

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Notable Events of the Week Briefly Chronicled. The French cruiser Tage has sailed from Baltimore for New York. General Kurapatkin, Russian war minister, has sailed from Vladivostok for Japan. Prince George of Bavaria has arrived at San Francisco on his way home from Japan. A duplicate mast and spars for the Shamrock III have been sent by steamer from Glasgow. President Loubet of France during his coming visit to Rome may not seek an audience of the pope. Twenty-five striking miners were sent to jail at Clinton, Tenn., for violating a court injunction. In the first inning the University of Cambridge cricketers made 379 runs to 200 by the Philadelphia players. The Mississippi river at St. Louis has fallen. Conditions on the Illinois side are still serious. Memphis now expects a flood. The Philippine commission has enacted a law providing a government for the Moros, making their province an autonomous colony. Tuesday, June 9. The Brooklyn police have captured a man who is believed to be Policeman McGovern's assailant. A Jewish boy fugitive from Kishineff has arrived at Ellis Island, New York, on his way to Missouri. The government has decided to restrict the franchise in Pretoria, Transvaal, to white British subjects. It is believed that soldiers at Jackson, Ky., prevented an attempt to assassinate the principal witness against Jett and White. Constance, the young daughter of Archibald Gracie of New York, was killed in an elevator accident at the Hotel de la Tremolle, Paris. Crop reports throughout Canada indicate record crops in half the area, average crops in about one-third the area and poor crops in one-tenth of the whole. Graff Bros., contractors of Washington, were indicted on a charge of offering bribes to A. W. Machen, former head of the postal free delivery service. In consequence of the refusal of the proprietors of the large bakeries in Baltimore to grant the demands made recently by the journeymen bakers' union a general strike has been started. An Irish National league meeting near Tallow, Waterford, has denounced the proposal of the corporation of Waterford to present an address to King Edward during his visit to Ireland. At an immense open air meeting held at Soda Michalowski, the president of the Macedonian committee, declared that the only hope for Macedonia was a direct rapprochement between Bulgaria and Turkey. Samuel Parks, one of the most aggressive leaders in the great labor movement that has recently paralyzed many industries, has been arrested on a charge of extorting \$2,000 from the Hecla Iron company. Nine hundred employees of the American Cigar factory at Kingston, N. Y., are on strike because of the refusal to allow them half holidays during the summer. Two hundred boys struck, and 500 girls joined them from sympathy. While Emperor William was driving in Berlin a lady adulter threw a bouquet into the imperial carriage. The bouquet struck the emperor's helmet and was so forcibly thrown that the empress, who was sitting beside him, jumped up, frightened. Monday, June 8. Many transatlantic liners were detained by the haze off Sandy Hook. The loss by the fire at the Buffalo Carting and Storage company's plant was \$400,000. In accordance with a government decree the Prussian authorities will expel all Mormon missionaries. Mayor Low of New York has named a committee to receive contributions or sufferers from the floods. President Loubet will visit London July 6 on his return visit to King Edward. He will remain in London three days. A Hebrew tailor has died at New York from starvation, having sent all his money to his family in Russia for their passage to America. David J. Wyatt, the East St. Louis schoolteacher who fatally shot Charles Irtel, superintendent of schools, was tortured and hanged by a mob to a telephone pole. Eight thousand persons grown impatient at delay caused by accidents wept away the ticket boxes in a mad rush at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn bridge. One man has been killed and two persons fatally and several others badly injured in a runaway car accident at the Alum Rock Park Electric railway near San Jose, Cal. The break in the Madison county (Ill.) levee, which gave way, widened, and the water rushed through a gap a hundred yards wide, covering 20,000 acres of fertile farm land and three villages—Oldenburg, Mitchell and West Granite. The official announcement of King Victor Emmanuel's visit to Paris and President Loubet's return visit, although foreseen, has produced considerable impression at the Vatican, as President Loubet will be the first ruler of a Catholic country to visit Rome officially since the fall of the temporal power. Saturday, June 6. E. F. Newman, druggist, of Ithaca, N. Y., committed suicide in Honolulu. The grand jury has reported an indictment against August W. Machen, former superintendent of the free del-

