, so I got it myself, and put it pipin' hot on the table when I'Who is Jim Haley."

I heard Jim on the stairs. S'prised? I She wiped the suds from her muscular never see a man more s'prised. He just arms and dried them on her apron as stood there in the doorway with his tin dinner pail in his hands and looked around dazed-like. Then what do you think he

> ward with the others when the usual invinext day I had a real good talk with

Letty. "Letty,' says I, 'that man's future lays purty largely within you. He's a man to 'preciate a nice tidy home and a tidy wife and children and real home comforts,' says I. 'Now', says I, 'you just keep your own and the street Arabs peltin' him with mud balls, and him too beastly full to help hisself, and I've helped him to his feet and to his tenement myself to keep him from bein' run in. Disgustin', ain't it?', "It certainly is Mrs Profer.'' "It certainly is, Mrs.Puffer." stronger, and that we must do all we could to reclaim Jim now, or I was the first o' the revival meetin's I went to afterd he'd never'd be reclaimed. I the preacher asked all that would promise talked religion to her. Fact is, I had a to bring some unconverted person that little prayer-meetin' with her—just us two. needed convertin' mighty blamed bad to the meetin' the next night to hold up their should all go together, so I helped Letty get another good supper for Jim, and we had the house all in applepie order when

he got home.
"You have to be a little foxy, even when to see who needed to be converted; and I didn't have to look far. Of course I had to sweep up my own dooryard first, and I ain't a mite ashamed to say that I got right down on my prayer bones and asked the Lord to make me better to start out likely to have two converts to my credit, likely to have two converts to my credit, and I tell you, ma'am, that there's a day comin' when it will be wu'th somethin' to have the savin' of a human soul to one's ised on his weddin' day, and not go and git full. Jim is a plumber by trade, and such a good one he kin make his thirty

altogether, for it will come to be known | laundry there came up to me faintly, like the sound of a far-away melody, the sound of Susan Puffer's voice singing:

Down at the cross where I first saw the light-Glory to His Name! Down at the cross with the Crucified-

Glory to His name? -By J. L. Harbour .- Sunday Magazine for August 6, 1905.

Champion Girl Swimmer Wants to Beat

"Do you think the Americans will like my swimming?" This question was asked under somewhat remarkable circumstances. It came from Miss Annette Kellermann, of Australia, who had just got well started on her recent long distance swim in the River Thames, England. During this journey she completely overshadowed all previous performances under similar conditions—in-cluding that of Capt. Webb—making 13 1-4 miles in three hours and 54 minutes and

While thus creating a new world's record the Australian girl found no difficulty in carrying on a most animated and interest ing conversation with the New York Press correspondent, who, with her father and official time keeper, occupied a launch which kept about an oar's length away from the fair swimmer. Miss Kellermann began her phenomenal swim with a dive off historic Putney bridge, and in spite of the distance and the fact that she had talked nearly all the way, was the freshest member of the party when she got out of the water at Blackwell Pier and ingenuously demanded something to eat.

COMING IN SEPTEMBER.

This Australian girl is curious to know how her swimming will be regarded by Americans as she expects to visit the Unit-

Miss Kellermann, who is now only 19, has never been defeated in any contest of long distance swimming or artistic diving, either by man or woman. So far her record is one continuous report of victories. At 15 she won the amateur mile championship of Australia in still water in 29 minutes. which was three minutes and 49 seconds faster than any woman in the world has done. She then made 2 1-4 miles in 46 minutes and 30 seconds. When she had acquired all the amateur Australian championships Miss Kellerman became a pro-fessional. In the last three years she has won every Australian long-distance swim, making five miles in one hour 48 minutes and 34 seconds, and 10 1-4 miles in four hours and 23 minutes. So far her other speed records are 100 yards in 1 minute and 18 seconds, the best ever made by a woman and a quarter mile in seven minutes and two seconds, although she prefers the long-distance tasks. She is also the holder of

DAINTY AND WELL EDUCAETD. With it all she has found time to educate herself greatly beyond her years. She has mon interest to her coming visit to the

United States. The Australian girl's beautifully modeld limbs and remarkably well developed shoulders have nothing masculine about der cover. them, but leave no doubt of their strength. On one of The movement of her hands and feet when in the water is good to contemplate. Her feet are small, instep high, and as they move through the air during a dive resemble those of a Parisian premiere danseuse The activity of this 148-pound, 5-feet 7inch young woman betokens an immense nervous energy under perfect control. This same characteristic is notable in Miss May Sutton, the American tennis champion. Both girls are cool and decisive in action, ick witted, educated and refined.

