

THE POSTAL LAWS ARE CONFUSING

Postmaster General Recommends a Commission.

EXISTING STATUTES OUT OF DATE.

Mr. Cortelyou Suggests That Congress Provide for a Body Representing the Various Interests to Formulate a Series of Regulations for Second-class Matter to Take the Place of the Present Jumble of Statutes.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—Postmaster General Cortelyou has recommended to Congress the appointment of a commission to inquire into the subject of second-class mail matter with a view to ascertaining what modifications of the present second-class laws are necessary, the commission to render its report to Congress not later than December 10, 1906.

In order that all interests shall be represented, he has recommended that the commission consist of seven persons and be made up as follows: One Senator; one representative, selected by the speaker of the House; one officer of the Post-office Department, selected by the Postmaster General; one representative of the publishers of daily newspapers, one representative of the publishers of weekly, semi-weekly and tri-weekly newspapers and one representative of the publishers of periodicals and magazines, the last three to be appointed by the President of the United States from among those recommended to him by representative associations of publishers of such newspapers and periodicals, and a seventh member to be selected by the six whose manner of selection is so specifically provided. The commission will have power to employ clerks and stenographers, administer oaths, send for persons and papers, and do all things necessary for the carrying out of its objects. An appropriation of \$25,000 is asked to defray the cost of the investigation.

The Postmaster General in his recent annual report recommended to Congress a thorough review of the whole subject of second-class mail matter and the enactment of a statute to take the place of those existing which would render unnecessary the consideration of such questions as those upon which second-class matter now depend.

In now recommending this commission the Postmaster General in his communication to the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads of the Senate says:

"The existing statutes regulating the second-class of mail matter are out of date; they do not meet modern requirements of the publishing industry, and the administration of them unnecessarily and unreasonably hampers the publishers of bona fide newspapers and periodicals. As an illustration of what is involved in administration, it may be stated that the question of what is a bona fide newspaper or periodical is one about which there may be and often is much difference of opinion. The same is true of what constitutes a known office of publication; what constitutes a publication originated and published for the dissemination of information of a public character; what is devoted to literature, the sciences, arts, or some special industry; what is a legitimate list of subscribers."

"All of these questions must, however, be determined in each case before second-class entry can be granted; but a publication having met all of the conditions is positively prohibited admission if it is designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for free circulation, or for circulation at nominal rates. That such questions, especially the latter, are subtle and complex and render administration exceedingly difficult scarcely need be stated."

PART OF VERTEBRÆ REMOVED.

Surgical Operation Cures Hospital Patient of Paralysis.

St. Louis (Special).—Louis Hartman, a patient in St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Belleville, Ill., has undergone the unusual operation of having a part of his spinal column removed, and the physicians are hopeful of his recovery. Hartman, who is 28 years old, was caught by a fall of slate and coal two weeks ago. He was taken to the hospital, where it was learned that his legs and the lower part of his body were paralyzed. Drs. Wangelin, Bechtold and Hilgarde made an incision three inches long in the back and found the vertebrae was shattered. A part of the bone was pressing on the spinal cord. The surgeons removed a piece of bone an inch long. It was a part of the wall surrounding the spinal cord and was pressing inward. Its removal stopped the pressure on the spinal cord, and when Hartman recovered from the influence of the anesthetic he had partly recovered feeling in his legs and the lower part of his body.

Too Tall; Boy a Suicide.

New York (Special).—Dependent over the fact that he was so remarkably tall and thin as to draw all eyes in his direction when he walked along the streets, Harold Beck, 16 years old, of 316 Fifty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, shot himself in the head at 10.30 o'clock P. M. and died two hours later. The boy was 6 feet 2 inches in his stockings and was still growing rapidly. In the last two or three years he had spun up so fast and at the same time had grown so thin that his schoolboy friends nicknamed him "Shadow."

Fewer Than Fifteen Hundred.

San Francisco, (Special).—Captain Gwynn asked for police assistance in investigating reports relative to dead bodies in the ruins of the burned area. Captain Gwynn has been looking for dead bodies for several days, and he does not believe that the total will amount to 1500, as the coroner says. Thus far the military authorities have record of something over 350 dead bodies, and, in the opinion of Captain Gwynn, 500 will be as many as will ever be recovered.