ivery service of the post office department. A hurricane has swept over the Philippines, doing great damage to shipping. Ninety thousand children, members of Brooklyn Sunday schools, marched in their annual parade. Harry Emmons was killed at Lardo, Ida., by his partner, H. M. St. Cyr, a well known mining engineer. Author Isbell of New Rochelle, N. Y., was arrested in Connecticut on a charge of stealing an automobile. The rendering plant of the Connecticut Abattoir and Oil corporation, near Bridgeport, was destroyed by fire. The big Hamburg-American liner Deutschland, which went ashore in New York harbor, has been floated. W. J. Idelman, deputy United States collector, was arrested at Eagle City, Alaska, on a charge of embezzlement. Miss F. E. Osgood won the Massachusetts championship in the Boston Women's Golf association tournament. A jury at Norwich, Conn., has found William H. Gallivan not guilty of murder in taking the life of Jeremiah Shumway. An agent representing a Japanese syndicate is negotiating for the introduction of 100,000 Japanese laborers for the Transvaal diamond mines. The "muck," famous for producing potatoes, was ablaze along the valley from Fort Edward to Whitehall, N. Y., a distance of fifteen or twenty miles. The jury in the case of Lulu Miller Youngs at Rochester, N. Y., charged with the murder of Florence MacFarlane, brought in a verdict of not guilty. The dead in the Topeka flood now number seventy-eight. A boatman reported that seven bodies had been found near the north end of Harrison street. The governor of Cape Colony has told parliament he hopes soon to relax remaining restrictions on liberty as a result of the policy of peace and reconciliation. Mariners of westward bound vessels arriving at New York had eager questions to ask about the great field of smoke caused by forest fires which they had encountered when 600 miles out at sea. They found patches so thick as to make it necessary to slow down the engines to half speed. The atmosphere in the locality of Geneva, N. Y., was filled with smoke and atoms of ashes, evidently the result of the great forest fires in northern New York. Friday, June 5. Danger of war between Japan and Russia over Manchuria is apparently increasing. English polo players have abandoned their proposed visit to the United States this year. It is officially announced that King Edward and Queen Alexandra will visit Ireland in July. The French Academy has given a reception to Edmond Rostand, author of "Cyrano de Bergerac." Ten thousand children are reported sold in exchange for food by starving people in Kwangsi, China. Sentences of most of Transvaal Boers convicted of military offenses during the war have been remitted. The German emperor and the czar of Russia will visit Vienna simultaneously at the beginning of September. Extensive forest fires are burning in all parts of Nova Scotia, and hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of timber is being destroyed. Miss Laura Biggar, the New York actress, has been sued for \$100,000 damages for alienation of her husband's affections by Mrs. Charles C. Hendrick. Water Commissioner Monroe of New York has explained the water supply situation and asks for caution in the use of water while the drought continues. The Hamburg-American steamship Deutschland stuck fast on a mud bank in New York harbor and was hauled off, and she put to sea after a delay of twenty-four hours. Smoke and ashes from forest fires in New York and neighboring states has obscured the sun as though by some heavy yellowish mist for three days, and a pungent odor of burning wood permeates the air. The Building Trades Employers' association of New York has submitted a proposition for arbitration which provides for a court of appeals on every question involved. Thursday, June 4. The village of Briggs Corner, N. B., was destroyed by fire. The state pawnbroking establishment at Naples has been burned; loss, \$2,400,000. For forty-eight consecutive days no rain has fallen in and about Plattsburgh, N. Y. A fire destroyed twenty-eight houses in the suburbs of the city of Hull, opposite Ottawa. A large portion of the business section of North Emporia (Belleville) was entirely destroyed by fire. One passenger was fatally and others severely injured in a wreck on the Rock Island road near Alta, Ill. The death list from Monday's tornado in Gainesville, Ga., has passed the 100 mark. The situation has at no time been exaggerated. The Duke of Argyll is said to have sold Iona Island, Hebrides, to Catholics expelled from Grande Chartreuse monastery in France. An excursion train loaded with negroes bound from Fair Bluff to Columbia, S. C., went through a washout fifteen miles from Sumter, S. C., and is a complete wreck. Three dead. A seaman of the German navy was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for striking an ensign, who committed suicide because he could not identify the sailor who struck him.

NEWS IN 1815 AND NOW.