LOVES DANCING AND TENNIS. Out of the water Miss Kellermann would be taken for an American product, so closey does she resemble the outdoor sport-lovng college girl. In dress her taste is decidedly American. After being assured that States, Miss Kellermann told me much of herself and her ambitions. During this nearly four hours conversation she chatted with the greatest comfort and ease, not

once changing her stroke of pace—a truly remarkable performance.
"Training?" she asked. "Well I do so little it is hardly worth mentioning. I am a great believer in proper development. For instance, I practiced ballet dancing for two rears. Privately, though, for I would not for worlds dance a ballet in public. But you have no idea how useful dancing has been to me, particularly in diving. I know of no other method to train the muscles so the feet may take on the suppleness of the hands. Then I'm very fond of tennis and have won several championships, but do not play, as I dance, to help my swimming. When there is a semblance of training required I usually run a few miles for several days before a contest. Otherwise, I do not believe in doing too much. It wears one down. I eat the same things other people do, but only take one drink of any kind of liquid each day. This helps the wind."

WILL CHALLENGE ANY MAN. "What do you think of the relative speed merits of men and women in the water?" I asked.

"It's no use for a woman to try and beat a man at short distances. That is a question of brute strength. But for long distances I certainly favor my sex, because we have more patience. I am willing to swim any man in the world at any distance more than 10 miles. I do hope I will be able to get some of your American champions to try a long-distance with me."

California's Fruit Wealth.

Whether classed as small fruits, or set in class by themselves, the ambrosial grapes of the country call for thirteen thousan fruit cars, each carrying 15 tons, to take the luscious bunches from the vineyards to the market place.

Raisins, first produce in 1867, became of commercial note in 1873. This branch is carried on in California only. It takes from three to four pounds of grapes for one pound of raisins, and production in recent years has ranged close to one hundred million pound of raisins annually. The price of grapes at the vineyards has changed greatly. In New York thirty years ago the price was five to six cents per pound. From 1896 to 1901 about six-tenths of a cent. Sales have been made at much lower prices. In Callifornia good grape land costs about \$200 per acre; cultivation, \$40 to \$75 per acre; returns range from \$125 to \$500 per acre. Many California vineyards contain five hundred acres each. The larger ones cover from one thousand to two thousand five hundred acres each. That of the late Leland Stanford was over seven miles long, and contained nearly five thousand acres. - F. W. Hewes, in Harper's

-Subscribe for the WATCHMAN.

A Strange Community.

A community which closely approximates Bellamy's "Looking Backward" is Cosme, a little settlement near Assuncion, Paraguay, described by Wilhelm Lacmann in the Leipsir Gronzboten. Equality, de-mocracy and community of wealth are the principles on which it was founded in 1894 by a split in a colony of Australian immi-grants to Paraguay. "The bouses of the settlers lie together and form a small vil-lage, and are small, pretty and clean, they have only one story and are built of boards and shingled or rooffed with mazega grass. The roof hangs clear over the side walls and is supported by posts, a detail which allows for a wide veranda—a most welcome adjunct in the hot weather. On one site of the house is a small outbuilding which contains the kitchen, and every house has

its garden. 'Up to the present the dwelling houses cover only a quarter of the space which has been reserved for the village, and when Herr Lacmann visited the place there were some 20 houses occupied and 108 in course of erection. In time the buildings will form a large square, which will lie about a larger square. In addition a number of smaller public places have been provided for, which will lie, as those already in existence, hetween the houses. There is an absolute community of goods in Cosme, the only exception being that objects of household or personal use—furniture, cooking utensils, clothing and food—remain the When one enters property of their users. the colony he must bring his entire property in with these exceptions. When, howreceive back the amount of his contribu tion, but only the amount which corresponds to his share for the last working per-iod."