LATEST NEWS IN SHORT ORDER

DOMESTIC

John R. Walsh, former president of the defunct Chicago National Bank, was held to the federal grand jury in bonds of \$50,000 by United States Commissioner Mark Foote.

Corwin H. Spencer, one of the leading business men of St. Louis and a heavy grain trader, collapsed while watching the stockboard and died in a short time. District Attorney Jerome is to press the charges of perjury against Lawyer Abe Hummel in connection with the Dodge-Morse divorce case.

Max Felman, of New York, a believer in Dr. Osler's age-limit theories, shot himself because he is 50 years old and penniless.

Michael Angelo McGinnis, a former college professor, was sent to the penitentiary in Kansas City for forgery.

San Francisco is getting short of rations and may have to appeal for further aid.

Ex-Mayor Phelan, of San Francisco, will ask President Roosevelt and his Cabinet to consider the proposition that the government endorse \$200,000,000 worth of bonds to rebuild the destroyed city.

Friends of Banker Lewis G. Tewksbury had raised \$7,500 for his release when District Attorney Jerome had the collateral raised to \$10,000, and Tewksbury was remanded for trial.

The Iroquois Theater Company has been declared insolvent, and the victims of the theater fire will get nothing for their damage suits, which amount to over \$2,000,000.

The Galveston fishing schooner Sallie Stein has been seized by a Mexican gunboat, and the crew of 10 thrown into prison for alleged fishing in prohibited waters.

The government tug Mina was rammed by the submarine torpedo boat Porpoise, and a hole was tve in her bottom. The Porpoise was not injured.

Governor Higgins has selected Comptroller Keley to succeed Francis Hendrick, state superintendent of insurance in New York.

The cruiser Charleston was given a second speed trial with her new propeller and her former speed was exceeded.

Secret service men captured a half million lottery tickets and a printing outfit that employed 50 men in New York.

Striking ironworkers have stopped operations of \$15,000,000 worth of new structures in the business section of Chicago.

Harriet L. Hill, of Maryland, has been chosen third vice president of the Daughters of the Revolution.

Mrs. Robert H. Finch, wife of the mayor of Toledo, ended her life by drinking carbolic acid.

Governor Hoch, of Kansas, was renominated by acclamation.

John S. Given, a well-known real estate dealer of New York, killed his wife by giving her a drink containing poison and then ended his life by taking a drug from the same glass.

A syndicate of New York capitalists has been formed to advance \$100,000,000 for the rebuilding of San Francisco on a bond and mortgage basis.

The quarterly report of the Equitable Life Insurance Company indicates an annual saving of three millions in the cost of management.

May-Day strikes, affecting from 500 to 1,500 men took place in Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Pittsburg and other cities.

A rise in the price of call money was followed by a liquidation and drop in the prices of stocks in New York.

A strike of vessel employees and longshoremen has tied up the shipping of all the ports on the Great Lakes.

Chicago police arrested the color-bearer of a parade of anarchists who attempted to march with a red flag.

FOREIGN

It is reported that the marriage of the Infanta Maria Theresa, sister of King Alfonso, to Prince Louis Ferdinand of Bavaria, has proved unhappy.

Chancellor von Buelow, of Germany, celebrated the fifty-seventh anniversary of his birth, and the Emperor presented him with a porcelain vase.

German and Russian health department officials met at Thorn and discussed measures to prevent the spread of cholera in the future.

Armenian revolutionists bored a tunnel 700 feet long in working out a plot to rob the magazine in the arsenal at Baku, Caucasus.

The attorney for Father Gapon now says he has proof that Gapon was not killed by revolutionists.

Mrs. Nannie Langhorne Shaw, of Virginia, was married to Waldorf Astor in London.

The lockout of dock laborers at Hamburg is causing delay in the loading of vessels.

The committee of the International Postal Convention, in session in Rome, rejected a proposition for a universal two-cent rate.

The dynamite factory near Vinterriken, Norway, belonging to the Nitroglycerine Company, was destroyed and four men were killed.

Max Dittrich, a leather worker of Dresden, Saxony, confessed having committed eight murders in seven days.

The Irish members of Parliament have revolted against the Education Bill.

SEVEN ARE KILLED TWENTY INJURED

Disastrous Passenger Wreck on the Pennsylvania.

Trains Crash Near Altoona.

