

A Woman's Strength.

By JESSIE LLEWELLYN.



There comes a time in the life of every girl when she is exhorted by a mother or a guardian to use a woman's strength. It is the day of farewell to childish things, when the old lightsome frivolity of happy, rollicking youth sits ill at ease upon her; when her eyes grow wistful and a tear gleams behind the laughter there. For the first time in her life she begins to analyze people and events, and her own relation to them. Her girlish, rose-colored vision narrows to the gray light of calm maturity; she begins to get a mental focus on life.

Then it is that the full meaning of the words strike deep into her understanding. A woman's strength; in those days of fading idealization and novitiate comprehension she still conjures pictures; she looks to literature and sees Cordelia suffering death in prison for the love of a father whom she could not lightly deceive; she dreams of the semi-historical heroine who has stood for fidelity through the centuries—Penelope, abandoned and faithful, true to home-ties, protecting and cheering the old and the young of her nearest kin while waiting for a husband whose loyalty is scoffed by all but her.

Frail little Manon Lescaut wanders into her mind, as the pitiful French girl follows her lover through misfortune and want to their death together on a desolate prairie.

But as she grows older the romance of fiction and of history gives place to the small, ugly details of daily routine which are wont to crowd back ideals. Her eyes open round to reality. A woman's strength; the words seem to have a new meaning. She sees, then, the woman of our middle-class American life, planning to save the extra pennies in her household accounts; strong to choke back her impulses of self-indulgence in the interest of a husband whose "one more cigar a day doesn't count." She knows that woman to refuse this invitation and that, because a "new dress is out of the question," and she notes the calm smile on the woman's face that masks her physical suffering because "a complaining woman routs the calm of an entire household." She is conscious of the woman's silence under unjust petulance from others, and that her self-repression has saved a disagreeable scene. She hears the woman's creed that:

"One cannot govern others without first governing self;"

That "a woman should never say what she means, but rather the expedient thing;"

That "disappointment in personal attainment may be a joy when it means the attainment of a daughter, a son, a husband."

And after while the girl herself learns to take pride in setting up human landmarks through contributing her patience and love to the building of a statesman, an artist, a capitalist. As she sits alone in the twilight of her life she does not look back at the wrecks of her own hopes, but out over the world which a successful man is thrilling by his eloquence, or teaching of his philosophy or inspiring with his poetry.

She is glad then that she has lived and she knows without words that the eloquence, the philosophy or the poetry was in part made possible through her woman's strength.

Jessie Lewellyn

CHARITY WITH A MOTIVE

By JOHN A. HOBSON, Lecturer on Ethical Culture.

LET us remember that charity is not justice, and let us resist all forms of charity that have a secret motive behind them. Unless a fortune is inherited it is accumulated by one of a few forms. And if it is inherited we have only to look back a generation and we will see that the forms still hold good. Here they are: First, a fortune is made by the increase of land; then fortunes are made by combinations to control the output and supply; rebates and discriminations of carrying companies are responsible for other fortunes; manipulation of talents sometimes leads to wealth. That is, things are so manipulated that fortunes are secured from government by contracts; then speculative pools make others wealthy. Men have it in their power to render unsteady the values of commodities.

All fortunes had for foundation one of the above causes. I am not one who would scrutinize every gift to charity to determine whether it should be accepted. An investigation would reveal that all sprang from the same source, and to reject one would be to reject all.

In these days of many millions the question arises: "How is the millionaire to spend his income?" He has learned that he cannot spend it all without injuring himself. Then shall he give it away personally? I believe he should not.

Here is an illustration: A great city needs schools and parks, hospitals, and some great cities feel that the streets should be cleaned. Now, should the millionaire be allowed to furnish these necessities? If he did, the citizens would relax in their vigilance. They would come to rely upon the millionaire. The result would be that they would feel their obligation. Friends of Andrew Carnegie do not believe he gives to ward off criticism, but that is what his gifts accomplish.

Epoch of the Open Door

By DR. POLEMUS H. SWIFT, Pastor Wesley Methodist Church, Chicago.

HERE never was an hour of such immense opportunities as the one to which this generation has come. The door into the temple of prosperity stands wide open. The door into the temple of knowledge stands wider open still. If a man remains ignorant amid the light of this age it is because he wills to be ignorant. Our public school system—the best and most practical the world has ever seen—makes illiteracy a sin. Beyond the common school is the high school, the college and the university.