Every one must go through a probation of one year, and before this period is completed no membership is obtained nor any contribution of goods made. Every applicant upon entering must pay the treas ury \$25 for each adult member of the family and half of this amount for each child. ily and half of this amount for each to re-If then the probationers decide not to remain in the colony their expenses to Buen os Ayres are paid, but this is not done unless the applicant remains in the colony three months. The only requirements are that the applicant be strong and healthy. "Under no circumstances are colored persons admitted."

A Warning Shot.

One of the strange incidents of war, es pecially during a state of siege, is the friendly relations which exist between enemies when off duty. At one moment the soldiers of the opposing armies will be chatting sociably and exchanging favors, distance tasks. She is also the holder of the next—shooting each other down as many championship prizes won in diving deadly foes. A little incident told by Mr. contests.

Ripley in his "Story of Company F," gives a glimpse of a genial interlude in the grim civil war.

During the siege of Petersburg it was the an intense admiration for though American and she is looking forward with uncommon interest to her coming visit to the ing food. Half an hour, perhaps, would be agreed upon, and its limit would be sorupulously observed when "time" was called. Then every man would hurry un-

On one occasion a Confederate was slow to respond to the warning. He, to all appearances, did not realize that he was in sight. While the others hurried to their posts, he sat quietly blowing his coffee and munching his hardtack. Fortunately for him, he was in plain sight of a sentinel less bloodthirsty than some. This man thought it only fair to give him further warning. "I say Johnny," he shouted, "time's

up! Get into your hole!"

"All right," replied "Johnny," still "Just hold that cup still a minute and I'll show you whether its all right or not!"

shouted the sharpshooter. The confederate began to suspect that he was in fact visible, and he held his cup still for an instant as he looked up and around. there could be no doubt of the favor with which she would be received in the United he knocked the cup clean out of the owner's hand. With sudden agility the surprised Confederate made haste to disappear amid the jeers and laughter of both lines of

pickets.

Great Grangers' Picute. The 32nd annual great Grangers' picnic exhibition will be held at Williams' Grove, August 28th to September 2nd, 1905. This is undoubtedly the largest and finest display of farm machinery held in the east. The beauty of the exhibit is that so much of it is running. Saw mills, shingle mills, threshing machinery, traction engines and ensilage cutters galore are all shown in operation. A splendid stock exhibit is promised. The auditorium will be attractive as usual. During the day addresses by leading Grangers and agriculturists. Tuesday and Wednesday evenings illustrated lectures by Frank R. Roberson. Thursday and Friday evenings musical and literary entertainments by the hest of Chautauqua talent. Major R. H. Hendershot and son the most wonderful drummers and fifers in the world. Everything first class. Tickets good from August 23rd to September 6th, at low rates on all railroads. Consult your nearest ticket agent.

Farmers Will Enforce Trespass Laws

The beginning of the fruit season and the near approach of the time for hunting has caused the usual annoyance to farmers from persons strolling over their farms. Some of the farmers have already provided themselves with trespass notices and will make things interesting for those who come on the farms. Under the recent trespass law, it is much easier to convict persons for trespassing than under the law, and the new law will be enforced, if the annoyance becomes as great as it has generally been in the past years. The mere fact of one invividual going on land owned by another constitutes a clear case of trespass and throws the trespasser liable to conviction and a fine. In fact, there is no escape from conviction, if it is shown that he has been on the land. Those who delight in going to the country, would do well to look up the law and not forget its provisions.

-There are many curiosities of the mosquito. A correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald, writing from Colorado Springs, reports that mosquitoes are found in mines 1,200 and even 1,500 feet below the surface of the earth. "Experienced miners tell me," he writes, "that the mos "Experienced quitoes sometimes become so bad that the men are unable to work. This phenom-enon occurs only in shafts and tunnels where there is stagnant water, but the surrounding country is entirely arid-as dry as a bone—without any swamps or ponds or other places where mosquitoes might breed. Mosquitoes are scarce in high altitudes simply for that reason, and hence it is a mystery where those came from that are found in the mines."

CHANCES OF PEACE ARE IMPROVED | tentiaries today. President Roneevelt Makes Last Effort to Effect Com

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 21.-The thances of peace have undoubtedly been improved by President Roosevelt's action in stepping into the breach in a last heroic endeavor to induce the warring countries to compromise their "irreconcilable differences." but the result is still in suspense.

