

THE STARVING RUSSIANS.

Distributing America's Contribution of Grain and Flour.

Appalling Condition of the Famine-Stricken Districts.

C. McC. Reeve, one of the commissioners who delivered in Russia the steamship Missouri's cargo of flour and cornmeal given by Americans, and particularly by residents of Minnesota and Nebraska, to relieve distress in the great famine districts, has returned to this country. From twenty-six States grain or money was contributed, and the New York Chamber of Commerce capped the climax by giving \$12,000, which purchased enough flour to make up the Missouri's cargo of 5,250,000 pounds of flour and meal.

"After learning the needs and prevalent conditions in various communities of Russia," said Mr. Reeve to a New York World reporter, "we selected about forty persons, and allotted to each a proportion of the cargo, which he seemed to need. The list was revised several times.

"The places selected for consignment are scattered in the great territory, some six hundred miles wide, southeast of Moscow, including the provinces of Tula, Tambou, Surrator and Samara. Count Bobrinsky and Dr. Crawford, the Consul-General, went with me to Libau to meet the ship and the other Commissioners. The Missouri came towards the harbor of Libau Sunday night, April 3, but was so heavily laden that anchor was dropped three miles out.

"The people were alive to the mission of the ship and her appearance was greeted with salutes from the town and vessels in the harbor and an abundant display of bunting.

"Lighting was at once commenced, and by Monday at 2 P. M. the first train of thirty-two cars was ready to start from the interior. As each car was filled a Government seal, which is one of the things nobody meddles with, was put over the seal. The last few bags of flour were lifted into the last car by the Russian dignitaries and the commissioners. Upon each car an official placard was attached which directed that the consignment be hastened, with preference over all other freight.

"Thousands of citizens were present at the departure of the train, which was attended by imposing religious ceremonies. Priests of the Greek Church and the Russian army officer, conducted the exercises which blessed the sacred freight. An invocation for God's blessing upon the American people was fervently delivered. The scene altogether was so unique and yet so solemn that it was to me wondrously impressive. I have never heard the singing of a choir which equaled that which participated in those services.

"That Monday night the Missouri had been lightened enough to come into the inner harbor. Bells were rung in the city and rockets lighted up the faces of the people of America were on everybody's lips. Each departing train was blessed by the priests and by Wednesday night, April 6, the last one had gone. We followed it to Moscow.

"None of us will ever forget the scene of the famine district. Obviously after placing our offering in the wisest hands possible we could accomplish no further good. I set about gathering information of this famine and the condition of the Russian people which would establish for my own satisfaction the wisdom of this generous venture of Americans.

"The famine is simply appalling. No picture of men, women and children starving and freezing and in wretched hordes can be so awfully drawn to truthfully portray the real situation. Besides this district, into spots of which this offering went, there is a triangular district along the upper Volga and east of Nizni Novgorod from which similar details can be learned because the situation is simply awful. There are vast regions, remote from the railroads, where it is impossible to send any relief.

"Where the soup kitchens and food distributions are in operation lists are prepared which allot times for the persons to eat. Able-bodied men and children under two years of age are denied public food. These children usually die. Women and children are fed, but large families are allotted a less number of meals than the number of members, so some of them must each day go without eating.

"In the face of all that has been said about the heartlessness of the nobility and landed proprietors of Russia," continued Mr. Reeve, "I found that they have, as a class, constantly aided in uplifting the conditions of the peasants. Minister Smith told me that the present czar has been frugal and from allowances for ordinary court expenditures has saved large sums, and that he has not only given all those savings, but has made over his private property, and has contributed to alay this suffering. He has given, Mr. Smith said, between \$5,000,000 or \$10,000,000, or more than all the rest of the world. This proves to my mind his deep solicitude for his people."

A TENNESSEE LYNCHING.

The Governor Pleaded With the Mob, But It Was Dead.

A mob went to Nashville, Tenn., a few nights ago, and gathered near the Davidson County Jail to lynch the men charged with assaulting the Misses Bruce at Goodlettsville. At midnight twenty-five officers began guarding the jail.

As soon as the head of the mob reached the jail gate an imperative ring of the bell sounded, but admittance was refused. A dozen men were on the fence, but those who had already gotten over broke the lock of the gate.

Governor Buchanan and Adjutant-General Homer, who had been awakened, made their way into the jail. The Governor mounted the crowded street, but he was unable to make himself heard, and he pressed his way into the excited throng around the door. He attempted to speak, but his voice was drowned in the frenzy of yell.

