

THE COUNTRY IN GENERAL

A Summary of Happenings at Home and Abroad.

THE NEWS CONDENSED

A Review of What Has Transpired of Public Interest.

Greenville, Me. Sept. 10.—The body of Dr. George F. Emerson, a Boston dentist who was drowned in Indian Pond, has been recovered and taken to his home in that city.

Dundee, Sept. 10.—The cotton and jute workers' strike here has assumed serious proportions. Ten mills have been closed and 16,000 mill workers are now idle.

San Francisco, Sept. 10.—The steamship *Del Norte* has arrived from Alaska with 16,812 seal skins, consigned to the North American Commercial Company. The seals were caught under license and the government nets a large royalty.

Plymouth, England, Sept. 10.—The Trades Union Congress in session here has elected J. Haslam, of the Derbyshire Miners' Association, and A. Wilkie of the Shipwrights' Association of Newcastle, delegates to the Trades Union Congress to be held at Detroit, Michigan.

Shelby, Ohio, Sept. 10.—Fire at the rolling mill piercing machine room, and the engine and boiler rooms. Eight hundred men are thrown out of work. No definite figures on the loss are obtainable. The plant was valued at \$500,000.

South Bend, Ind., Sept. 10.—John W. Dyche, of near Wooster, Ohio, where he owns a large farm, found his fifteen-year-old daughter, from whom he has been separated for 11 years, at Kendallville, and she has rejoined him. The girl went away with her mother when 4 years old.

Gallipoli, Ohio, Sept. 10.—Word has been received here that a fortune has been left the descendants of George A. Wauh, one of the first settlers of Gallia County, who died in 1875. The money was left by a rich relative of Mr. Wauh, who died in London, England. It amounts to several hundred thousand dollars.

Havana, Sept. 10.—The Executive Committee of the late Cuban Assembly has commenced the distribution of promissory notes to the members of the Cuban army. Notes to be paid by the future republic. Each general receives a note for over \$20,000 and each colonel one for \$11,000. The total amount to be paid is over \$200,000,000.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Charles V. Austin, cashier for the Millsome Rendering and Fertilizing Company, is in custody, and it is stated that he is short in his accounts to the extent of \$20,000. Austin was a trusted employee of the company for many years. The concern has an immense plant near the East Buffalo stock yards.

Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 10.—Among the passengers who arrived on the Havana and Mexican ports, were Gen. Canton and staff, of the Mexican Army. The General is Governor of Yucatan. The *Segurana* also brought the body of Frank C. Ives, the billiard expert, who died recently in Mexico.

Akron, Ohio, Sept. 10.—A human pincushion was sent from this city to the insane asylum at Newburg. John C. Vordeman, one year ago a strong man, is now a complete wreck, a victim of the cocaine habit. His arms and back are a mass of punctures, holes made by the needle of a hypodermic syringe. He became violently insane on the streets.

Port Townsend, Wash., Sept. 10.—Forty-four persons were killed and thousands injured in the destruction of their homes by a typhoon in Kagoshima, Japan, on August 15. This news is brought to port by the Oriental steamer *Glengloig*, which reports that forty-five ships were wrecked on the Japanese coast in the same storm.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 10.—A shortage of \$10,000 has been discovered in the National Bank of Omaha, and the officials say circumstances at present point to theft, unless an absent ex-teller can give an explanation of his accounts. The teller is Ned. H. Copeland, who for ten years has held the position of railroad teller. The money was lost on August 2.

Charleston, W. Va., Sept. 10.—When some old wall paper was removed the other day from the walls of the old M. E. Church of Winfield the roster of Company B, Thirteenth Virginia Volunteers, was found on the wall. It was in lead pencil, in the handwriting of Orderly Sergeant James A. Rayburn, and was well preserved.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Officials of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company say that some of the new conductors have fleeced the company heavily recently. Wholesale discharges have followed the discovery. It is said that \$50,000 represents the losses of the company. The plan of the conductors was the old one—that of pocketing fares not rung up.