This is an age of higher education. Philanthropic men have poured out their money like water and the grandest possible education can now be secured with the smallest possible outlay. Nor is this all. The door into the temple of knowledge stands wide open for those who purchase enough good books to keep you reading a whole year by the expenditure of a few dollars.

OLD SEAMAN'S YARN.

He Tells How Monster Shark Invaded a Cable Ship.

Visited the Main Saloon and Wrought havoc Among Cut Glass and Dainty Viands—Caught with a Leg of Mutton.

This is the story of a shark and a cable ship—an anecdote told by a veteran seaman of a thrilling experience aboard a "cable," with one of the monster manuevers who infest the waters of the Mediterranean.

And this, says the Philadelphia Press, is how he told it to a brother seaman, as they were comparing notes on the ability of the manuevers to live out of the water, for a great length of time.

"The old Grapnell," said he, "was a cable ship, and we were at St. Helena, anchored close in, and the second engineer got a hook, baited it with a fistful of oily waste from the engine-room, and began to fish for a huge shark that was hanging about our stern.

"As it happened, the governor of St. Helena, or some big pot, was coming to dinner that day, and the table in the saloon was set out with the best glass and pineapples and bananas, and what not, all in the way of dessert. Well, the shark was a bit coy, but just as four bells was striking he gobbled the bait.

"The old man was ashore, and we clean forgot about the governor coming to dinner, forgot everything but the shark plunging and tugging at the line.

"Well, we had hoisted the brute ten feet or so clear of the water when the first roller struck us, pointing our bow balks at the sky and swinging the shark out till his tail nearly touched the water, then, swash! we went into the trough, pitching our propeller up to the sky and swinging the shark in board.

"The bight of rope slipped, and smash! came the shark on to the after-gratings; 22 foot he was, and as thick as a Pickford's van almost.

"Swish! came the next roller, and as we went into the trough the shark shot



TUGGED AT THE LINE.

on the deck, skidded along it as if he were on skates, cannoned against the starboard bulwarks, and as the next roller took us on the starboard bow he shot him head-first down the saloon companionway, clean out of sight, and you wouldn't have known there was a shark on board only from the screams of the second saloon steward, who was coming up with a tray of cocktails just as old blow-hard was going down.

"The shark lay head to the open saloon door. He gave his tail a flap, and seemed undecided whether he would go on into the saloon or come fall first into the cable tank; the next roller decided the question, for it shot him right into the saloon and banged the door on him, for all the world as if he had pulled it behind him.

"I heard various sounds from the saloon, where all our best glass was put out and covers laid for 15 people; but I did not go in. Well, you may fancy the state we were in, the ship pitching and all.

"Just then our old man came aboard, and there was a gay time, I tell you. We got rifles and tried to shoot the brute through the skylight. You could see him rolling about in the pineapples and hothouse flowers and broken glass; but he had jammed his head between the legs of the table, which had split in two, and the after part of the table fitted him just like a sunbonnet, and the bullets glanced off; so we gave over.

"At six in the morning the skipper called the second engineer, and told him as he had brought the brute aboard, he must get rid of him, or he'd stop his grog and shove him down the saloon skylight to keep his friend company.

"Well, the second engineer thought, and thought, and thought. Then he got a leg of mutton and dangled it down the skylight on a string till it was under the table-flap of old Chase-me-Charley's sunbonnet. He couldn't resist it; he turned on his back, opened his mouth, and the hydrographer, who was ready with his gun, shot him clean through the heart."

Biggest Male in Missouri.

A huge male, said to be the largest in existence, belongs to Michael Murray, of Hereford, Mo. He is three years old, 18 inches high at the shoulders, and weighs 1,705 pounds.

Shark with a Big Mouth.

A large specimen of the fish known as the angel shark was recently captured with a hand line at Felixstowe, England. It had an eight-inch mouth, with three rows of teeth.

FULL AND COMPLETE.

Adj. Gen. Corbin Says the Full Text of Gen. Miles Report on Philippine Affairs Was Given to the Press.