The Associated Press is able to announce that the feature of the proposition of President Roosevelt, communicated through Baron de Rosen to Mr. Witte, and transmitted by the latter to Emperor Nicholas, was based upon the principle of arbitration. Whether the proposal contemplates arbitration of all the articles upon which the plenipotentiaries have failed to agree or only upon the question of indemnity, cannot be stated with positiveness, but it is more than probable that it relates only to indemnity or to indemnity and the cession of the Island of Sakhalin. Neither is it possible to say whether the president has yet made a similar proposition to Japan. Acceptance by both sides would involve a great extension of the principle of arbitration, as nations have heretofore declined to arbitrate questions involving their "honor and dignity." Both Mr. Takahira and Mr. Witte in the earlier stages of the conference absolutely rejected the idea of arbitration, and only yesterday both reiterated their disbelief in such a solution. It was noticed, however, that Mr. Witte's opinion was not expressed as strongly as it was last week.

In the oral discussion of the terms Mr. Witte yielded upon two articles, but substantially the result of the 13 sittings of the plenipotentiaries has only been to emphasize the position taken by Mr. Witte in the written reply he presented last Saturday to the Japanese terms. And now both sides turn to home for the last word before the cards are thrown face upward upon the table next Tuesday, for the impasse reached by the plenipotentiaries is recognized to be only a diplomatic fiction. If in the interim fresh instructions are received by either side compromise is yet possible. But the chances are recognized to be slim. So far as the Russian plenipotentiaries are concerned there never was a chance of their yielding both indemnity and Sakhalin.

The cession of Sakhalin without indemnity was, according to the best inside information, the extreme limit to which Mr. Witte would ever consent to go, and the emperor has not yet given the word even to concede that. And suddenly a new factor has beeen introduced which in the opinion of those most competent to judge lessens materially the chances that he might do so, namely, the issuance of his manifesto granting a popular representative body to his subjects. The bearings of this "historic document," as Mr. Witte described it a few days ago, upon the issue are easily comprehensible. It is bound to ameliorate the internal situation in Russia. It is the entering wedge for the realization of the century-old dream of the Russian people.

The president declines either to confirm or to deny any of the statements about the proposition which he submitted to the Russian envoys through Baron Rosen. There is strong reason for the statement, however, that the proposition involved far more than a mere suggestion that the matters in difference between the envoys be submitted to the arbitrament of an impartial tribunal. The statement heretofore made in these dispatches that powerful pressure not alone from President Roosevelt, but from neutral powers of Europe, is being brought to bear upon the governments of Russia and Japan to insure a successful issue of the conference can be reiterated. Whether that influence takes the form of a suggestion of a modification of Japan's terms, of an insistence that Russia make the best bargain she can, or of an entirely new plan to bring about an agreement, cannot be ascertained.

RUSSIA'S ANSWER READY

Czar Said to Have Made Sincere Ef-

fort For Peace. St. Petersburg, Aug. 22.-The Russian government's final communications to Mr. Witte, outlining the course that he shall pursue at the reopening of the peace conference at Portsmouth. are still in process of being put into cipher prior to being forwarded to America. With the receipt of St. Petersburg's last message the brief breathing spell will have ended. St. Petersburg leaves the final word with

her representative at Portsmouth. The Associated Press is in a position to state that when the nature of these communications becomes generally known, it will be seen that in a sincere desire to effect a satisfactory settlement the government has gone so far as its extremely vital state interests will permit. It can further be said that for this reason the government is firmly convinced that in case of failure of the negotiations the responsibility will not rest with Russia, which has conceded much already.

While it is impossible to learn the actual contents of the government's communications to Mr. Witte, it can be declared that the requirements of the state make concessions on the questions of indemnity and Sakhalin, as these questions were originally presented by the Japanese, impossible.

It is certain that in the matter of concession the four points now in dispute have been considered and studied here in the light of concessions Russia already has granted on the other eight articles.

The foregoing is a brief but accurate outline of the platform upon which Mr. Witte will met the Japanese plenipo-

It is believed that the questions of the surrender of the interned ships and the limitation of Russia's naval power in the Far East will be satisfactorily settled. There remains, then, the questions of the payment of indemnity and the cession of Sakhalin by Russia.