Santiago, de los Caballos, Santo Domingo, Sept. 10.—General Jimenez is regarded as President, although his election will not take place until November. He proceeded on horseback to Sanchez, whence a ship will carry him to the capital at once. His progress is a grand ovation. Jimenez states that he will not honor the \$4,000,000 of currency issued by the old government.

Darien, Ga., Sept. 10.—The jury in the case against Henry Deleget, charged with assault upon a white woman, and whose arrest caused the recent disturbance between the whites and the blacks in this County, was out fifteen hours, and Judge Seabrooke, being informed that there was no chance for a

verdict, declared a mistrial. He appointed next Wednesday as the day for another hearing.

Brazil, Ind., Sept. 10.—Chief of Police Price has arrested John Knowles, alias Knox, on a telegram from Joplin, Mo., where Knowles is wanted for the alleged kidnapping of the funds of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which body he was treasurer.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 10.—Negotiations are proceeding by which New York capitalists will acquire every salmon cannery property in British Columbia. Cannery men here agree to sell for half cash and half stock to McGovern & Company, the firm which is now forming the big combination in New York. There are sixty-eight canneries all told, valued at about \$40,000 each.

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 10.—Dr. Horsey, Assistant State Health Officer, now at Miami, has wired the State Board of Health that no new cases of yellow fever have developed there and that the first case is doing well; that there are fifteen new cases in Key West and three that should have been reported before; that one death occurred Friday. The patient's name was King.

Canton, Ohio, Sept. 10.—Louis Eichner, aged 29 years, unmarried, who boarded on Pennsylvania avenue, was killed at the Berger Works. He was working at a big trip-hammer. It had been started in motion, but Eichner did not know that to be the case, and stuck his head under to look up to see if it was running. The hammer came down suddenly and with awful force, crushing the man's head as if it had been an egg shell. He died a few minutes later.

Hot Springs, Ark., Sept. 10.—The Knights of the Royal Arch Distributing and Distilling Company has been organized here by John Lemmon and John H. Dewitt, prominent liquor men of Louisville, Ky., and the supreme officers of the Knights of the Royal Arch, an organization of liquor men. The company is to begin operations at once with a distillery in Louisville. The corporation has been capitalized at \$1,000,000. There are \$400,000 of preferred stock.

Chattanooga, Sept. 11.—Two hundred coal miners at the Salt Creek mines have struck because the company is furnishing coal to the Dayton Coal and Iron Company, whose miners are on a strike for higher wages.

Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 11.—Prof. Edward Charles Pickering of Harvard has sailed for home. He has located the probable site of Harvard's northern hemisphere observatory, complementary to the southern observatory in Peru.

Kingstown, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Another mysterious murder has been committed here, the victim being Frank Ludwig, an Austrian brickyard hand. The body of the murdered man was found floating in the Rondout Creek by some boatmen.

New York, Sept. 12.—It has been definitely decided by Assemblyman Mazet and Frank Moss that the levying of assessments on the judiciary when they were candidates for office will be prohibited to the bottom.

Burlington, Vt., Sept. 12.—Charles E. Dewey, brother of Admiral Dewey, will go to New York for the celebration attending the arrival of the admiral in that city. Eight or ten other relatives of the Admiral will also be present on that occasion.

New York, Sept. 12.—The bodies of Mrs. Rose Welsh and her one-year-old son Tommy were found on the Greenpoint meadows, on Greenpoint avenue, near Whale Creek, Williamsburg. The woman had given carbolic acid to the baby and then taken a deadly dose herself.

London, Sept. 12.—A Government officer repudiate the idea, conveyed in despatches from the United States that England is to forego her claim for a port on the Lynn Canal in Alaska, even temporarily. Otherwise they share the hopes of the American Government for an early settlement of the Alaskan boundary question.