The Chicago Mail and the St. Louis Express Meet Head On While Going at High Speed—Both Locomotives and Six Cars are Demolished—Passengers Plunged Under the Wreckage.

Altoona, Pa. (Special).—The most disastrous accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad since the disaster east of Harrisburg nearly a year ago, when about 20 persons were killed, occurred on the Petersburg Branch about 500 yards east of Clover Creek Junction.

The Chicago mail, bound east, and the Chicago and St. Louis express, bound west, two of the fastest trains on the system, going at full speed, met head on. Seven cars were wrecked and both engines were badly damaged.

The best information obtainable is to the effect that 7 persons were killed and about 20 injured. Later particulars may change these figures, but not to any appreciable extent.

The disaster was indirectly due to a freight wreck on the middle division at 8.24 o'clock, when 27 loaded cars of an eastbound freight train were wrecked at Union Furnace, about 20 miles south of here, blocking all trains. The cause of the accident is attributed to the bursting of an airbrake hose. In order to avoid detentions of trains, passenger traffic was sent over the Petersburg Branch.

The Pennsylvania special, the 18-hour flyer west-bound, was the first train to pass around and make the trip in safety. No. 21, the St. Louis and Chicago express, was the next train to be sent west-bound over the branch. It collided with No. 18, the Chicago mail, going in an opposite direction on a single track near Clover Creek Junction.

Both locomotives were wrecked. Six cars on No. 18—five mail cars and a coach—were caught in the smashup. The dead and injured were passengers on the coach.

No. 21 was sent out of Altoona reversed—that is, the coach was run next to the locomotive. This was done in order to avoid long detention that would have been occasioned by shifting the train. The train was sent east as far as Elizabeth Furnace, on the main line, when the locomotive was shifted and the trip over the cutoff started.

The accident appears to have resulted from a misunderstanding of orders on the part of the train crew of the Chicago and St. Louis express.

Information received at Superintendent Preston's office was to the effect that a number of passengers were fastened under the twisted iron and broken timbers of the wrecked cars, and whether they are dead or alive will not be ascertained until after the wreckage is cleared from the tracks.

BODY BLOW TO STANDARD OIL.

President Roosevelt Hits Hard in Letter to Congress.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—President Roosevelt transmitted to Congress the report of James B. Garfield, Commissioner of Corporations, giving the results of his investigation of the subject of transportation and freight rates in connection with the oil industry. That the Standard Oil Company has benefited enormously almost up to the present moment by secret rates, many of which were clearly unlawful, the President says the report clearly shows, the benefit thereby secured amounting to at least three-quarters of a million a year. "A very striking result of the investigation," he adds, "has been that shortly after the discovery of these secret rates by the Commissioner of Corporations, the major portion of them were promptly corrected by the railroads, so that most of them have now been done away with."

The statement is added that the Department of Justice will take up the question of instituting prosecutions in at least certain cases, and the hope is expressed that Congress will enact into a law the bill of Senator Knox to correct the interpretation of the immunity provision rendered in Judge Humphrey's decision.

Continuing, the President says: "But, in addition to these secret rates, the Standard Oil profits immensely by open rates, which are so arranged as to give it an overwhelming advantage over its independent competitors." It is not possible, he says, to put into figures the exact amount by which the Standard Oil profits through the gross favoritism shown it by the railroads in that way. The profit comes not merely by the saving in the rate itself, but by the complete control of the market which it secures.

The President also calls attention to one feature of the report regarding the manner in which the law is evaded by treating as State commerce what in reality is merely a part of inter-State commerce.

Other trusts, he declares, are getting the benefit of rate discriminations. The Sugar Trust rarely, if ever, pays the lawful rate for transportation.

He favors, as an element of competition, putting alcohol used in the arts and manufactures on the free list, and of keeping the fee to oil and coal lands of the Indian tribes or on the public domain in the Government, the lands to be leased only on such terms and for such periods as will enable the Government to entirely control them.

To Probe Railroads.

Chicago, (Special).—One of the most thorough inquiries into the relationship between the railroads and the Standard Oil Company that has ever been conducted by the government will commence in this city May 10, before the Interstate Commerce Commission. The names of the men summoned are kept secret. Hundreds of subpoenas have been issued, it is said, for independent oil refiners in Ohio, Kansas and Pennsylvania.