He promised them that the law should be vindicated, but they would not wait. The crowd was applied to the iron door and half a dozen men grabbed hold of it. Governor Buchanan grabbed the crowd and by main strength he got it back for a moment, but was overpowered. He retired into another room. The mob was not successful, however, at this time.

During the excitement a shot was fired from without. This was returned by the officers. A man named N. Guthrie was shot through the left breast and died the next morning. Charley Rear was also shot.

At 2 o'clock next afternoon the mob again attacked the jail. It assembled on the square, and, apparently, without any notice on the part of the officers, secured Eph Grizzard. They put the rope around his neck and led him to the east end of the bridge across the Cumberland River, in the heart of the city, where they hanged him, after which they riddled his body with bullets.

LOCUSTS IN AFRICA.

The Natives Are Feasting on the Pests.

Advice from South Africa show that locusts are ravaging the country. A swarm of the insects six miles wide recently passed over the country near Graham's Town, Cape Colony. They were flying seaward.

The insects died in the Orange Free State and were destroyed by the locusts.

The natives in a wide section, including a part of the Orange Free State, are feasting on the locusts, which have destroyed the crops. The locusts are pounded into a sort of meal and cooked.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

80TH DAY.—Mr. Manderson introduced a joint resolution authorizing and requesting the President to take such amicable measures as in his opinion may be best adapted to obtain from the Italian Government a suitable indemnity for the injuries inflicted by the civil and military authorities of Italy upon Nicholas Milano, a naturalized citizen of the United States, while on a visit to Italy, was imprisoned and afterwards compelled to serve in the Italian Army.

81ST DAY.—The Senate by a vote of thirty years to fifteen days agreed to the conference report on the Chinese Exclusion bill.—Mr. Morrill submitted the report of the committee appointed by the Senate to inquire into the effect of the tariff legislation on our trade with Canada. Mr. Morrill called up the President's message on the subject of an international conference as to silver coinage. Mr. Kyle then addressed the Senate in favor of the free coinage of silver. At the close of his speech the message was again laid on the table.

82ND DAY.—Mr. Chandler reported an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill, appropriating \$100,000 toward the construction of a dry dock at Portsmouth, N. H. The limit of cost is placed at \$500,000. Mr. McPherson reported an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill, which purports to increase the number of harbor defense vessels from one to three; torpedo boats from six to ten; and also provides for torpedo marine and otherwise, for which \$1,000,000 is appropriated.—After the routine morning business the Senate took up the Calendar, and the following bills were disposed of among others: Appropriating \$100,000 for a public building at Westport, Penn. Passed. Senate bill to convey to the State of Kansas a portion of the Fort Hayes Military Reservation (about 3200 acres for homes for old soldiers and their families, and to open the rest of the reservation to homestead settlement. Passed. Senate bill for the disposal of the remaining public lands in Alabama for the promotion of technical education. Passed, after some discussion. Senate bill appropriating \$50,000 for a public building at Charlottesville, Va. Passed.

83RD DAY.—In presenting a remonstrance from East Hardwick, Vt., against legislation to close the World's Fair on Sunday, Mr. Morrill remarks that it is wrong to deprive the working classes of any reasonable opportunity to visit the exhibition.—The House bill appropriating \$100,000 to establish a military post at Helena, Montana, was passed.—The House bill appropriating \$150,000 to the exhibition of the Berlin Sea arbitration at Paris was passed without discussion.—The Choctaw and Chickasaw award was discussed.

84TH DAY.—The Choctaw and Chickasaw award was discussed.—Eulogies on the late Governor Wilson of Maryland, were pronounced.

In the House.

85TH DAY.—There was again a scarcity of members, and it took an hour to muster a quorum, after which the House took up the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, the pending question being the Hitt amendment to restore the salary of the Minister to Venezuela to \$750. The committee having reduced it to \$500. The House sustained the committee—yes, nineteen; nays, 149. Pending further discussion the committee rose and the House adjourned.