Washington, May 15.—Secretary Root and a number of officials in the war department on Thursday received a letter from Herbert Welsh, of Philadelphia, which also has been mailed to a number of private individuals, in reference to the report of Lt. Gen. Miles. The letter desires that letters be directed to Secretary Root, Adj. Gen. Corbin, Judge Advocate General Davis, Assistant Adj. Gen. Hall and Assistant Adj. Gen. Ennis, asking them to publish for the information and guidance of the country the full report of Gen. Miles regarding affairs in the Philippines. He suggests that they "Especially request that the report of Maj. Hunter into the facts of the whipping of Filipino prisoners of war for the purpose of extracting information from them" be included in the publication.

He says he has not seen Gen. Miles' report, "having in vain tried to secure a copy of it from the war department," but believes that it contains facts that enlightened citizens should have. Mr. Welsh says that 600,000 souls have perished in those islands from war, famine and pestilence under our flag. In the letter he refers to the military record of Gen. Miles in the civil war and in several Indian campaigns and says that with a few hundred letters sent to men he names the object will be secured. He suggests that persons interested in their senators and representatives in the matter.

The war department yesterday made public the letter of Adj. Gen. Corbin to Gen. Miles answering one sent to the secretary of war regarding the publication of Gen. Miles' report. The adjutant general says to whom the report was given and enclosed copies of the report which was furnished the press, which he says was full and complete.

In Gen. Miles' report on the alleged cruelties was also a criticism of the rice transaction in the reconcentration camp in Bantagas province. Gen. Miles in discussing this matter refers to a report he had received from the commanding general in the Philippines. The copy was not furnished with the report of Gen. Miles and it has been charged that it was suppressed. The war department yesterday made the copy referred to public. It is a report of Maj. Gen. Davis addressed to Gen. Miles and contains all the correspondence, telegrams and all documents that refer to the purchase, distribution and sale of rice to the people in the concentration camps. The main features were covered in summaries which have been published heretofore.

DEMAND IS ENORMOUS.

Highest Prices in Years for Cotton Recorded at New York.

New York, May 15.—Another new record for the season was established in the cotton market Thursday, in fact many of the older members agreed that it was doubtful if any season in the entire history of the exchange compared with yesterday. The big feature of the day was the price made by July in the last half hour of trading, 11 cents. In the same time August sold at 10.73. May made a new record of 11.42 and spot cotton was quoted at 11.50. These prices were the highest in 12 or 13 years and the transactions were of enormous volume.

At times the scene on the floor was one of the greatest disorder and the rush of the covering demand threw the pit into a demoralized condition. At the opening of the market trading was by the far most active of the season and on the upward rush May sold at 11.40, July at 10.99 and August at 10.67, all new records.

The Liverpool reports gave warning that the day would be a lively one, as sales of spot cotton there reached a full dollar a bale higher than Wednesday. Early cables stated that some of the foreign short interests were in the market taking all the cotton offered at the highest prices of a decade. The largest individual dealer in spot cotton in this market received a message from Liverpool reading as follows:

"The market will only stop advancing when cotton gives out. It is getting very scarce now."

Pistols and Coffins for Two.

Kansas City, Mo., May 15.—George E. Spencer, a clothing merchant, who came here recently from Birmingham, Ala., was shot and instantly killed, and Stephen Flanagan, a policeman, was mortally wounded here Thursday in a pistol duel in a room. Flanagan had gone to the house to arrest Spencer. There were no witnesses to the tragedy and when persons attracted by the shots entered the room Spencer was dead and Flanagan lay unconscious, blood oozing from a wound in his breast. By the side of each man was a pistol. A half dozen shots were exchanged.

A Lucky Day for Miners.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., May 15.—The employees of the Lehigh Valley Coal Co. in this city and valley will today receive all of their back wages due under the strike commission's award. The men will receive from \$20 to \$40 each. The company will pay about \$300,000 on the back pay and \$200,000 more on the regular pay. The Delaware & Hudson Coal Co. will also begin the payment of the back wages here today. Nearly \$200,000 will be distributed.

Would Build a Navy for Spain.

Madrid, May 15.—Some surprise has been caused by the announcement that the minister of marine proposes during the coming session of the cortes, to ask that body to sanction the extensive reorganization of the navy and the improvement of the arsenals and dockyards at Ferrol, Cadiz and Cartagena, thereby increasing the annual expenditure from \$200,000,000 to \$260,000,000 in a few years. If these plans are adopted Spain will have, within ten years, a dozen battleships and a dozen cruisers in addition to torpedo boat destroyers, etc.

