France has unearthed a new traitor who has been selling her war secrets to Germany, getting $212 for the lot. The price was cheap and the information no doubt of corresponding character.

In England, France and other countries in the Old World all street railroad cars, omnibuses and other vehicles used as public conveyances are limited by law to their seating capacity under heavy penalties.

The amount of copper produced in the United States last year—estimating the output of December—was 264,600 tons. This amount includes the copper in sulphate and shows an increase over the production of 1898 by about 10.5 per cent.

Orea, a little city in Sweden, owns and operates a nursery which yields an income of $150,000—sufficient to pay all the expenses of the municipality, including the cost of conducting free schools for the children and a free telephone system for the people.

The question of domestic service in China is by far an easier proposition than in most other countries. In China a rich man gets as many servants as he wants, and yet he pays them no wages, while the common people have to pay them well. Even then they are hard to get, for the reason that the employe of the rich man can make more than triple the ordinary wages in perquisites.

All in all, Americans cling to life more tenaciously than in other countries, but still the loss, by self-slaughter, of 6500 persons a year constitutes a problem that deserves more study than it has thus far received. The proportion of suicides seems to be nearly as large in the country districts as in the cities, and any means of prevention must be broadly social as well as ethical in order to be at all efficient.

It used to be popularly said that modern invention would make war so horrible, so expensive in men, that nations could not afford to engage in it; that war would cease because armies would be wiped out. It seems, however, that the element of human caution intervenes. Long-range projectiles make long-range battles. Shrapnel produces the trench. Armies no longer hurl themselves at each other in the open. It would be suicide, and a campaign of investment and forced surrender. Creating an impassable zone of fire has created a disposition not to cross it. Areas widen, and so widen with safety for greater numbers.

A savings bank in connection with the public schools has just been established in Toronto, and if successful will be followed by others, taking in all the schools and extending to other Canadian cities. Each depositor is provided with a passbook, and separate accounts will be kept for each. Deposits of one cent or more will be received, and interest at the rate of 3 per cent. on even dollars calculated from the end of each month will be allowed. Monday is deposit day, and on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday afternoons withdrawals may be made. The plan is designed to encourage habits of thrift and saving among the pupils, and awakens much interest among parents and teachers. A similar system has proved successful in the United States, France and England, where it has been in operation for a number of years.

No factor in the last decade has been so potent in bringing the American nation to a realization of the fact that there is a desirable outdoor life as the bicycle. When cycling was a fad three and four years ago it raked its disciples from all walks of life. Largely, however, it drew upon that element of humanity engaged in sedentary occupations. The dull-eyed clerk, the listless bookkeeper, the sturdy artisan, who saw nothing of life prior to that time but monotonous car ride and a dreary day within drearier walls, suddenly awoke to the realization that there was a great world outside which could be enjoyed by short excursions on the wheel. It is this portion of the population that has clung steadily to the bicycle, in spite of the fact that society elbowed cycling to one side, merely to go to some extreme in another pursuit of pleasure. The number of actual riders, for the foregoing reason, has steadily increased in the last two years in the face of an apparent decline in the sport.

Congressman Lacey of Iowa has been acting as schoolmaster in the House of Representatives. He has been showing what Iowa spends for school purposes compared with Alabama and some of the Southern states. Without contradiction from his hearers, whose faces expressed blank amazement, he intimated that a single congressional district in Iowa paid more school taxes than the whole state of Alabama. This statement was brought out by the appeal of representatives from Alabama for donations of land from the United States for common school purposes. In its constitution, passed in 1875, the state of Alabama provided that the tax for all school and state purposes should not exceed 3-4 of 1 per cent. The result is that, owing to this restriction by the constitution, the entire sum raised for public schools in that state in the years 1897-8 was but a little over $800,000. That is only 46 cents per capita to the population. Each child that was sent to school cost $3.59. In the same year when Alabama spent $800,000 for school purposes Iowa spent $8,451,000, and the amount for each child was $22.79. South Dakota in the same year spent $23.45 for each child.

LORD ROBERTS ON BOER TERRITORY

NORTHWARD ADVANCE.

English Army Invades the Transvaal and Boers Flee—Burghers Made but Little Opposition to Imperial Forces.

Telegrams from Lord Roberts, dated Vereeniging, Sunday, say: We crossed the Vaal this morning, and are now encamped on the north bank. The advance troops, which crossed Saturday, were only just in time to save the coal mines on both this and the other side of the river from being destroyed. Our casualties were four.

