

WHITE VS. BLACK.

A Race War Breaks Out in New York.

Murder of a Policeman by a Negro Leads to an Attack by a Mob Upon Dozens of Colored People—Many of the Latter Quite Badly Injured.

New York, Aug. 16.—A mob of several hundred persons formed at 11 o'clock last night in front of the home of Policeman Robert J. Thorpe, Thirty-seventh street and Ninth avenue, to wreak vengeance upon the negroes of that neighborhood because one of their race had caused the policeman's death. Thorpe was stabbed and bruised last Sunday by several negroes while he was attempting to arrest a colored woman. The man who inflicted most of the injuries is said to be Arthur Harris, a negro who came here several weeks ago from Washington.

In a few moments the mob swelled to 1,500 people, and as they became violent the negroes fled in terror to any hiding place they could find. The police reserves from four stations, numbering 400 in all, were called out.

The mob of white men raged through the district and negroes, regardless of age or sex, were indiscriminately attacked. Scores were injured. It took the combined efforts of the reserves, with as many more policemen on regular patrol duty in the four precincts, to restore order. Clubs were used until the policemen were almost exhausted. Revolvers were emptied into the air and in one or two instances fired at the upper stories of the negro tenements, from which the negroes fired bricks, paving stones and other missiles.

The trouble grew out of the death of Policeman Thorpe as the result of a murderous assault by a negro early Sunday. Thorpe was attempting to arrest a negro when Arthur Harris and another negro attacked the policeman with razors. He died the following day.

The policeman's death aroused the white residents of the district. Open threats against the negroes were made and the blacks replied in kind. While not condoning the offense of Harris, they insisted that he was only one man and that the race ought not to be blamed for his action.

The policeman's body was brought to his home last night. At once the house became a sort of shrine and from all over the vicinity men and women called to pay their respects. Many carried handsome floral offerings. As the night grew on the feeling against the negroes seemed to grow. The fact that many suburbs round about were crowded had its influence, doubtless, on the rising tide of anger. A small group gathered about the policeman's home and Capt. Cooney, of the West Thirty-seventh street station, sent a small squad of men. Trouble was not anticipated, however, and the squad was more in the nature of a guard of honor for their dead comrade.

A few minutes before 11 o'clock an Irish woman, under the influence of drink, came out of the place. She set up a howl and began to recite the virtues of the dead policeman. She said the negroes out to be killed. Just then a young negro walked by. The white men made a rush for him and he was quickly surrounded. He was beaten and kicked and was rescued with great difficulty. If there had been a carefully arranged plot and this had been the agreed signal, the outbreak could not have been more spontaneous. Men and women poured by the hundred from the neighboring tenements. Negroes were set upon wherever they could be found and brutally beaten. The blacks at first offered resistance, but they were so soon outnumbered that they fled.

For the next hour the streets were filled with a surging mob. It was a scene on very much the same order as took place a few days ago in New Orleans. New York has seldom had its equal. The shouting of the men, the shrieking of the women, the lamentations of the children, the shooting of revolvers, crashing of windows and all made a perfect pandemonium.

The policemen did much clubbing, but the injured men were all negroes. Lloyd Lee was shot in the cheek, received a scalp wound and a broken arm. He said a policeman shot and clubbed him.

The police said the negroes were arming with revolvers and knives. A negro riding up Broadway on a bike was pulled from his wheel and severely beaten. The mob then took the wheel and smashed it.

Many negroes were hustled into the West Thirty-seventh street station for protection. None had escaped without some kind of an injury and some of them were bleeding from half a dozen cuts.

The crowd that surged into Broadway seemed uglier than that farther west. There was at one time more than 5,000 persons in Broadway. Up and down, into and out of the hotels and saloons, through Herald Square and the side streets the mob rushed, looking for negroes. Any unfortunate black was set upon and beaten.

Not a single white man had been arrested. Chief Devery said he would take every precaution for preventing a repetition of the outbreak.

Barker Is Said to be Ineligible. Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 16.—Wharton Barker, middle-of-the-road candidate for president on the populist ticket, is said to be ineligible for the office to which he aspires. It is said that while superintending some improvements in Russia some years ago Mr. Barker was made "lord of St. Wenceslaus" by the czar. Before accepting the title he did not ask congress to grant him the privilege and he is therefore said to be ineligible because he forfeits his citizenship by accepting the honor without permission of the United States authorities.