ASHES IN MANY VAULTS AND SAFES.

Contents Intact in 60 Per Cent. of Those Opened.

San Francisco, (Special).—A large proportion, if not a majority, of the business men of San Francisco who were thankful during the conflagration that their valuables were enclosed in fireproof vaults, have wakened to an unpleasant surprise. Within the last 72 hours 576 safes and vaults have been opened in the district east of Powell and north of Market streets, and in not more than 60 per cent. of these instances were the contents found intact. In many cases a pile of ashes represented thousands of dollars' worth of accounts.

While it is difficult to give exact figures as to losses and insurance in connection with the fire which has devastated such a large portion of San Francisco, close estimates have been compiled which show that the actual property loss to the city is close to \$350,000.

It is now estimated that in order to meet the municipal expenses the tax rate will be over \$2.50 on \$100 until the city's taxable basis is partially rebuilt. The city's taxable basis was cut practically in half. The tax rate for the current year was \$1.07.

As a part of the general system of army relief there has been established on a level south of the music-stand in Golden Gate Park a complete regimental field hospital, probably the first that has ever been erected in this city. A detail of 100 men under command of Captain H. H. L. Gilchrist, constitutes the administrative force, and the hospital now has a capacity of 300 patients, although but 80 have been received to date. A consignment of odorless excavator troughs, which are pronounced the highest type of sanitary convenience, have been received. The system will be installed at once.

The commercial banks belonging to the Clearing-house Association have arranged to open for new or "special" business. The arrangement is to receive all deposits that customers may desire to make on new accounts. The depositors may check out these new balances without restriction or limit. The plan for new or special business was adopted in Oakland and other parts of Alameda County, and so successful was it in its operation that the banks have now resumed regular business and are receiving more money than they are paying out.

RESUMING BUSINESS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Factories Starting Operations and Many Stores Reopen.

San Francisco (Special).—Business is being rapidly resumed by retail tradesmen of every description throughout the destroyed sections of the city. George Wittman, chairman of the committee on retail trade, reports that the following places of business are open:

Forty-four butchers, 22 restaurants, 22 bakeries, 22 fruit and vegetable stands, 71 dairies, 15 refreshment parlors, 53 groceries, and 71 miscellaneous establishments, including tailors, plumbers, dry goods stores, druggists and cigar stands.

In less than two weeks the garbage question will be disposed of. An inspection of the reduction works in the Potrero has been made and it was reported that outside of the 100 feet of the tall chimneys repairs to the furnaces can be completed in 10 days.

Men were set to work on these necessary repairs and soon there will be established a forced draught, so as to insure rapid combustion. As soon as this is completed all refuse will be incinerated as in the past.

Mayor Schmitz has just made the announcement that all time restriction as to the lighting of dwellings will be removed, with the suggestion that candles be used exclusively for illuminating purposes until electricity can be resumed. Petroleum for lighting purposes is especially prohibited until the water supply is intact.

The Spring Valley Water Company expects to have the city from water supply in commission within 10 days. By that time the pipes on the various wharves will have been overhauled and shipping can be accommodated as before the earthquake.

The United Railroads was given permission by Mayor Schmitz to operate its cars until later hours.

The work of inspecting chimneys is proceeding rapidly. The inspectors are all architects or builders, and are donating their services for the benefit of householders. Every chimney is every building left standing in San Francisco will be thoroughly inspected before any permits are issued to make fires indoors. The reports will be turned over to the board of fire underwriters, the members of which will make a reinspection, and then in proper cases grant the coveted permission to move the kitchen from the street.

Many of the larger factories left unharmed are starting up work with all the rapidity possible under the circumstances. At the Union Iron Works 2,300 men are now employed, and the management expects within a fortnight to have the full complement of its force—nearly 4,000 men—engaged.

The steamer City of Pueblo, which was sunk in the bay, has been raised and is being repaired. Workmen are also engaged fixing the steamer Columbia, which was turned on her side. The hulls of the new Hawaiian-American Steamship Company's liners were pitched about four feet to the south, but were uninjured, and only need to be replaced in position.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Seaboard Air Line's net profits in February increased \$84,624, or about 25 per cent.

Judge Gary, of United States Steel, refused to discuss the rumor that the Hill ore deal was off.