Queenstown, Sept. 12.—The White Star Line steamship *Oceanic*, Captain Cameron, which left Liverpool Wednesday, sailed from this port on her maiden trip to the United States, having 2,044 souls aboard. The vessel received an enthusiastic greeting here. She made the run from Liverpool in twelve hours, and everything on board is working satisfactorily.

New York Markets.

Wheat.—No. 2 red 72½c. elevator, 74½c. f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Du-luth, 78½c. f. o. b. afloat.

Corn.—No. 2 corn closed 38½c. elevator, 38½c. delivered and 38½c. f. o. b. afloat.

Oats.—No. 3 oats, 25½c.; No. 2 white, 25½a28c.; No. 3 white, 27c.; track mixed, 26a27c.

Rye.—No. 1 Western, 64½c. f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 Western, 64½c. spot; State rye, 59a60c. c. i. f. New York car lots.

Barley.—Feeding, 42a44c. c. i. f. Buffalo; malting, 48a55c. delivered New York. Flour and Meal.—Spring patents, \$3.85a4.00; winter straight, \$3.30a3.40; winter patents, \$3.55a 3.75; spring clears, \$2.35a3.10; extra No. 1 winter \$2.85a2.80; extra No. 2 winter, \$2.40a 2.50.

Pork.—Mess, \$9.00a9.50; family, \$11a 11.50; short clear, \$10.25a11.75. Beef, mess, \$9.00a9.50; family, \$10.50a11.50; packer, \$10.00a10.50; extra India mess, \$14.50a15.50. Dressed hogs firm; quoted, bacon, 6½c.; 180 lbs., 6½c.; 160 lbs., 7½c.

Butter.—Creamery, Western, extras, per lb., 22½c.; do., firsts, 21a21½c.; do., thirds to seconds, 17½a20½c.; do., state, extras, 22a22½c.; do., firsts 20½a21½c.; do., thirds to seconds, 17½a20½c.

Cheese.—State, full cream, small, colored, fancy, 11½a11¾c.; do., white, 11½c.; do., good to choice, 10½a11¼c.; do., common, to fair 9½a10½c. Eggs.—Jersey and nearby, fancy, white leghorn, per dozen, 20a21c.; do., mixed, fancy, 19a20c.; do., average prime lots, 18½c.

DO NOT HAUL DOWN THE FLAG

Veterans of the Sixties Cheer This Sentiment From Colonel Barnett.

NOTABLE SPEECH ON THE PHILIPPINES

The Brave Young Officer of the Fighting Tenth Shown Much Attention at the Grand Army National Encampment.

A noteworthy feature of the recent Grand Army national encampment was the immense meeting held in the Academy of Music in Philadelphia under the auspices of the National Association of the Ex-Union Prisoners of War. Although not on the regular program for the occasion, Lieutenant Colonel James E. Barnett, of the Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers, just home from Luzon, was invited to address the veterans and their relatives and friends, by the committee in charge of the meeting. Colonel Barnett, who was visiting the Quaker City for special medical treatment for an attack of malaria contracted in the swampy trenches about Cavite, appreciated the compliment, coming from the old guard of the civil war, and though he could not throw his accustomed vigor into his remarks, he made an address which has since commanded favorable comment. Colonel Barnett was the recipient of much attention from the old soldiers during the encampment. He was invited to review their parade from the president's stand and got a cordial greeting from President McKinley, who remarked that he takes a deep interest in all the brave young



LT. COLONEL JAMES E. BARNETT.

men who responded to his call for troops in the recent crisis. At the reunion of the late Colonel Hawkins' old regiment of the civil war Colonel Barnett was a guest of honor, and was called upon for a speech. On leaving Philadelphia Colonel Barnett went to Pittsburg, and from there to Markleton, Somerset county, on the Allegheny mountains, to stay at a sanitarium there for an indefinite period. His father, a well known Presbyterian clergyman, is one of the officers of the sanitarium, and the colonel will have the added benefit of being with his family while recuperating for his campaign for state treasurer.

COLONEL BARNETT'S SPEECH.