DEATH OF A RAILWAY KING

C. P. Huntington Succumbs to an Attack of Heart Disease. New York, Aug. 15.—Collis P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific Railroad Co., died at Pine Knot camp, near Durant, on Raquette lake in the Adirondacks, early Tuesday morning, supposedly from heart disease.

In addition to his other vast interests, Mr. Huntington enjoyed the reputation of being one of the largest, if not the largest, single landowner in this country. Of his entire real estate holdings, the property owned by him in cities was only a small part. He also held title to large farming tracts as well as to vast undeveloped areas in California, Kentucky and West Virginia and in Mexico and Guatemala.

Wall street estimated Mr. Huntington's wealth at \$12,000,000 to \$40,000,000. He has been at times the largest borrower in the money center and in 1894 was so involved that rumors were current that his failure was threatened. But in the last six years he had reduced his obligations.

Probably the best informed man on Mr. Huntington's affairs is Russell Sage, the street's biggest money lender. Mr. Sage said some significant things about his dealings with Mr. Huntington yesterday. In referring to Henry Clews' estimate that Mr. Huntington was worth \$40,000,000, he said: "You can cut that in half."

Harwinton, Conn., Aug. 15.—The boyhood of Collis P. Huntington was spent in Harwinton, where he was born, October 22, 1821, in a dilapidated house in the Poverty Hill district. The old house has been unoccupied for many years and is in the last stage of decay. His mother was a hard working Christian woman, but the father was a man in whose make-up ambition had no part. He was a "tinker" and traveled about the country mending umbrellas, sharpening razors, etc.

Just before Mr. Huntington was 14 years old he started on the road as a peddler of tinware. He never again returned to Harwinton to make his home, but 15 years ago he returned to his native town and erected a memorial to his mother. The memorial was in the form of a massive granite chapel, erected at a cost of \$50,000.

San Francisco, Aug. 15.—Public Administrator Boland yesterday applied for letters of administration upon the estate of Collis P. Huntington in this city. Judge Bahr refused to grant the order, characterizing the application as "unduly hasty."

BOMBARD THE CLOUDS.

A Consular Report Tells of a Method in Vogue in France that Protects Vineyards from Hail Storms.

Washington, Aug. 15.—To protect their vineyards against the ravages of hail stones, the vine growers of southern France attack approaching storm clouds with volleys of fire from powder-charged cannon until the cloud is finally dissipated and the danger to their crops is averted. This practice of shooting at the clouds originated in Italy and was known in France over 100 years ago, says United States Consul Covert at Lyons, in a report upon this subject to the state department, but it is to be more extensively employed this year than ever before.

Fifty-two cannon, manned by 104 cannoneers and their chiefs, have been distributed over an area of 2,500 acres of rich vine land. A high point is selected as the central post of observation. At the approach of the destructive hail cloud, a shot is fired from this post and at this signal all the remaining cannon are fired, twice a minute at first, and then more slowly after the first ten shots.

This "bombarding of the heavens" is almost invariably successful and all places in France heretofore ravaged by hail, it is said, are to be provided with storm attacking artillery.

The expense of the experiments so far has been borne partly by the government, the National French Agricultural society, and a number of wealthy wine growers. The French minister of war has supplied powder for 2 1/2 cents a pound.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Senator Hanna Names Its Members—Many Prominent Republicans on the List.

New York, Aug. 15.—Senator Hanna yesterday announced the following members of the advisory committee of the national committee:

Senator Thomas C. Platt, Senator Chauncey M. Depew and Hon. William L. Strong, of New York; Samuel J. Wainwright and W. W. Gibbs, of Pennsylvania; Col. Myron T. Herrick and Bishop B. W. Arnett, of Ohio; Alex. Revell, S. B. Raymond and Cyrus Field Adams, of Illinois; Edward Rosewater, Nebraska; Hon. George L. V. Myer and Hon. William B. Plunkett, of Massachusetts; F. Brooker, Connecticut; Hon. Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island; Thomas Lowry and M. V. Grover, of Minnesota; H. H. Hanna, Indiana; Hon. J. A. Gary and Dr. Ernest Lyon, of Maryland; Irving M. Scott, California; W. M. Barbour and Hon. John Kean, of New Jersey; W. B. Clark and E. O. Stanard, of Missouri; W. L. Stratton, of Colorado; Hon. John L. Wilson, of Washington; Charles F. Pfister, Wisconsin; William Livingston and Justice S. Stern, Michigan; D. W. Mulvane, Kansas, and E. E. Hart, Iowa.

Swiftest Voyage on Record.