Reading's net surplus in March was \$906,880, compared with \$1,019,280 in the same month last year.

It is estimated that since the earthquake, \$25,000,000 of cash, all told, has gone from the East to San Francisco.

THOSE FOREIGN OFFERS OF AID

Subject of a Special Message to Congress.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT EXPLAINS.

Did Not Interfere With Offers Where They Were Made to the Relief Committee—Congress Should Adopt a Resolution Expressing Appreciation of Evidence of Sympathy.

Washington, D. C., (Special).—A special message was sent to Congress by President Roosevelt in which he explained the attitude of this government regarding the offer of contributions to the San Francisco fire and earthquake sufferers from foreign countries. The President says that where the contributions were made by this government he did not feel warranted in accepting them, but where they were made to the Citizens' Relief Committee of San Francisco no official action was or could be taken in regard to them.

The message indicates that the governments of the entire civilized world promptly responded in messages of sympathy and many of them with contributions or offers of contributions.

The text of the message follows: To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Immediately after the disaster at San Francisco many offers of assistance in the shape of contributions were tendered by foreign individuals, corporations, governments and municipalities. The Canadian government, with an instant generosity peculiarly pleasant as a proof of the close and friendly ties which knit us to our neighbors of the north, offered to pass a resolution appropriating \$100,000 for the relief of the sufferers by earthquake and fire. With a generosity equally marked and equally appreciated the Republic of Mexico, our nearest neighbor to the south, voted to appropriate \$300,000, and the Republic of Guatemala voted to appropriate \$100,000 for the same purpose. The Empress of China, in addition to sending money to be used for the Chinese who suffered in San Francisco, offered to send more than double as much to be used for the inhabitants generally. The Japanese government immediately offered to send across the ocean one of their beautifully equipped hospital ships to be used in any way for the sufferers and also offered 200,000 yen to the relief committee in addition to more than 100,000 yen sent by Japanese subjects. The government of far distant New Zealand voted \$25,000. The government of Martinique voted 1,000 francs; the municipality of Edmonton, Canada, \$1,000. Many municipalities, corporations and individuals in England, Germany, France, Japan, Cuba and other countries immediately proffered aid. Where these offers of aid are made to the private relief committees organized to deal with the distress in San Francisco I have, of course, no official action to take concerning them. Where they were tendered to me in my official capacity I did not feel warranted in accepting them. But I am certain I give utterance to the feelings of all our countrymen when I express my very lively appreciation of the warm-hearted generosity and eagerness to help us in the time of our affliction shown by the governments, the municipalities, the corporations and the individuals mentioned above. We are deeply grateful to them, and we are deeply grateful for the way in which they showed in such practical fashion the growth of the spirit of brotherhood among the nations.

Appropriate expressions of gratitude to all these friends have been returned by the State Department or by myself, but it seems to me that the real depth of grateful feeling awakened in our people by all these evidences of genuine sympathy and friendship should be expressed also by formal action of the supreme legislative power of the nation.

I recommend the passage by the Congress of an appropriate resolution to that end.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

White House, May 3, 1906.

President to Explain.

Washington (Special).—In a few days President Roosevelt will send to Congress a message explaining the attitude of this government toward contributions from foreign countries for the benefit of the sufferers by the earthquake and fire in San Francisco. The precise purport of the message is not disclosed, but it is understood that it will deal with the difference between contributions from foreign countries made to this Government and those from the same source made directly to the people of San Francisco.

Cheap Meals For Frisco.

San Francisco, (Special).—Mrs. Will Crocker presented an extensive restaurant project to Mayor Schmitz, which the latter at once approved. Vast eating-houses, where a nourishing meal may be had for 5 or 10 cents, will be established in the burned region for the accommodation of workmen. The first of these houses will be opened soon in Union Square, with accommodations for 1000 persons.

Senator Clark to Retire.

Butte, Mont., (Special).—In a signed statement appearing in the Butte Miner, its owner, Senator W. A. Clark, of Montana, announces that he is not a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate. He says he will return to Montana to operate his interests at the close of his present term, March 3, 1907.

Savors of Paternalism.