86TH DAY.—Mr. Cooker's bill repealing the American registry, certain foreign built vessels owned in this country was passed.—Mr. Moses moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to pension survivors of the Blackhawk, Cherokee, Creek and Seminole wars. Agreed to. The bill repealing a pension of \$8 a month to the beneficiaries.—On motion of Mr. Blount the rules were suspended, and the bill was passed, appropriating \$150,000 to enable the President to fulfill the stipulations contained in the treaties between the United States and Great Britain, signed February 29 and April 18, 1869, in regard to tribunals of arbitration at Paris.—Mr. Bryan asked that the rules be suspended, and that the House pass the bill putting binding force on the free list. Mr. Cooker made an attempt to secure a time for debate, but it was limited to the forty minutes allowed before final action was taken. The bill was passed—yeas 183, nays forty-seven.

87TH DAY.—Mr. Davis, of Kansas, introduced a bill placing the lumber, wood and manufactures of wood on the free list.—The House passed the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill after a lengthy debate. The most important changes in the bill were the items restoring the Danish mission, and the rejection of the appropriation of \$65,000 for the Continental Railroad survey.

101ST DAY.—The House, by a vote of yeas, 135; nays, twenty-three, adopted the conference report on the Geary Chinese bill.—Mr. Bland introduced a bill repealing all laws imposing a tax on the currency of circulating notes issued by authority of any State or banking association organized by the authority of a State.—A dozen or two private pension bills coming over from Friday night's session were passed. Mr. Merritt, Mitchell and Beckner were appointed conferees on the Army Appropriation bill.

102D DAY.—After unimportant routine business the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Hatch and the Clark River and Harbor Appropriation bill, general debate to be limited to two hours. The bill was then taken up by sections under the five minute rule. Mr. Holman moved to strike out the provision allowing the Secretary of War to enter into contracts for material and work to continue the construction of the Harbor of Refuge, at Point Judith, R. I. Lost, twenty-seven to 117. The appropriation for the harbor at Manitowish, Wis., was increased from \$18,000 to \$20,000. On motion of Mr. Pease the appropriation for Harasacket River, Maine, was increased from \$10,000 to \$16,000. Pending further action the committee rose and the House adjourned.

CIRCULATION CHANGES.

A Net Increase During the Month of \$4,930,724.

The United States Treasury Department's monthly statement of changes in the circulation during April shows a net increase in the circulation during the last month amounting to \$4,930,724. There was a decrease of \$917,296 in standard silver dollars, \$615,550 in gold certificates and \$577,866 in National bank notes. On the other hand there was an increase of \$3,896,397 in silver Treasury notes, \$1,676,747 in silver certificates, \$880,559 in United States notes, \$270,000 in currency certificates, \$285,569 in subsidiary silver and \$1531 in gold coin. The total circulation on May 1 is placed at \$1,613,572,344—a per capita circulation of \$24.72 or \$24.355,411 more than on May 1, 1891.

During April there was a net decrease of \$2,665,063 in the Treasury stores of money and bullion. There was a decrease of \$5,038,619 in gold coin, \$1,482,194 in gold bullion, \$860,899 in United States notes, \$269,828 in silver Treasury notes and \$145,490 in subsidiary silver, while there was an increase of \$1,437,296 in standard silver dollars, \$324,990 in National bank notes and \$3,199,191 in silver coin. Gold certificates held in amount by the Treasury May 1 aggregated \$79,712,183 and of silver bullion \$65,913,657.

A FATAL WRECK.

Five Crowded Cars Drop Into a Swollen Torrent.

A Frightful Midnight Disaster Caused by Heavy Rains.

Without a word of warning in the midst of a frightful storm, the east bound transcontinental express on the Atchison, filled with sleeping human beings, plunged through a trestle, weakened by rain, at about 1:45 o'clock in the morning, between Revere and Medill, in Missouri, about 265 miles from Chicago. An official statement made at the Santa Fe general offices gives the following list of the killed:

Cornelius Luther, Kirksville, Mo.; John C. Cronus, Westport, Mo.; William Hynes, Oklahoma City; O. I. Lamarker, Westport, Mo.; woman and child, unknown to the railroad. It never had been known to fall before in that vicinity, and only an occasional flash of lightning could be seen in the gloom. The great express had come through from San Francisco, Los Angeles and Mexico to Kansas City on time. On arriving at Kansas City orders were received to hold it until 6:40 and run to Chicago on the time of the Denver Limited, which was very late. At 6:40 the train, composed of postal car, baggage car, smoker, chair car, tourist sleeper and two Pullman coaches, began its run to Chicago. All went well until a pile and trestle bridge over the Fox River near Revere was reached. The bridge was about 175 feet long and thirty feet high from the ground. The transcontinental express struck the bridge a heavy freight train passed over it in safety, but the rains had swollen the torrent which raged beneath the rails to a miniature Niagara, which had carried the bridge out of line, yet left it standing, and so far as the engineer on the locomotive could see, all right. With wheels turning slowly for safety's sake, for the storm was terrific, the train crawled slowly on the bridge. The engine crossed safely, but not the balance of the train for the engine went down with its load, only the engine and rear sleeper remaining on the abutments. The other part of the train was precipitated into the swiftly flowing waters which poured through the ravine below. Five cars and thirty human beings before the train from one side of the stream and the uninjured occupants of the rear sleeper on the opposite bank hurried to give what aid was possible to the unfortunate people who were battling for life in the ravine below. Men springing from the windows of the wrecked cars, and fighting their way through the whirling waters filled with debris, reached the banks and fell to the ground exhausted. Seven sank in the wreck to die, while more than a score were injured.

A wild shriek arose from the wounded and dying, rising above the roar of the storm. The engineer saw the wreckage, and the rear sleeper on the opposite bank hurried to give what aid was possible to the unfortunate people who were battling for life in the ravine below. Men springing from the windows of the wrecked cars, and fighting their way through the whirling waters filled with debris, reached the banks and fell to the ground exhausted. Seven sank in the wreck to die, while more than a score were injured.

THE BANCROFT LAUNCHED.

She is the New Practice Vessel for the Naval Cadets.

The United States practice cruiser Bancroft, which is designed for the use of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, has been launched at the shipyard of the Samuel L. Moore & Sons' Company at Elizabethport, N. J., where she was built. The "baby" of the navy, as naval officers have already dubbed her, showed amazing spirit upon her liberation from the timbers which have cradled her during her building, and took to the water literally like a duck.

She carried away with such vigor that her blue-eyed and fair-haired christener, Miss Mary Frances Moore, had to act with uncommon liveliness to smash the bottle over the vessel's stern nose before she rushed away into Staten Island Sound.

The Bancroft is the smallest vessel of the new steel navy. The act authorizing her construction was passed on September 7, 1888, and her purpose was to provide a thoroughly modern war ship in miniature for the use of the cadets of the National Naval Academy. Therefore the cadets have cruised annually in the old ship Constellation, but while this has given them their practice in seamanship and discipline, it has left their education in the hands of graded ships and modern armaments.

The plan was to fit the steel practice cruiser with every appliance which could be found aboard the best of the new ships, and she was to be so constructed as to make a small though serviceable cruiser in case of war.

Her dimensions: Length on water line, 187 feet 6 inches; length over all, 189 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, 32 feet; moulded depth, 31 feet 4 inches; draught of water, 11 feet forward, 13 feet aft; area immersed in water, 12,000 square feet; square feet of hull water plane, 4,022 square feet; displacement per inch of immersion at sea water line, 9.33 tons.

The Bancroft is expected to develop a speed of fourteen knots. Her engines are of the compound type, with a pitch of seven and a half feet. She will be rigged as a barkentine without head booms, and will have a sail area for 500 square feet. For a main battery she will have four four-inch rapid-fire guns in projecting gunports, and two secondary battery will consist of two six pounder, two three pounder, and one one pounder rapid fire guns, one thirty-seven mm. revolving cannon, and one Gatling gun. There will be two tubs for automatic torpedoes. With her equipment the vessel is to cost \$33,175.

FLOODS IN THE WEST.

Bridges Washed Away and Other Damages Done.

The most destructive flood in the history of the city visited Ottawa, Ill. The storm took the people unawares, caught many residents of Marcellus, Ottawa, LaSalle and Peru peacefully slumbering, when at their very doors was a raging flood.

In Old Town, Marcellus, a small bridge across Gum Creek lodged at the mouth of a culvert and blocking the current, backed the water up and flooded the entire district.

The volume of water from the bluffs north of the city continued to increase until a valley of low land in the manufacturing districts east and one-half miles long and one and one-quarter miles in width was completely covered. Small bridges were carried away and railroad tracks washed away until connection with the outer world in all directions was cut off.

The railroad has a serious wash-out near Tonic, thereby cutting off the belt service, which connects the four large cities in LaSalle County.

The danger of a freshet at Marcellus, Ill., has subsided. Kansas City experienced a severe electrical storm.