IN DESPERATE STRAITS.

Columbia Has No Money and Cannot Pay Its National Debt.

Washington, May 14.—A gloomy picture of the terrible plight in which Columbia finds itself as the result of the exhausting four years of rebellion is contained in a communication which has reached this city from a source of unquestionable reliability.

These reports show that on March 1 last the government gave notice that it had stopped the issue of the paper money that was flooding the country and had turned the lithograph plates from which it was made over to a committee composed of prominent members of different political parties. Consequently the government early in April was almost entirely without funds. It had not enough to pay running expenses, to say nothing of foreign claims and demands.

Not a cent of interest had been paid on the national debt since the war began in 1892. The claims growing out of the revolution were assuming most enormous proportions, and as there was no other means of relief it was apparent that the government again must have recourse to the lithograph stones and start the presses running again. Moreover it was the general opinion that even the small measure of relief which might follow the receipt of \$10,000,000 from the United States on account of the Panama canal could not be obtained, as it was not expected that congress would ratify the treaty.

A MURDER MYSTERY.

Pittsburg Police Believe that a Man Found in a River was a Victim of Highwaymen.

Pittsburg, May 14.—The finding of the body of an unknown man floating in the Monongahela river at the foot of Short street yesterday will probably develop a murder mystery. A handkerchief had been forced into the man's mouth and there were several wounds on the back of the head, which seem to have been inflicted by a blunt instrument. The body is that of a man about 60 years old, well dressed, and has the appearance of being above the class of people that usually frequent the water front. There was nothing on the person that would in any way lead to identification. The body had been in the water not more than 12 hours. The face indicated that it had been dragged along the ground.

The officers think that the man was assaulted and robbed on some of the streets near where the body was found and that after the robbery had been committed it was discovered by the highwaymen that their victim was much worse hurt than was at first thought. They then stuffed the gag into his mouth and carried the man to the river and threw him into the water.

A Horrible Story.

Denver, Col., May 14.—From a letter written by his father in a hospital at Kichineff, Russia, W. King, of this city, learns that his mother, sister and brother may have been victims of the recent massacre in which hundreds of women and little children were slaughtered by the Russians. Mr. King's father was badly injured and is now in the hospital. "I can learn nothing of your mother, sister or brother," he writes. "I fear they are among the victims. The street ran with blood. Children were dragged from their mothers' arms and hurled against the sides of buildings, women were caught and slashed to bits by the frenzied Christians. The cry was 'Down with the Jews.' I saw a mother cut open and her unborn babe thrown against a railroad train. The number killed will be more than 600."

There Will be No Strike.

St. Paul, Minn., May 15.—All danger of a strike on the Great Northern railway system has passed and an amicable agreement between the company and its trainmen has been reached, the schedules being signed Thursday. Each side made concessions. The men have somewhat the better of it. They are granted an increase in wages which averages 15 per cent; the yardmen get the Chicago scale, which is three cents an hour higher than the St. Paul scale; new men are to be given increased wages after one year's service, instead of five as proposed by the company, and upon the double-header question, which was the cause of the deadlock in the negotiations, the men modified their demands to a slight degree.

Finished Their Election.

Wheeling, W. Va., May 14.—The convention of the National Brotherhood of Operative Patterners adjourned Wednesday after completing the election of officers, which resulted as follows: Second vice president, William Elder, of East Liverpool, O.; third vice president, H. W. Halles, of Wheeling; fourth vice president, George Dix, of Trenton, N. J.; fifth vice president, Enoch Wooten, of East Palestine, O.; sixth vice president, Joseph T. Cotton, of East Liverpool, O.; secretary, Edward Menge, of Wheeling; treasurer, Aaron Coleman of East Liverpool, O.

Two Children Cremated.

Pittsburg, May 15.—The residence of James Bell, in the Lawrenceville district, was burned to the ground last night and his two children, William, aged 8 years, and Edward, aged 15 months, were burned to death.

Strike Fever Hits Denver.