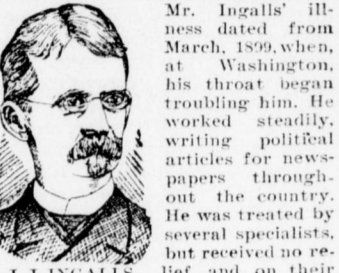
Plymouth, Aug. 15.—The steamer Deutschland, which sailed from New York August 8 for Hamburg, arrived here at 8:20 Tuesday morning, making a new record for the eastward passage and the fastest time ever attained by any ocean steamer, five days, 11 hours and 45 minutes.

Revision Committee Organizes.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The Presbyterian general assembly committee on revision met here last night and organized. Rev. Dr. Charles Dickey, moderator of the assembly, is chairman of the committee.

INGALLS IS DEAD.

Famous Kansan Passes Away from Earthly Life. Las Vegas, N. M., Aug. 17.—Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls died at East Las Vegas yesterday. He was surrounded by his family. The funeral will be held in Atchison, Kan.



Mr. Ingalls' illness dated from March, 1899, when, at Washington, his throat began troubling him. He worked steadily, writing political articles for newspapers throughout the country. He was treated by several specialists, but received no relief, and on their advice returned with his family to Atchison. At home he grew no better. Ten months ago he sought another change in climate, traveling through New Mexico and Arizona. He was still able to write occasionally for the newspapers.

Two months ago he planned to return to Atchison. After a consultation of physicians he decided, however, to remain in New Mexico. Mrs. Ingalls went immediately to Las Vegas. On August 14 she telegraphed her sons that their father was sinking. They arrived in time to see him before he died.

CHASER BY A MOB.

A Dusk Thief Narrowly Escapes Lynching.

Chicago, Aug. 17.—William Fikua, a colored man from Nashville, Tenn., came dangerously near being lynched in the street last night. He had snatched a pocketbook from a woman and led the police a long chase through the alleys and down town streets. During his flight he fired three times at the police and the crowd which followed the officers in the pursuit. He was finally caught in front of the Great Northern hotel, where he crawled under a horse which was standing by the hotel entrance. While the officers were taking their prisoner to the police station they were followed by a crowd fully 500 strong which shouted "Hang him," "Lynch him," "Take him away."

The officers halted at Madison and Clark streets to wait for the patrol wagon and the crowd made a desperate effort to take Fikua from them. Ropes were procured and if the colored man had been taken from the police he would certainly have been hanged. The police used their clubs vigorously and after a hard fight managed to get the prisoner to the patrol wagon, which made a successful dash through the crowd.

THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT.

A Street Railway Is Sold for \$1,500,000—A Step Toward Consolidation of Allegheny County Lines.

Pittsburg, Aug. 17.—M. K. McMullin, a broker who is a director in the Philadelphia Co. and prominent in the organization of the Union Traction Co., yesterday purchased the West End Traction Co. outright for a cash price of nearly \$1,500,000. This is understood to be practically the consummation of a deal by which the West End Passenger Railway Co. will pass into the control of the Union Traction Co. The Union Co. is expected to control, if pending plans are carried to a successful conclusion, the Consolidated Traction, the United Traction, the Monongahela Traction and the West End Traction companies, covering practically the entire county of Allegheny. The West End operates, in addition to its main Pittsburg line, branches to Crafton, Carnegie, McKee's Rocks, Neville island, Coraopolis, Ingram, Sheridan and Mount Washington.

Mr. McMullin will make no statement concerning the future of his new road, merely saying that for the present the public can draw its own conclusions.

COATS A WIRE WITH ICE.

Inventor Tesla Claims to Have Solved the Problem of Complete Electrical Insulation.

New York, Aug. 17.—A patent has been granted to Nikola Tesla for an invention which, if his claims are borne out, will prevent the escape of electricity from a wire. Tesla's invention, it is claimed, solves the insulation problem in a simple manner. He insulates the wire by passing through it—or near it—air kept at a low temperature, producing a coat of ice on the wire, which, the inventor finds by repeated and extensive experiments, cannot be broken through by the strongest currents and at the same time gives an insulation that costs practically nothing.

By means of this latest discovery the loss of electricity or electrical energy in transmission, it is claimed, can be rendered so small as to be insignificant and power can be transmitted to great distances by means of underground wires.

Refuse to Modify Original Demands.