In his speech before the ex-prisoners of war Colonel Barnett said:

"Upon our arrival in our native land it has been our highest honor to be greeted by the soldiers of the civil war a comrades. We appreciate, as never before, the greatness of the struggle in which you were engaged, the fierceness of which has not and never will be understood by other nations until they themselves shall come into conflict with American armies. Steady and confident, you can gaze with appreciation upon the deeds of others without jealousy and without envy at the applause bestowed upon them, for you have erected for yourselves an unrivaled and imperishable monument, the Union itself. As you marched along the streets we felt that, like the bush of Moses, your hearts were still illumined by the fire of patriotism, and that by your very presence you said: 'Oh, Liberty, we still are thine, and if others falter now in the nation's hour of trial, although we are weak and feeble, take us with all that we have of life and fortune and use us in thy cause.'

"I believe that America has a mission, and that having been herself redeemed by your efforts and washed clean from the last stain of dishonor, and the north and south having been happily again united in a common love of our institutions, that she has already entered upon the fulfillment of that mission. From strife comes advancement, and this is the lesson taught by the records of the great world's drama which we call history.

"For centuries two great civilizations have battled with each other and from the friction of that contest have been evolved some of the choicest privileges that belong to man collectively, or as an individual. America, on the one hand, represents the highest type of Saxon civilization, and Spain, on the other, the most decadent type of Latin. Between these two the latest and greatest combat in the interest of humanity has just been fought.

"Cuba and Porto Rico have been rescued from centuries of oppression and have been endowed with the blessings of liberty. Inestimable as were the results thus obtained, yet there was another and far reaching issue involved in the contest, the significance of which has but lately become apparent.

IN THE FAR OFF PHILIPPINES.

"Thousands of miles beyond the Golden Gates of California, on the farther confines of the Pacific ocean, washed by the blue waves of the China sea, almost unknown to the civilized world, yet the very key to the Orient itself, lies, smiling under a tropical

sun, the Philippine islands. Their soil is fertile beyond comparison. Sugar, tobacco, corn, rice and hemp are among its many products. There grow without cultivation in prolific abundance the coconuts, the mango, the banana and hundreds of varieties of nature's choicest fruits. In their uplands and among their hills can be grown also the fruits of the temperate zone. Gold and other minerals await the discoverer's pick, and coal, that agent of civilization, only awaits to be developed. Inexhaustible forests of the most magnificent hard woods cover and adorn their hills and mountains. Rivers and their estuaries give cheap and convenient access to all parts of the archipelago. They are inhabited by tribes of the Malay race, semi-civilized, but debauched, degraded by the rule to which they have been subjected. Superstitious and credulous, they have engrained upon their national characteristics the lessons taught for hundreds of years by an oppressor's tread. For these three hundred years these islands have been undisputed property of Spain. During all that time the European nations were endeavoring to extend their colonial possessions, and were eagerly appropriating to themselves, even at the risk of conflict with their neighbors, portions of Egypt, Africa, India, China and of almost the whole known world, no one ventured to infringe upon the rights of Spain in this archipelago, so firm and stable was her title. Here she ruled without comment, and without observation, until one May morning Dewey rent asunder the veil of concealment and brought Saxon civilization to their shores. Why did not Dewey sail away, after destroying the Spanish fleet? We believe that no mortal man can answer why—but we believe also that his long and lonely vigil in Manila bay, as he looked anxiously towards his native land, was but to carry out the destiny of the American nation. Every happening since then seems to confirm this belief, and there seems to have been laid upon this country a duty in regard to the Philippines impossible to evade. Had we allowed Spain to retain possession of the Philippines we would have stultified every profession we had made in the interest of humanity. Had we abandoned the islands to her, she would have become a derelict in the sea of civilization, liable to have produced a universal war. Had we thus abandoned them Aguinaldo and his savage followers would have butchered Spaniards and all foreigners alike, and there would have been universal anarchy. It was generally understood that the loot of Manila was to be the pay of Aguinaldo's army. We would have incurred the censure of every civilized nation and in addition would have become involved in the gravest international questions of responsibility for loss of lives and property. The great mass of the people are unfitted, and do not care for national self government, if for no other reason than the lessons taught them by Spain, and while with them liberty is now a name to conjure by, yet by nature and education they are unfitted to administer its principles, and left to themselves would have become a prey to ambitious and designing powers.