Denver, May 14.—Two hundred cooks, 600 waiters, 500 butchers and 100 bakers were called out on strike yesterday by the pure food council. Nearly all the restaurants in the city are closed. The butchers' walkout included those employed at the stockyards and many of the meat markets. The union bakers were called out from not only the houses deemed unfair, but also from those against which labor has no grievance. The cause of the trouble is the refusal of various bakeries and groceries to make contracts with the unions.

BUSCHE "SQUEALS."

Exposes Crooked Deals in Missouri Legislature.

WHILE HE WAS SENATOR

Bribe Money was Plentiful in the State House.

HOLDUP GAME WAS PLAYED

Bills Were Smothered by Committees When the Proper Amount of Coin was Produced—School Book Trust Had a Big Bribery Fund.

St. Louis, May 16.—Unable to bear the mental torture which he says he has suffered since the grand jury investigation into legislative "brooding" was instituted, ex-State Senator Fred L. Busche yesterday went before Circuit Attorney Folk and made a complete confession of his connection with corrupt deals extending over a period of eight years. Busche's declarations involve several men of prominence. Later Busche was taken before the grand jury, where he remained an hour. When he emerged from the jury room tears were streaming down his cheeks.

"I had to do these things," said Busche in reciting his story to the circuit attorney. "There were circumstances that made a fellow take money or else get the worst of it."

Busche then told of his connection with legislation four years ago. He prefaced his remarks by saying that all sorts of money was used at that time to influence legislation.

"Money," he said, "was offered on pretty nearly everything of importance. The stearn and street railway interests were always very active and their representatives paid us."

Busche named several senators who profited handsomely from the legislation at the 1899 session, and included one or two who are members of the present assembly.

He broke down twice while confessing to Mr. Folk and, weeping bitterly, said: "I am telling these things only to ease my mind."

Going back to the Thirty-eighth assembly, when the bill to create a school book commission was one of the principal issues before the legislature, Busche said that the school book trust put up a big fund.

"I got \$1,000," he said, "and others got just as much and some more."

"On one occasion," he said, there was a resolution presented to have all bills held in committee. I got \$250 for holding up that resolution.

"Killing bills by smothering them in committee was very common."

Because of the statute of limitations, which prevents prosecution three years after the crime is committed, none of the men against whom Busche has testified can be indicted.

TO FIGHT UNIONS.

Employers in the Building Trades of New York and Brooklyn Organize.

New York, May 16.—The first steps towards effecting a general organization of employers in the building trades for the purpose of offering united resistance to the demands of the labor unions were taken last night at meetings held in Manhattan and Brooklyn. The meeting in Manhattan was held at the Building Trades' club, 700 employers being present and the throng being so great that overflow meetings were held. A committee on ways and means was appointed.

In Brooklyn 100 employers met and formed the Employers' League of the Borough of Brooklyn. It was resolved to permit no interference with business by any individuals or organizations, and that no walking delegates should be permitted to enter any shop during working hours. Officers were elected and a board of 20 trustees to form a plan of campaign to enforce the principles of the organization and to devise ways to combat the labor unions was appointed.

A General Strike Is Probable.

Denver, Col., May 16.—An order was issued Friday by the general executive committee of organized labor calling out 1,000 union men in various trades and crafts, in addition to 3,000 already on strike. This order afterwards was rescinded and further additions to the strikers will not be made until after the mass meeting of delegates of the unions tonight. It is declared that if some plan of settlement shall not be reached by that time a general order to call out all the union men in the city will be issued.

Church Wrecked by Dynamite.

Chicago, May 16.—Another negro church was wrecked by dynamite last night when a bomb was exploded under the pulpit of the African Methodist church at Evanston. The interior was demolished and the front of the building was blown out.

A Negro Gets a Consulsip.

Washington, May 16.—Christopher H. Payne has been appointed United States consul at St. Thomas. He is a colored man who has taken an active part in West Virginia politics.

Trolleyman Strike.

Bridgeport, Conn., May 16.—The conductors and motormen employed by the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Co. here went on strike Friday, tying up all the lines in the city. The company offered a slight increase in wages, but refused recognition of the union. About 225 men are out.

Engineer and Fireman Killed.

Owensboro, Ky., May 16.—A north-bound Illinois Central passenger train was wrecked at McHenry, Ky., Friday. The train jumped the track. Engineer Matthews and Fireman Curry were killed.