Pittsburg, Aug. 17.—The wage committee of the Window Glass Flatteners' association yesterday unanimously decided to adhere to the original demands. A bitter fight will likely result, as the American Window Glass Co. has announced that the factories will be started on September 1, regardless of any action taken by the flatteners.

A New Diamond Field.

Washington, Aug. 17.—Diamonds, considered by London dealers superior to those from South Africa and valued at from 25 to 50 per cent. higher than those found in that region, have been discovered at the diggings near the Mazaruni river, in British Guiana, according to a letter to the state department from United States Consul Mouton at Demarara. Concessions of land for diamond mining are being made and the industry promises well, as the stones already found are equal in quality to Brazilian diamonds.

A CRASH IN A FOG.

Seven People Killed in a Collision of Passenger Trains.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 16.—The most terrible wreck in the history of the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad occurred about 5 a. m. Wednesday at Pierson, 29 miles north of Grand Rapids. The northbound Northland express, which left this city at 4:05, collided head on with passenger train No. 2. Seven lives were lost and many passengers were injured, one fatally. Both engines and the baggage cars were completely demolished. When the trains met day was just dawning and the fog was so thick that the engineers could not see more than 100 yards ahead. The dead:

Charles M. Letts, Grand Rapids, conductor northbound train No. 5. William H. Fish, Grand Rapids, engineer No. 5. Edward D. Woodhouse, Grand Rapids, fireman No. 5. Louis G. Boyle, Grand Rapids, fireman No. 2. C. Pierson, Franklin, Ind., passenger.

Ralph Levan, son of Baggageman Levan, of Grand Rapids, who was in the car with his father. According to the railway officials, the collision was the fault of Operator Wells, stationed at Mill Creek, four miles north of this city. The trains usually meet at Sand Lake, two miles south of Pierson. An order was issued that they meet at Woodstock, four miles north of Pierson. Later, Wells was asked if the express had passed his station. He answered "no." He was then told to countermand former orders and give orders to No. 5 to meet No. 2 at Sand Lake. Similar orders were given to No. 2. Train 5 never got the order, having already passed Mill Creek.

LEVEREN'S LETTER.

An Anti-Imperialist Advised Filipinos to Treat Captured Americans as Pirates.

Washington, Aug. 16.—The war department has made public the Filipino correspondence, captured some months ago by Gen. Funston's command in Luzon. One of these is from Dr. Montague R. Levenson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to C. Apacible, in which the war with the Filipinos is characterized as piracy on the part of the United States. Levenson's correspondent is advised to bring about the capture of some high official of the United States, who should then be put on trial before a council of war for piracy. He is also advised to have the Filipino congress issue an address to the people of the United States calling attention to alleged violations by the United States of the usages of civilized warfare.

There is also a letter from W. G. St. Clair, editor of the Singapore Free Press, to Howard W. Bray, in which, after discussing conversations with Spencer Pratt, formerly United States consul at Singapore, the writer asserts that Admiral Dewey's policy in the Philippines had been overruled by the military element at Manila.

New York, Aug. 16.—Dr. Montague R. Levenson was seen at his residence at Fort Hamilton last evening and said that he was a regular correspondent with Filipino agents in this country and had written the letter to Senator Apacible.

Cousins Drowned.

New York, Aug. 17.—Stephen Peacock, son of George Peacock, of Yonkers, and George Peacock, son of Stephen Peacock, of Peekskill, were drowned Thursday at different points in the Hudson river. They were cousins and went swimming at the same hour, Stephen at Yonkers and George at Peekskill. Each boy became exhausted, got beyond his depth and was drowning before aid could reach him. Each father sent a telegram to his brother telling of the loss and each father received it at the water's edge while aiding in the efforts to recover the body of his own son.

Steyn's Death Is Reported.

London, Aug. 17.—Former President Steyn, according to a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Lorenzo Marquez, dated yesterday, is reported to have died, as the result of a severe wound. A British correspondent, recently released from captivity at Nootgedacht, asserts that Mr. Kruger wishes peace, but that the fighting commandants insist upon continuing the war and would prevent his flight by force if necessary. The Transvaalers have no guns at Machedodorp, with abundant provisions.

Wolsley Says the Army Is N. G.

London, Aug. 17.—Viscount Wolsley, field marshal and commander-in-chief of the British army, delivered the most scathing condemnations ever heard at Aldershot after witnessing yesterday's maneuvers. He declared that the 30,000 men who participated were utterly unfit to send abroad, being badly led and badly trained.

Gives Work to 12,000 Men.