The streets of Tiskewa, Ill., were submerged and the cellular flood as a result of the heavy rain. The tracks of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad have been washed away near Bradford, Ill. Dr. J. R. Cottner and Joshua Miller were drowned while attempting to cross a swollen stream at Anna, Ill. Many dwellings in Galesburg, Ill., were submerged by the overflowing of the Cedar Fork River, which was two miles wide at places.

Charles Van Buren and Minnie Goff were buried a few miles from Stuart, Iowa. Both were drowned in Beaver Creek while trying to ford the swollen stream. They were to have been married in a few days.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

The woolen manufacturers have resolved to make a united exhibit at the Fair.

CHAUNCEY M. DEWEY has been elected President of New York's World's Fair Board. A RACINE (Wis.) firm is planning to have a complete tannery plant in operation at the Exposition.

It is reported that one hundred tons of exhibits for the Exposition have already been packed and are awaiting shipment at Lima and Callao.

A COMPANY from the National Military Institute of Columbia, South America, wants to attend the Exposition and camp on the World's Fair grounds.

A MONSTER panorama, 445 feet long and 51 feet high, representing the Bernese Alps, with the Jungfrau in the background, has been painted for exhibition at the Fair.

HAWAII will send to the World's Fair two professors from its institute of technology to report on the progress of the United States in technical matters.

OWING to the recent increase of Great Britain's World's Fair appropriation to \$200,000, British exhibitors will be charged for space, as at first determined.

LEIGH S. LYCKE, World's Fair Commissioner to the South Sea Islands, has called that he has completed arrangements for an exhibit from the Philippines Islands, and is now devoting his attention to Java.

THE lofty stone monument, which Wisconsin will exhibit at the Fair, will remain at Jackson Park permanently, the park commissioners having given their consent. The monument is 107 feet high and cut from a solid block of stone.

BARON DE JEUNES' valuable collection of prehistoric relics, it is believed, will be separately exhibited at the World's Fair, from caves in France, DeMaret, who made the collection, spent twenty-five years in the work.

MR. ROBERT S. MCCORMICK, Resident Commissioner for the World's Fair at London, has received word that an influential committee in Geneva is actively promoting the construction of a creditable Swiss section at the Fair, and is meeting with gratifying success.

CONTRACTS have been let for the construction of the Casino, Music Hall and connecting peristyle, which together will be a conspicuous feature of the World's Fair. The building is to be situated near the shore end of the lake pier. The contracts aggregate \$279,730.

COSTA RICA has one of the largest and finest archaeological collections in the world, showing many Columbian relics and historical data relating to the discovery of the continent, and to the visit of Madrid this year for the Spanish expedition, and will afterwards go to Chicago.

An effort is being made to collect \$22,000 with which to build at the Exposition a headquarters for the Sunday-schools of the United States. The scheme contemplates asking each school to contribute fifty cents, and one cent for each officer and teacher, and one cent for each pupil.

KARL HAGENBECK, famous for his ability in taming wild animals, is devoting his time in Hamburg to a group of lions, tigers, jaguars and hyenas that he expects to bring to the Fair. This group consists of fifty animals, and is to be kept in one big cage. Hagenbeck has already spent a fortune on the group.

THE scene which the Exposition grounds now afford, with most of the buildings nearing completion and the construction being pushed forward by more than 6000 workmen, is according to the estimates of the directors of the fair, the most interesting and beautiful in the history of the world. It is estimated that 500,000 visitors will be in Chicago from different parts of the country.

BISHOP J. L. SPAULDING, of Peoria, President of the Catholic educational exhibit, announces that Cardinal Gibbons and the archbishops of the United States have equated the exhibit with the exhibition of the Christ the Brother of Man, Memphis, Tenn., to be held at the Exposition.

THE contract for the erection of the Texas building has been let to a Waco contractor for \$100,000. The building will be in Spanish renaissance style, will measure six stories in height and have four towers. The exterior will be covered with staff and rendered very ornamental. The interior will be handsomely finished with native Texas woods.

A CIRCULAR has been issued by the Exposition authorities asking all the railway passenger associations of the United States and individual roads, asking that a materially reduced rate be made by the railroads on the occasion of the dedicatory ceremonies next October. It is believed that 500,000 visitors will be in Chicago from different parts of the country.

PRESIDENT DIAZ has recommended to the Mexican Congress that October 12th of this year be made a National holiday in commemoration of the landing of Columbus in the New World. He says in his message that the work of collecting the Mexican exhibit is rapidly and that the display of Mexican troops will be made at the dedicatory exercises.