SOVEREIGNTY OF THE UNION.

"Spain's title was undisputed; by treaty that title passed to us, unimpeachable and unimpugned. When our army was assailed in the island of Luzon the sovereignty of our Union itself was attacked and our flag was insulted before the world. The attack was not made by the united inhabitants of the archipelago, or of the islands of Luzon—it was made by a small part of the people of the latter island residing in the seven provinces immediately surrounding the city of Manila, and known as the Tagalogs tribe. This tribe is fierce and warlike, and is on friendly terms with scarcely any other tribe in the whole country, and if the peacefully inclined inhabitants of the island of Luzon itself could be relieved of their fear of this tribe they would have no sympathy whatever with this war for so-called independence. Although a constitution had been prepared and published to the world, yet in reality the war is not a war for independence, but rather for self aggrandizement. Aguinaldo himself, who has been hailed by sentimental Americans as the apostle of liberty for his people, lived in kingly state and splendor—his people were taxed to keep up until he was compelled to take flight from Malolos. His general and associates maintained the same pomp and parade, and it was this barbaric splendor which the United States was expected to support for the benefit of the Filipino leaders.

"The fact is, the Filipino leaders did not believe that they could establish and uphold a permanent government themselves, for prior to the outbreak, when attempts at conciliation were being made, when asked whether they wished the American army and navy to be taken away and they left to themselves they invariably answered 'no,' but that they wished a protectorate. This word 'protectorate' seems to have charms for many people in America who do not understand its significance in the Philippines. According to the Philippine construction it meant that they should have sole control of the government and the revenues therefrom; that the army and navy of the United States should act as a police force under their direction and assist them to subdue and control all tribes refusing to acknowledge their sovereignty. The Tagalogs constitute but a small part of the population of the island of Luzon itself, and this meant practically the subjugation of that island in addition to that of the entire islands of the archipelago. It meant that whenever they violated the principles of international law by reason of ignorance or rashness that the United States was to assume the responsibility for such violation and to sustain them against the resentment of any and all civilized powers. The American flag was to fight beneath the Filipino flag, and yet at the same time be its protector.

"Had this arrangement been made I believe that it would have cost this country more lives and more treasure than can possibly be expended in suppressing the present insurrection—that in sentiment and in honor it would have cost us infinite vexation and humiliation and that instead of being the upholders of liberty we would have be-

come the guardians of a worthless despotism.

OUR SOLDIERS MISREPRESENTED.

"Not only is there but a small part of the island of Luzon engaged in this insurrection, but the greater part of the tribe which is engaged is opposed to a continuation of the war in favor of American rule, but is over-awed by the threats of the insurgent leaders. Under orders from these leaders all towns and cities which were abandoned were burned by the insurgent forces, and the inhabitants compelled to move back within their lines. Thousands upon thousands have thus had their homes destroyed by their own countrymen and have been compelled to live as best they might, in poverty and suffering. For a while the people had been terrified and had been prejudiced against the American army by printed circulars, which had been distributed, stating that the United States troops had committed all kinds of atrocities against old men and helpless women and children in the towns which they captured, but experience soon showed them that the Americans were their best friends. By the time we reached Malolos the people had come to understand the treatment they would receive from the American army and we were informed by those who ventured back under flags of truce that nearly the whole population wished to remain in their homes and await the coming of our troops, but that the insurgents at the point of the bayonet forced them to leave and drove them back into the country, where they lived in swamps and thickets.

"It was the order of General Otis, carried out to the fullest extent by our division commander, General MacArthur, that the troops should treat these non-combatants with the utmost courtesy and kindness, and this was done, despite all reports to the contrary.