The first may be overcome by Russia following Japan's lead in avoiding the use of the word "indemnity," but consenting to make certain payments to Japan on other scores, the chief of these being Japan's bill for keeping 100,000 prisoners, which is expected to be very heavy. The sums mentioned as the possible payment on account of these prisoners range from \$50,000,000 to \$150,000,000.

Little or nothing is obtainable here regarding the possible disposition of the question relating to Sakhalin.

ASSEMBLY FOR RUSSIA

Announced By Emperor Nicholas In Manifesto to People.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 19. - Russia's national representative assembly, the fruit of decades of stress and struggling for reform, which endows the Russian people with the right of being consulted through their chosen representatives in the suggestion, preparation and repeal of legislation, takes its place among the fundamental in-

stitutions of the empire. The national assembly will be a consultative organization in connection with the council of the empire and not a legislative body. The powers of the emperor remain theoreticaly absolute. As the emperor is the supreme law-giver and autocrat, the decisions of the douma have only a recommendation and not a binding force, though the rejection of any legislative measures by a two-thirds majority of both houses is sufficient to prevent the measure from becoming law. The representatives of the people will have not only the right to be heard on any legislation proposed by the government, but also can voice their desires on new laws, and will have the right to exert a certain supervision over budgetary expendi-

The suffrage, though wide, is not universal. It is based on property qualification, the peasantry having a vote through membership in communal organizations.

LORD CURZON RESIGNS

Viceroy of India Retires Owing to Dissatisfaction.

London, Aug. 21.—The resignation of Lord Curzon of Kedleston as viceroy of India and the appointment of the Earl of Minto as his successor, was announced at the India Office.

According to the correspondence, which is issued in the form of a White Book, it appears that Lord Curzon's resignation was cabled to that office on August. The correspondence shows a decidedly bitter feeling between Lord Curzon, the India Office and Lord itchener, commander-in-chief of the forces in India, over the new plan of army administration in India. Lord Curzon's dissatisfaction came to a head with the refusal of the cabinet to appoint Major General Sir Edmund Barrow, on Lord Curzon's recommendation, military supply member of the council.

MORE FEVER CASES

Scourge Bounds Forward and Situation Is Unsatisfactory. New Orleans, Aug. 22.—Yellow fever tock a bound forward in New Orleans

from satisfactory. Report up to last night: New cases, 61; total to date, 1446; deaths, 9; total, 205; new foci, 16; total foci, 322;

and the situation in the state is far

cases under treatment, 328. Nine persons died of yellow fever, more than in any one day since August 14, when a record of 12 deaths was made. Health officers explain that the report is always high on Monday because of unavoidable laxity in re-

porting on Sunday.

MAY BE TRIPLE DROWNING

Upturned Boat and Man's Body Found On Lake Ganoga. Wilkesbarre, Pa., Aug. 22.-An upturned rowboat was found floating on Ganoga lake on the North mountain. Investigation was made and the dead body of Arthur Potter, of Ellentown, Bradford county, was fished from the

bottom of the lake. He was foreman

for Colonel R. Bruce Ricketts in the

construction of monster dams there. Potter was last seen alive on Friday evening, when he was rowing two strangers across the lake. It is now thought that the two men have also been drowned. Frost Hit South Jersey.
Belleplain, N. J., Aug. 21.—Considerable damage was done by a heavy frost, which covered a large part of the farming district, Saturday night.

Hundreds of acres of sweet potatoes

have beeen injured, and in a number of fields the vines are black. Lima beans and melons felt the effect of the frost, but the other vegetables were not injured. Will Fight the Beef Trust. Chicago, Aug. 22. — Chicago hotel men, wholesale butchers and restaurant keepers have formed a combina-

tion to fight the "beef trust." Two plants-one costing \$150,000 and the other \$300,000-are in course of erection and a third to cost \$500,000 is contemplated. Oldest Western Marylander Dead.

Cumberland, Md., Aug. 21.-Daniei Kean, the oldest citizen of Western Maryland, died, aged 101 years. He helped build the Chesapeake & Ohio canal before the days of railroads. Among his descendants are an expostmaster and an ex-mayor of this