As an illustration of the rapidity with which the work of erecting the Exposition buildings is being pushed at Jackson Park it may be stated that on March 1, sketches were made for a building to serve as a central place of entertainment for the Construction Bureau, the Columbian guards, emergency hospital, central fire alarm service, etc. The contract was let on April 2, and on April 30 the building was finished and occupied. The structure measures 200 by 300 feet, and is substantially put up.

The women of North Carolina are organizing throughout the State for the purpose of raising \$10,000 with which to erect that State's building at the Exposition. The building will be a reproduction of the structure which was the home of the Governors in colonial days. The women also contemplate placing in the Women's building a memorial of Virginia Dare, claimed to be the first white female child born in America, thus emphasizing the fact that all the large structures were born on North Carolina soil.

The construction of the Exposition buildings is progressing in the most satisfactory manner, and there is no reason for doubt that all will be completed in time for dedication. The rough carpentry work is practically finished on all of the large structures except Machinery Hall and the Manufacturers' building, and on these it is an advanced stage. Six or seven of the buildings have the interior appearance almost of finished structures, and look like imposing marble palaces. The erection of a number of the State buildings is now progressing. Landscape gardening and other work of beautifying the grounds is being pushed by a large force of men, and sodding, walk-making and the planting of thousands of trees, shrubs, etc., is in progress.

MORTGAGE INDEBTEDNESS.

A United States Census Bulletin on Nebraska Real Estate.

The Census Office has issued from Washington a bulletin showing that the real estate mortgage business of Nebraska during the past decade is represented by 337,872 mortgages, made to secure a debt of \$274,308,385. Of this debt 48.44 per cent remained unpaid on January 1, 1900. Nearly one-third, 81.92 per cent of the existing debt is in village and city lots, the principal portion of this being in the counties of Douglas and Lancaster, in which are the cities of Omaha and Lincoln. In Douglas County the existing debt is \$27,041, of which \$2.63 per cent is on lots. In Lancaster County the existing debt is \$9,173,353, of which 64.97 per cent is on lots. Existing mortgages cover 14,935,220 acres, and these are 38.13 per cent of the total number of acres in the State.

T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE.

Career of the New United States Minister to France.



T. Jefferson Coolidge, who has just been appointed Minister to France, is a resident of Boston, in which city he was born August 26, 1831. After his early studies in Boston he went to Harvard University, where he graduated, and then went to Europe, where he finished his education.

After spending several years abroad he returned to Boston and entered the East Indian trade, embarking in business under the firm name of Gardner & Coolidge, the late Joseph Gardner being his partner. He accepted the presidency of a manufacturing company in 1858, which owned a number of cotton mills at Lowell, and under his administration the affairs of the company prospered exceedingly.

He went abroad about the beginning of the war and resided for three years in France, at the end of which time he returned to Massachusetts and took charge of the Lawrence Manufacturing Company. In 1850 he gave up the manufacturing business and entered the railroad business, accepting the presidency of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. This office he resigned to accept the presidency of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, which office he held for a short time.

Before this he had been Treasurer of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company and subsequently became Treasurer of the New Hampshire Company, a position which he still holds. He is also identified with the Dwight Manufacturing Company, the Emery Company and is a Director in the Burlington and Quincy, the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis, the Boston and Lowell and other railroad companies.

At the Pan-American Congress he represented the interests of Massachusetts. Mr. Coolidge has never taken a very prominent part in Massachusetts politics, and at one time was classed as a Mugwump, having joined the independents who organized the Young Men's Democratic Club in Massachusetts. Subsequently, however, he returned to the Republican fold.

He is at the head of many local charitable organizations in Boston, and has personally contributed largely of his means toward their prosperity. Among his benefactions are the Jefferson Physical Laboratory at Harvard, which cost \$115,000, and the public library of the town of Manchester, toward which he contributed \$40,000.

NEWSP GLEANINGS.

JAPAN has 2086 corporations.

IOWA has wiped out her State debt.

CHOLERA is epidemic in Benares, India.

SLEA skins have gone up twenty per cent.

AUSTRALIA has 52,000,000 acres of forest.

THERE are 260,000 acres planted to tea in Ceylon.

TERIBLE prairie fires have been raging in Nebraska.

GRAY otters are being found in the ponds of Millville, N. J.

PRAIRIE wolves are creating havoc among stock near Elkhor, Wis.