The Battle of Waterloo Was Not Heard Of Till Six Weeks After It Was Fought. Leopold de Rothschild, at a dinner of the Newspaper Press fund, drew an interesting contrast between the methods used for transmitting news in 1815 and now. His own firm claims to have been the first to announce the victory of Waterloo in England, says Country Life. By the by, there is a tradition at Somersby, where Tennyson was born and lived, that they did not hear of the battle of Waterloo there till six weeks after it was fought. Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, however, said that his grandfather, who was the owner of some ships, gave his captains direct orders that wherever they went they were always to bring him the latest newspapers, and in this way there came into his hands a Dutch paper which contained the intelligence in one line, "Great victory of the English at Amsterdam." His grandfather took the news to Lord Liverpool, but was scouted because the intelligence had arrived on the previous day that the English troops had been beaten. If there is a Waterloo fought in the future, we wonder how the first intelligence will reach London. Will it be by what we have come to regard as the somewhat prosaic cablegram? Will it be by telephone? Or shall we have it in a marconigram? Perhaps there may be an invention before then that will render all these obsolete. EASILY UNDERSTOOD. Movements of the Lips as Plainly Understandable to Deaf Mutes as Spoken Words to Hearers. "You need not think you are always telephoning in secrecy," said a teacher in the deaf mute college in this city, relates the Washington Star, "when you go in a booth and close the double doors after you, as I see people doing every day. I notice these people in their retreats in which they think their words are drowned from the outer world, talking often while they look on the people outside of the glass doors. "Now, do you know," he continued, "that every word that is so spoken is understood by a deaf mute whenever he sees what is going on under such conditions? That is a fact. The deaf mute becomes so proficient in learning to read the language of the lips that the motion is as expressive to him as is the sound of the human voice to other people. The next time you have a secret to impart to some friend over a telephone in a public booth where people are watching you you should be careful to speak directly in the mouthpiece of the phone so that your secret be not given away to some who happen to understand the language of the lips."

EASILY UNDERSTOOD.

MONTANA SOCIETY NOTE. Characteristic Description of a Brilliant Social Function in the Cow Country. The ball given at the Palace parlors over the Crimson Wing saloon last Friday night was a roaring success, reports the Alkali Gulch (Mont.) Herald. Pap Henderson tuned up the catguts and rosin his bow about nine p. m., and started in on "Turkey in the Straw." Buck Lewis, Baldy Williams, Fighting Pharaoh, and a few more punchers from the Double Cross ranch rode over, bringing their senoritas on their cayuses behind them. There was nothing special doing all night. About two a. m. Big Abe Hall, proprietor of the only respectable faro joint in Alkali Gulch, blew in and began to prospect for a partner. Abe had been taking too much bottled comfort and when he jerked Choctaw Kate away from Dan Weimer and backed off and "pulled," Big Abe, being some doped, fumbled his gun, and Dan's lead pill went lookin' for room in Abe's attic. The faro joint is now looking for a new manager. The boys rounded up their ladies about four a. m. and vamoosed. It was one of the most brilliant heel-and-toe stampedes ever held in this section.

MONTANA SOCIETY NOTE.

TELEGRAPH-POLE INDUSTRY. Millions of Forest Trees Are Used to Support the Wires of the Various Lines. Between Chicago and Denver, a distance of 1,500 miles, along one line of railway, there are 31,500 telegraph poles, says Arboriculture. They are set 176 feet apart, or 30 to a mile. As there are considerable more than 2,000,000 miles of steam railway in the United States, increasing in mileage each year, and many roads have double lines of poles to accommodate the great number of wires required to transmit the telegraphic business of the country, there are 8,000,000 poles in use on railway lines. When to this is added the poles used by trolley lines and by telegraph and telephone companies we find an aggregate of 15,000,000 poles in use. If these should be replaced at once it would require 250,000 flat cars to transport them; 8,000 locomotives would be necessary to haul the trains, which if continuous would reach 1,750 miles. If the poles were placed end to end they would reach more than three times around the earth at the equator. Negroes in Penn State. Pennsylvania has a larger number of persons of negro descent in its population than any other of the northern states. To Cure Rheumatism in Horses. The idea of curing rheumatism in horses by the means of brine baths is receiving the support of veterinary surgeons.

TELEGRAPH-POLE INDUSTRY.