New York (Special).—Bankers familiar with Government bond issues are practically unanimous in their opinion that the scheme of San Francisco suggested by its finance committee to sell \$200,000,000 of bonds guaranteed by the national Government is untenable, and should not be carried out. Only one banker was found who thought that the scheme would be a good one, provided that the bonds so guaranteed by the Government could be used as a basis of bank-note circulation.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

The President sent to the chairman of the House and the Senate a bill, with his endorsement, providing for the return to the Naval Academy, with loss of standing, of three cadets dismissed for hazing.

Former Consul General McWade, at Canton, China, defended himself before the House committee against charges brought by Third Assistant Secretary Pierce.

Sir Mortimer-Durand, the British ambassador, called at the State Department and said good-by to Secretary Root, preparatory to leaving for England.

Composers and publishers of music protest against a bill recently introduced in Congress which, they complain, would be a deprivation to them.

Viscount Aoki, recently appointed first ambassador of Japan to the United States, was presented to the President.

President Roosevelt made a detailed statement accusing a number of federal judges of doing questionable things.

The Army Appropriation Bill, carrying an appropriation of about \$74,000,000, was passed by the Senate.

The Chinese government now insists that foreign consulates be established on leased lands.

Vice President Bond, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, testified before the Interstate Commerce Commission regarding the sale of the company's interest in the Consolidated Coal Company. He was ordered despite his protest to produce the contract.

President Roosevelt attended the annual exercises of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Kendall Green.

The Isthmian Canal Commission decided to ask for an appropriation of \$26,348,281 to continue work on the Panama Canal.

The House passed the Military Academy and the Agricultural Appropriation bills.

The German government has proposed June 28 next as the date for the first meeting of the international Conference at Berlin to consider the regulation of wireless telegraph.

Secretary Taft notified Chairman Phelan, of the San Francisco finance committee, that the money appropriated by Congress must be disbursed by officials of the War Department.

The House Committee on Military Affairs authorized a favorable report on the bill providing bronze medals for volunteers who served over their time in the Philippines.

The United States drydock Dewey passed out of the Suez Canal safely Tuesday.

DEAD LETTERS CLEARED UP.

In April 667,100 of Them Were Received and Opened.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—In the division of dead letters upward of 500,000 letters were on hand unopened at the beginning of the calendar year, and there has been a daily receipt of upward of 20,000 letters since that time. The fact that the work is now up to date proves the character of service which is being rendered.

The April report of Superintendent Young shows that 667,100 letters were received and opened during April, 8,660 of which contained money to the amount of \$5,592.24. During April, 1905, 637,400 letters were received, 641,600 opened and 7,600 carried over unopened.

During the month just past 114,857 dead letters were returned to writers, as against 106,398 for the month of March.

Warned to Keep Peace.

Harrisburg, Pa., (Special).—Governor Pennypacker issued a proclamation in reference to the industrial disturbances in Pennsylvania, in which he calls upon all citizens to assist in the maintenance of the law and declares that violence will not be tolerated. The Governor, in his proclamation, calls upon "all citizens by their conduct, example and utterances whether printed or verbal, to assist in the maintenance of the law."

May Again Ask President.

Columbus, Ohio (Special).—A general joint conference of all "stand-pat" operators of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois is to be held Wednesday morning at the Auditorium Annex, Chicago. It is understood to be the plan of the operators again to call upon President Roosevelt to use his influence in bringing about arbitration of the differences between the miners and operators of the three States.

Work For 1,500 Miners.

Pittsburg (Special).—The differences between the United Mine Workers of the Pittsburg District and the Great Lakes Coal Company, at Kaylor, Pa., have been satisfactorily adjusted and work will be at once resumed. The agreement is based on the 1903 scale with the concessions since obtained, and is for two years. About 1,500 men were effected.

27,000 On Canal Pay Roll.

Panama (By Cable).—The Panama Canal Company had 27,000 employees on its rolls during the month of April. Five thousand of these were paid in gold and 22,000 in silver. The number of men at work exceeds by 9,000 the greatest number the French company ever had in its employ.

MUCH IN LITTLE.

The Transvaal mines yielded \$94,000,000 worth of gold for the year 1905.

Thirty-nine thousand Salvation Army meetings are held every week, and the average number of weekly open air meetings is 37,000. The average attendance at the indoor meetings only every week is 1,202,885.

Koenig invented the steam printing press. His partner, Bensley, cheated him. Koenig, to support life, had to sell his patents. He died a poor machinist, working for about \$3 a week.