IT cost the United States \$150,000 to adjust the Bering Sea trouble.

NEW ORLEANS, La., is to have a new courthouse and jail to cost \$350,000.

THE hall for the Republican Convention at Minneapolis, Minn., has been completed.

THE Wyoming Experiment Station has six experiment farms in different sections.

THE Scotch-Irish congress at Atlanta, Ga., held an interesting business day's session.

THE population of the town of Okarche in Oklahoma grew 1500 in one night recently.

NO grain of any kind can be shipped from Russia till after the harvesting of the next crop.

INDICATIONS are that Alaska will be the great objective point of tourist travel this summer.

ITALY has resolved to give up all her African colonies, with the exception of Mesosaba.

A BIG rat hunt has been going on in the Postoffice and Treasury departments at Washington.

CORN planting in portions of Arkansas was given up on account of the wet weather, and cotton substituted.

ONE of the most valuable fish Alabama ever knew is that of a bed of almost pure kaolin in Marion County.

THE condition of winter grain in New York State is reported as good. The past winter was unusually favorable.

THERE are forty-one companies doing fire and insurance business in Pennsylvania. The losses paid last year were \$7,205,842.17.

THE new method of gauging distilled spirits in order to ascertain the taxable quantity in each barrel, has gone into effect.

TWENTY THOUSAND women have petitioned the Canadian Dominion Parliament in favor of the extension of suffrage to women.

THERE is a general feeling throughout France, in spite of the quiet which reigned on May Day, that the danger from Anarchists is by no means passed.

THEY are taking in from \$500 to \$1000 a day gate money now at the World's Fair grounds in Chicago from people who go to see how the workmen are getting on.

THE descendants of Christopher Columbus, who are to be invited to the World's Fair, were named as follows in the United States Senate: Cristobal Colon, Diego Colon, Don Juan, Don Diego, Don Cristobal de Larrañaga, his son, and their wives and children, if

any of them are living.

THE French prisoners and Senegal natives and the heads of four French officers in King Samadou's camp.

A dispatch from Sierra Leone, Africa, says: "A messenger from the interior reports that King Samadou, as a piece of strategy, allowed the French to capture three native towns and afterward recaptured two of them, the French losing heavily."

"The messenger says he saw eighty-one French prisoners and Senegal natives and the heads of four French officers in King Samadou's camp."

"King Samadou commands 22,000 warriors, 9000 of whom are armed with charpoats. The King's soldiers are accustomed to the country, in which the French find it difficult to travel and to procure supplies."

FRENCH LOSSES IN AFROIA.

The Heads of Four Officers in King Samadou's Camp.

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SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR MAY 15.

Lesson Text: "A Song of Praise," Psalm ciii, 1-22—Golden Text: Psalm ciii, 2-2—Commentary.

1. "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me bless His holy name." One has called this a Psalm of David when carried out of himself up to heaven.

2. "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all His benefits." Consider how great things He hath done for you (I Sam. xii., 24), but think chiefly of the gift of His Son and all things that are yours in Him (John iii., 16; Rom. viii., 29). Then say with Jeremiah even in the darkest days, "The Lord is my portion, saith my soul."

3. "Who forgiveth all thine iniquities who healeth all thy diseases." Having received Jesus Christ, the Lord, as our own personal Savior, it is our privilege to know that we have the forgiveness of all our sins and shall in due time have a body that disease and death shall never touch (Eph. i., 6, 7; I John ii., 12; Isa. xliii., 25 (Phil. iii., 20, 21; I John iii., 2; Rom. viii., 29).

4. "Who hath redeemed us from destruction, who croucheth thee with loving kindness and tender mercies." See in Job xxxiii., 14-30, how many things God does to deliver us from going down to the pit. He is not willing that any should perish, and His mercies are new unto us every morning (II Pet. iii., 9; Lam. iii., 22, 23).

5. "Who satisfieth thy mouth with good things; so that thy youth is renewed like the eagle's." Here is the way of perpetual freshness like the tree of Par. i., 9; Jer. xvii., 8. And here is also the only true satisfaction (Ps. xxvii., 8; Irv., 4; cviii., 9; Deut. xxxiii., 23).

6. "The Lord executeth righteousness and judgment for all that are oppressed." David could testify as to God's dealings with himself, for he had learned to leave all his affairs to God (I Sam. xxx., 6; II Sam. viii., 12). He also thought of God's deliverance of Israel from the oppression of Egypt.

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