SUICIDE IN SIBERIA. When Once a Wish to Die is Announced There is No Such Thing as Taking It Back. I know of a case where a man, after a violent quarrel with his five sons, announced aloud his wish to die. The next morning he thought better of it and retracted his words; but—so I was informed, in all seriousness—the revengeful spirits shortly afterward inflicted the hoof disease on his herd, and took away three of his sons, one after another, says a writer in Harper's. Usually, however, the man who has proclaimed his wish to die remains firm until the end. I met, in 1893, at the Anni fair in the Kolyma country, a man by the name of Katik, who said that he wanted to get rid of the troubles of this world. He had no apparent illness, but his zest for life had completely vanished, and he intended to start for the land of his forefathers. He was as eager for death as if it meant for him a pleasant journey to a distant but very interesting country. The vicinity of the Russian fort was no place for the fulfillment of his wish, so he had to delay it for a couple of months; but when next I met Katik's wife, early in the fall, she was already a widow. She told me the details of her husband's death in a very simple way. He was strangled with a lasso. She held his head in her lap, and two of his sons pulled the ends of the rope. Katik's wife told me also that he was cheerful to the last, and even joked the very moment his face was being covered with the hood of the death coat to prevent those present from seeing his last struggle. OLD BEAUX ARE DELIGHTED. One Woman Who Has Not Relegated Their Virtues to the Musty Garret. As a rule when a woman gets married she tries to pluck from her remembrance all thoughts of those who once paid court to her. Yet she can have a kindly feeling for them without in the slightest degree being untrue to the man who finally won her, says the Chicago Chronicle. "I love my old beaux," said the woman who is bound to be cheerful. "They comfort me and make me forget unpleasantnesses. An old beau is very nice if he's at all presentable. My husband says hateful things to the effect that I'm ruinously extravagant, always wanting things, and he intimates that only an angel of his magnitude could manage to get along with me at all. Not so my old beaux. They say he's the luckiest of men and intimate that they would have been kind to them. Even the married ones aren't so bad. When their wives sue for divorce or their babies get the measles they look volumes which seem to say that all would have been different had not an undeserving one borne off the prize. These unsolicited testimonials are as stimulating to me as old wine. It isn't the slightest use to repeat them to my husband, however. He simply reminds me that women are so easy that they're tiresome and that those 'nincompoops' don't have to pay the bills."

SUICIDE IN SIBERIA.

BEAT HIS WIFE FOR HONOR. Russian Soldier Deemed It His Duty to Retort Insult at Her Hands. A Prussian officer stationed at Strasburg appeared before the court at Kolmar, in Saxony, and gave the following evidence in support of his demand to be divorced from his wife, says a London paper: "One night," he said, "I had a quarrel with my wife, in the course of which she exclaimed: 'You are too much of a coward to strike me!' What could I, as a Prussian officer, do when my wife accused me of cowardice? If the wife of another officer had thus insulted me, I could at least have challenged her husband to a duel, but I could not challenge myself, because my own wife insulted me. "I got," continued the officer, "into a state of intense excitement over this terrible dilemma. I lit the candle and requested my wife formally three times to withdraw the insulting expression, which was incompatible with my dignity and honor as a Prussian officer. My wife sulked, and did not withdraw the insult. As it was my duty to enforce satisfaction for the insult I seized a stick and beat my wife."

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Not George's Hatcatcher. Carpenters who were repairing the Mary Washington house, opposite Fredericksburg, recently found in the ceiling a small batch of peculiar shape. They began to talk of the cherry tree and the small boy who could not tell a lie, and an old negro woman was found who remembered seeing George hide the hatchet after its famous achievement. But—and so the romance disappears from life—Washington was a grown man before his mother bought the house. And the cherry tree hatchet is still unaccounted for, although it is not unaccounted for or unsung. Queer Cause of Strike. More than a thousand Pennsylvania miners "struck" the other day to decide the question whether or not a bride is part of a mule's harness. The trouble rose from the refusal of the stablemen to put on the brides. Referees recommended that the mules be driven without brides, and their suggestion was adopted. Then the men came back. The mules have passed a vote of thanks.

Not George's Hatcatcher.

Starting Right. In every great race much depends upon the start. "Getting away" with the whole system tingling with confidence in the strength to win is half the battle. In the race of life the start each day is at the breakfast table. A dish of "If," the new cereal, served with milk, invigorates the body and refreshes the brain. "If" makes the start right. "If" is cooked and ready to eat. Young and old like "If." You can eat "If" at any time. At grocers everywhere. a-12-17

An Old Church.