"As commander of the district of Cavite I had personal knowledge of this feeling in the provinces of Cavite and Batangas, the very hotbed of the insurrection. The town of Cavite, which was of limited area, became so crowded that for fear of an epidemic of sickness I was obliged to turn away hundreds upon hundreds of men and women, coming from the mainland, who wished to abandon the insurgent cause and escape from the excesses and outrages of the insurgent troops. As soon as the insurgent forces had withdrawn the prominent citizens of Imus, the capital of Cavite province, welcomed the American troops, and under their direction formed a local government, under which they are still working. Other towns in this province sent requests to have the American forces visit them and receive their submission.

"The insurgent army itself is not united, as a great many of the soldiers were forced to enlist and are compelled to serve under threat of death.

ADMINISTRATION COMMENDED.

"I have been asked, as has every returning soldier, my opinion of the conduct of the war. This question is so indefinite that I do not think it can be intelligently answered by subordinate officers like myself. I can say, however, that within my knowledge two of the departments, which most vitally affect the interests of the army, could not, under all the circumstances, have been better conducted. The rations were excellent and were promptly supplied, the hospital accommodations were ample and the medical staff sufficient, not only to care for our own men, but to furnish an object lesson in generosity and magnanimity by treating hundreds of Filipinos, who would otherwise have been left to die.

"Speaking from a material standpoint, these islands will prove a valuable acquisition to the United States. Already they are developing commerce to a wonderful extent upon the Pacific coast. Those who have not seen them cannot appreciate the prodigality of nature or the immense commercial traffic which they possess. If peace be restored the revenues of but a few years will suffice to pay for their purchase and the price of their conquest, and I venture the prediction that before the next national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic the sovereignty of the United States will be undisputed throughout the length and breadth of the archipelago. I do not propose to discuss expansion and anti-expansion, for I am not familiar with the exact meaning of those terms. If anti-expansion means that we should not assume possession of the Philippines—then it is out of date, for we already hold them by a title that no civilized nation for very self preservation would dare to dispute. If it means that we are to retire from the present conflict, to abandon the islands to anarchy and dark and bloody deeds of violence and death, and that our national emblem is to be thus humiliated and dishonored for the first time before the nations of the earth, then I do not believe that the great majority of the American people will consent. I do not believe that you, who fought and suffered to preserve, establish and perpetuate the very Union whose honor and sovereignty are thus assailed, will consent that its flag shall be hauled down in that land, whose soil has been consecrated to the cause of liberty and dedicated to civilization by the shedding of American blood."

WORKING FOR BARNETT.

Soldiers of Union, Snyder and Northumberland Organizing.

General Frank Reeder, chairman of the Republican state committee, has received a letter informing him that steps have been taken for the formation of a "Barnett battalion," to be made up of soldiers residing in the Twenty-seventh senatorial district who volunteered in the Spanish-American war or for service in the Philippines, who propose to co-operate in the canvass for the election of Lieutenant Colonel James E. Barnett, of the Fighting Tenth regiment, for state treasurer. This organization is to be formed upon the same lines as the "Barnett battalion" of Philadelphia, which is already recruiting for the campaign. There has been aroused a spirit of patriotic interest in Colonel Barnett's candidacy which is spreading among the young soldiers throughout the state. They seem determined to take a conspicuous part in the canvass this fall. The old time political warriors, if they are not alert, will be crowded, to the wall by these enthusiastic young

REACHING FOR TRANSVAAL

England Evidently Intends to Regain Her South African Possessions.

IT MAKES EUROPE SMILE

Those Under British Rule Make Light of President Kruger's Threatened Opposition.

Declared That If War Comes It Will Be Fought Relentlessly—England Believes Johannesburg Can Be Taken in Six Months—The Boers Plan Purely Defensive.