Pittsburg, Aug. 17.—The pressed glassware factories throughout the country resumed work Thursday, giving employment to over 12,000 men.

Chief Justice Green Dies.

Atlantic City, Aug. 17.—Chief Justice Henry Green, of the Pennsylvania supreme court, died here yesterday.

Roosevelt's Program.

Chicago, Aug. 16.—Vice Chairman Henry C. Payne has received a copy of the itinerary of Gov. Roosevelt, as far as agreed upon by the governor and the national committee. Gov. Roosevelt will make his first speech at Detroit, September 5. He will speak at Grand Rapids, Mich., on the 7th, South Bend, Ind., on the 8th, La Crosse, Wis., September 10. From La Crosse, Roosevelt will visit South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, Iowa, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio and West Virginia.

THEY ENDORSED BRYAN.

The Convention of Anti-Imperialists Pledges Support to the Democratic Candidate.

Indianapolis, Aug. 15.—The first day's session of the national or third party convention was devoted entirely to addresses, no formal action being taken beyond the appointment of a committee of three to confer with the anti-imperialists, whose convention opens to-day. The sentiment among the "independents" was strong against the candidacies of both McKinley and Bryan, and seemed to indicate that a third ticket would be the outcome of their convention, although there is also a desire to combine with the anti-imperialists if possible and there is scarcely a possibility of the anti-imperialists nominating a ticket.

Indianapolis, Aug. 16.—The first day's session of the Liberty congress of the National Anti-Imperialist league was somewhat disappointing as far as the attendance of delegates was concerned. About 300 accredited delegates were present.

In spite of the small attendance the speeches of Edwin Burritt Smith, the temporary chairman, and George S. Boutwell, the permanent president, brought forth much enthusiasm. The public meeting in the evening was much better attended and the reading of Bourke Cochran's letter was the signal for tremendous applause.

But the greatest demonstration of the convention so far came in the afternoon when George S. Boutwell, ex-governor of Massachusetts, and secretary of the treasury in the cabinet of President Grant, concluded his address as permanent chairman with the declaration that he had turned his back on the republican party and should support Bryan for president. The delegates rose in their seats and tendered the ex-governor an ovation that lasted several minutes.

Indianapolis, Aug. 17.—The congress of the American League of Anti-Imperialists yesterday emphatically endorsed the candidacy of William J. Bryan for president. The resolutions to that effect were read to the convention by Charles R. Codman, of Massachusetts, who moved their adoption after stating that the entire committee of 25 had endorsed them. The convention, however, did not adopt the platform as submitted by the resolutions committee without a prolonged and heated debate. Thomas M. Osborne, of Auburn, N. Y., leader of the "third ticket" movement, offered an amendment to strike out the endorsement of Bryan, and his amendment was vigorously supported by several delegates, but when the previous question was ordered less than a score could be marshalled to vote against the Bryan endorsement.

The most vigorous opponents of the Bryan pronouncement in the platform were conspicuous members of the "national" or third ticket convention who were also admitted as delegates to the anti-imperialist congress. They were ably led by Thomas M. Osborne and advocated the nomination of a third ticket, on the theory that their followers, while opposed to President McKinley were not prepared to accept Mr. Bryan on the Kansas City platform.

The speakers who opposed the Bryan plank were received with jeers and cries of "time" from the delegates, and Chairman Zeisler at times had difficulty in obtaining a hearing for them.

The congress concluded last night with an address at Tomlinson hall by Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota. After the adoption of the resolutions endorsing Bryan the representatives of the third party movement met at the Commercial club and selected Thomas M. Osborne for permanent chairman and Everett V. Abbott, of New York, for permanent secretary. A motion was made and carried that a convention be held in New York, September 5, for the purpose of nominating a ticket.

PHILIPPINE VETERANS.

They Form a New Patriotic Society—A Reunion at Denver.

Denver, Col., Aug. 15.—Tuesday's celebration by the Army of the Philippines began with a parade in which the Grand Army of the Republic, ex-Confederates, Spanish war veterans, Army of the Philippines and the national guard of Colorado took part. There were 1,000 members of the Army of the Philippines in line, headed by Francis V. Greene, Owen Sumner and Irving Hale.

A constitution was adopted at the business meeting. The name of the society is to be the National Association of the Army of the Philippines. The annual meeting is to be held on August 15. The discussion of political topics at any meeting is forbidden. The membership clause provides that any honorably discharged officer or man who served in the Philippine campaign, whether in the army or navy, or is now so serving, or the son of any such man shall be eligible to membership, thus perpetuating the association from generation to generation.