Christ Episcopal Church of Milton Celebrates its 110th Anniversary. Thursday, May 28th, marked the 110th anniversary of Christ Episcopal Church of Milton. In May 1793 Matthias Webb appeared at the ninth convention of the church at Christ church, Philadelphia, and was admitted upon signing the act of association. There were with him two others, Elisha Barton, of Fishing Creek township, and John Funston, of Christ church, Derry township. This marks the organization of three parishes—two of which exist to-day, viz., St. Paul's, Bloomsburg, and Christ church, Milton, then called Christ church, Turbot township. As early as 1795 there was a church built of logs, the first house of worship in the immediate vicinity—on the lot now occupied by the Lincoln street school building, which came into possession of the borough about 1894. The ground was given by Joseph Marr and Susanna his wife, to John Covert, Sr., Matthias Webb and Samuel Staddon, trustees of the English Episcopal church, for a consideration of five shillings. The old log church was heated from a large square hole in the middle of the building in which a fire of logs was made early and burned to embers. There was no chimney, simply an opening in the roof to carry off the smoke. Some worshippers carried with them charcoal foot warmers. About 1826 or '27 the log church seems to have been unfit for use. The first rector was Rev. Caleb Hopkins, who served until about 1818. Others who served Milton were Revs. Elijah Plumb, 1820; Chas. G. Snowden, 1822; Wm. Eldred, 1826; Christian Willberger, 1828; Isaac Smith, 1835; Rev. B. W. Morris, now bishop of Oregon, 1847-50. Rev. Morris built the present church which was the only church that escaped the flames in 1880. Rev. D. N. Kirkby, St. Paul's, Bloomsburg, attended the anniversary last Wednesday. Bloomsburg has it too.

An Old Church.

Publio Has Paid the Cost. In reviewing its business of the past year Lewis A. Riley, president of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co., operating the collieries in the Panther Creek Valley, says that his company had by January 1 of this year nearly recouped its losses caused by the last strike. He also says that the public has paid the cost of the suspension. After referring to the recoup of the company's strike losses President Riley says: "As a consequence the added business that is coming to us this year, and that we expect also next year, will leave the company a substantial gainer, for the fact of the anthracite strike of 1902. During the progress of the strike we stated that the companies were fighting the battle for the public. The public however, sided with the miners, and I have been paying the losses of the strike ever since. "We have been able to recoup ourselves so early because of the 50 cents advance in coal, in which we followed the Reading, and which is now a permanency with us. No anthracite road, of course, can be expected to go back to old prices after the report of the Anthracite Commission. "While the company makes it a practice to keep its figures for the annual report, the fact that we have already earnings sufficient to pay both dividends for the present fiscal year indicates the satisfactory business that we are doing."

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WILL ENFORCE GAME LAWS. Under the new law authorizing the appointment of a Deputy Game Protector in every county, the State Board of Game Commissioners has sent out the following notice to the men appointed to fill that responsible position: "The forms prescribed by law should be strictly followed in all cases where that is possible, and no arrest should be attempted either with or without warrant, unless you are perfectly satisfied that there is a just cause for such action. The law as it now stands prevents the placing of costs upon an officer, where the prosecution is brought in good faith. This is intended as a protection to you. The people of the Commonwealth also have rights that are to be protected and you should in no instance bring suit unless you are morally certain the party is guilty, and that he should be convicted and that there is a fair chance to so convict. The Game Commission will not permit its officers to bring suits unjustly or for the purpose of simply making costs, no matter who may be compelled to pay them. You have no right to settle any case of violation of the game laws unless the full penalty as prescribed by the act of Assembly is paid. If any person charged with violating the game laws, shall feel disposed to pay this penalty without prosecution, and for the purpose of saving costs, it might be well for you to accept same and give a receipt therefor. Where it is possible, and a case is to any extent complicated, we should be glad to have you write this office before bringing suit. Where this is not possible, as where parties are caught in the act, we expect that you will use your own judgment, with caution and the fixed idea of justice to the accused as well as to the Commonwealth in mind. "We do not desire, and will not permit the prosecution of anyone for what is known as 'securing satisfaction' or for spite, yet the fact that information comes to you, of a violation of the game law through spite or a desire to secure satisfaction, should be no reason for your refusing to investigate the charges made, or to fail to prosecute if you find said charges true. You may have nothing to do with the causes that prompted the informant to come to you. You will be expected to treat all violators of the game law alike, showing no partiality or any cause. We have no discretion in these matters and you have none. We have no power to grant privileges and the same applies to you. You are expected to use good common sense in your work and be satisfied a violation was knowingly and not accidentally committed before you prosecute. I do not mean by this that the persons should know they were violating the law, or that you must be in a position to prove that they knew they were so doing, before you prosecute, for ignorance is no excuse. What we want is, that you be satisfied that the offense was committed intentionally, and that the State has been injured thereby. Your bond has been given to insure the faithful performance of your duty. Should you arrive at a point where this cannot be done, we would suggest that you at once resign and thus save possible trouble to yourself and to us. One of the rules of this office is to retain the name of an informer in strict confidence, unless he is willing to have it published. We frequently meet people who are able and willing to give valuable information, but who prefer, for different reasons, not to be known in the matter. We caution you to adopt the same rule and keep it without variance."

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