London, Sept. 12.—Everybody is asking whether or not there will be war. The newspapers are filled with information relating to troops going to South Africa. Eight brigades have been mobilized in home districts, and are ready to start at any moment. The troops are bursting with enthusiasm. Volunteer regiments are pleading to be sent to the front.

Every Englishman knows that the Transvaal will either have to belong to England or else England will have to get out of South Africa. Mr. Gladstone gave the Transvaal away. Mr. Chamberlain is determined to get it back. England may not believe in Mr. Chamberlain, but the situation demands a strong man, and the strong man of the Cabinet is Chamberlain.

It is a little power against a big. The Englishmen recognize that Kruger has some rights that ought to be respected, but England also recognizes that in South Africa there is a bit of country filled with gold that she needs, and England has a way of getting what she wants.

It seems like a small affair, and all the nations of Europe smile at the idea of the Transvaal opposing England. But England knows better. She has learned by experience.

There may not be war, but nearly everybody thinks war is certain. Under any circumstances there cannot be war inside of two months. The Boers can put 20,000 troops in the field; the Orange Free State can put 20,000 Regiment after regiment is leaving England, and among people of experience it is recognized that Great Britain will require at least 100,000 men to obtain a territory that once was hers.

The Commander in Chief, Field Marshal Lord Roberts, Sir Evelyn Wood, Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, and other Generals have been working strenuously on it for months. Many new features have been introduced, several of them being based on the lessons learned by the American troops in the war with Spain. Among the later is the extreme usefulness of mules in such a country as the Transvaal. The British officers who have been in the United States, Spain, and South America selecting these animals have now been ordered to close their purchases and ship the mules as quickly as possible to the scene of the probable hostilities.

All of these things, to say nothing of the splendid morale and reputation of the regiments selected for the Cape, indicate that if war comes it will be waged relentlessly and strongly and that there will be no abatement until South Africa is flooded with British troops to such numbers that organized resistance by the Boers will be impossible. Conservative opinion places six months as the outside for the capture of Johannesburg and Pretoria. The Boer plan of mobilization is said to be purely defensive, embracing 45,000 men, who would occupy strategic points in their own country. But this is not likely to prevent a raid upon poorly defended Natal. The greatest dangers the British contemplate facing, apart from the Boer's steady hands and Mauser rifles, are climate, lack of forage, and the scarcity of ammunition owing to the difficulties of transportation. Precautions have already been taken to avoid the two last, but there is no doubt that if war comes many British lives will be sacrificed to enteric fever.

Ordered Miss Ray Reinstated.

Hudson, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Justice Fursman, at Troy, has directed the Superintendent of the House of Refuge for Women, at Hudson, to reinstate Miss Della Gaul Ray as General Supervisor of that institution. The order also grants Miss Ray costs, and will entitle her to her full salary from the date of her removal. This is the first decision giving a construction to Rule 23 of the Civil Service Commission, which was approved by the Governor on July 23. Miss Koefo, who for several years has been an officer in the House of Refuge, was summarily removed without a hearing and without the presentation to her of any charges. Proceedings for her reinstatement will be instituted.

The Trust is a Reality.

Pittsburg, Penn., Sept. 11.—After repeated efforts the National Glass Company, the combination of glass table ware manufacturers, is at last a fact. It is to be capitalized at \$4,000,000, and is expected to be in operation Oct. 1. Sixteen factories are included in the deal, and three more are almost assured. Each factory will continue to operate under its present management, and the business will be conducted on the lines laid down by the combination when it was originally proposed and when the United States Glass Company was included.

Astor Declined Kipling's Poem.

London, Sept. 11.—Rudyard Kipling recently wrote a poem and offered it for publication to W. W. Astor. It was not printed, doubtless because it told of the defeat of the English by the Boers. Kipling's next poem was of quite a different character.

Wants the South American Market.

London, Sept. 11.—It is said that the Amalgamated Coats American Thread Company has absorbed a leading Belgian firm and intends taking other steps with a view to controlling the South American markets, now supplied by Belgium.