The following officers were elected: President, Gen. Francis V. Greene, New York; first vice president, Gen. Irving Hale, Colorado; second vice president, Col. Owen Sumner, Oregon; corresponding secretary, Maj. David Fairchild; recording secretary, E. F. Stapleton, Colorado; treasurer, Capt. P. James Cosgrove, Nebraska.

It was decided to hold the annual meeting next year at Salt Lake.

Held Up by Wheelmen.

Pittsburg, Aug. 15.—A novel and fatal holdup is reported from Greensburg, Pa. As a party of Slavs were returning to their homes last evening after being paid off at the mines at Pleasant Unity, they were met by three men on bicycles, who ordered them to hand over their money. A general fight followed, in which one of the Slavs, Andy Kanicha, was killed and another, George Nesin, so badly cut that his life is despaired of. Each of the Slavs was robbed of \$33, all they had, and the highwaymen escaped on their wheels.

FLAG FOR CHURCHES

Devised by Bishop Leighton Coleman of Delaware Diocese.

He Thinks the Followers of Christ Should Have an Emblem of Their Own—Has Some Relation to National Flag.

Bishop Leighton Coleman, of the Episcopal diocese of Delaware, is a churchman of original and progressive ideas. He is full of resources for the extension of church work, and the centralization of its interests. His latest device to advance both purposes is a project to introduce a general church flag, about which all forces can rally and be stimulated to renewed endeavors in the interests of the mutual work. He has, therefore, adopted a suitable emblem for his own church, and hopes to see a general flag ultimately chosen, says the Philadelphia Times.

This is how he views the flag and the good it will accomplish: "We all know the power of a flag. How it appeals to our better nature, and bestirs us to a lively remembrance and to heroic deeds. For ages the state all over the world has its flag of various hues and designs, according to race and nationality. Indeed, it is one of the first things which a new government adopts.

"Why should the church be without a flag? For some time I have been thinking over the matter, and at last, with the valued aid of two friends, who are experts in heraldry, determined upon a design which has been thoroughly well executed in bunting by a widely known Philadelphia firm.

"I wanted something which, while it had a relation to our national flag, should have about it something essentially ecclesiastical. The cross in the white field is in shape what is known as a bishop's cross, its arms florented.

Its color is, of course, purple, as being the bishop's color. It is surrounded on the right and left by seven bars, the number seven being the mystical number of perfection. My chief idea in having this flag is that it may serve as an object lesson to all who pass by and see it.

"It will be unfurled only on special church days. Those will include all the chief festivals of the church, saints' days, great ecclesiastical anniversaries, etc. So that when people see it flying they will be led to inquire why it has been raised on that particular day, and will find out what the festival is, or what prominent event is commemorated.

"It flies from a fine pole over 50 feet high, erected at the exterior extremity of my beautiful little chapel. The harmony and effectiveness of the various colors will be at once acknowledged by those who see this handsome banner. "Its size is nine feet six inches square. This shape rather than the oblong was preferred as being more ancient and heraldic, and as being more serviceable in the wind."

The bishop first displayed his flag on St. Bartholomew's day, when it was swung out to the breeze from the high pole situated in beautiful Bishopstead, along the banks of the picturesque Brandywine creek, at Wilmington, Del.

Since then it has waved continuously and has served to attract attention to the place and to its occupant. Such attention has aroused inquiry and developed new interest in the organization of the church and in its work and has undoubtedly served to stimulate the members of the church to renewed efforts and endeavors.

Not only this, but it has given them something tangible to take hold of and defend. It is the symbol of their work and represents something real and personal to every individual churchman. The natural result is the unification of the membership and a more determined and concerted body standing ready to confront and combat opposition.

There is little doubt that a similar result would be brought about with the general church if adopted. The same rule would hold good for it as for the individual institution.

At any rate, this is Bishop Coleman's idea. It has proven plausible enough to attract the attention of a number of other prominent churchmen, with the result that the plan will be seriously considered. If they decide that it is practicable it will undoubtedly be adopted.

A Monster Match Factory.

The biggest match factory in the world is the Vulcan match factory, at Tidaholm, Sweden. It employs over 1,200 men and manufactures daily 500,000 boxes of matches. The yearly output requires 600,000 cubic feet of wood, 250,000 of pine of paper and 40,000 pounds of rye flour for pasting the boxes. Three hundred of the most complete and ingenious pieces of machinery, all of Swedish invention, are used in this factory.

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