Baden-Powell reports that the railway between Mafeking and Buluwayo has been restored, and that supplies are being brought into Mafeking. He says the Canadian artillery joined Col. Plumer from Beira, with incredible rapidity.

Lord Roberts' northern advance force steadily continues, and the Transvaal hills were sighted. Gen. French has secured an excellent flanking position on the northwest. There is something irresistible about this advance. The troops have been splendidly handled and the Boers, completely outmaneuvered, have been forced to abandon their positions at the first appearance of the British flanking force, which has made a determined resistance at the vaal impossible.

Many Transvaal burghers are now trekking homeward, and it is safe to say that the most irreconcilable Transvaaler at last recognizes the hopelessness of the struggle. Most of the farms in the northern part of the Free State, where the ties of blood with the Transvaal are strongest, have been deserted. This section has been flooded with false tales of British cruelty, reports of the burning of farm houses and the eviction of women and children, in the hope of inducing the burghers to remain with the commandoes, but the evidence all points now to the existence of a permanent feeling of enmity between the Transvaalers and the Free Staters, each accusing the other of treachery and cowardice.

According to reports Friday the Boers were quarreling among themselves. Transvaal paper money was circulating at 80 per cent. discount. Heckett's firm was giving £1 in gold for £5 in paper. Krouse and Klinke, the engineers who opposed the blowing up of the mines, have been dismissed. Commandant Schutto had both appointed to defend Johannesburg, and all the British subjects had been turned out.

The Transvaalers fear that the British will blow up the bridge at Komati poort, thus cutting off their supplies from Delagoa bay, and a commando of 500 is guarding the bridge against any such attempt by British raiders.

It is reported that President Kruger will retire to Lydenburg when fighting is imminent at Johannesburg and Pretoria. Concern is expressed at Pretoria with reference to the possibility that Gen. Carrington may come down from Rhodesia with 5,000 men, to cooperate with a many more entering the Transvaal by way of Mafeking. Horse sickness is said to have broken out among Gen. Carrington's animals.

BARRED STARS AND STRIPES.

Daughters of the Confederacy Meeting Broke Up in a Row Over Use of Flag.

The Albert Sidney Johnston chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy, at Louisville, Ky., broke up in a row because one member moved that the stars and stripes be used jointly with the Confederate flag in decorating their headquarters. The chapter expects to take a prominent part in entertaining southerners at the coming Confederate reunion and has one of the largest buildings in the business portion of the city.

One of the members suggested that one American flag be used with each hundred of Confederate flags, and the women hooted. Then a suggestion was made that the American flag be used as the background of the decorations, and that it be concealed with Confederate flags. The women then mounted chairs and yelled their protests against anything like this.

The meeting broke up in the wildest disorder, but the sentiment against using the American flag was so manifest that a search warrant will not discover one in the mass of flags which will be used in decorating the headquarters.

AFTER AGUINALDO.

Major March Thinks He is on the Trail of the Filipino Leader.

Major Peyton C. March, with a battalion of the Thirty-third infantry, and Colonel Luther R. Hare, with another part of the Thirty-third regiment, while scouring the country northeast of Benguer, report that they have struck the trail of a party of Philippinos traveling in the mountains, and believe they are escorting Aguinaldo. Major March is continuing the pursuit across an exceedingly difficult country beyond the telegraph lines.

Sergeant Barry and four privates of Company B, of the Twenty-seventh regiment, have rescued the daughter of the president of San Mateo from some Ladrones, who abducted her. Afterward 12 Ladrones ambushed them, killing the sergeant. Three privates stood off the band while the other secured reinforcements. Seven Ladrones were killed.

Lieutenant W. P. Elliott, of the United States cruiser New Orleans, died recently at Cavite of apoplexy, resulting from sunstroke.

Priest Plunged Into the Rapids.

An unknown priest, supposedly from New York, committed suicide Friday night at the Whirlpool Rapids, Niagara Falls. He descended the elevator, and after having his picture taken walked out on a rock, threw his hat and cane back of him, and waving his right hand dramatically, shouted "Goodby" and leaped into the rushing waters. He ordered the pictures sent to M. J. O'Donnell, New York City, who is said to be pastor of St. Andrew's Church. The dead priest was about 50 years old.

A Large Verdict.

One of the largest verdicts ever rendered by a jury in the Philadelphia courts for personal injuries sustained was that of $47,000 given to William F. Waters, a minor, in his suit against the Atlantic Refining Company, which was tried in common pleas court before Judge Wiltband, Friday.

The boy asked for $50,000, contending that through the negligence of the company in allowing a can of acid to remain in a dangerous locality an explosion occurred which permanently blinded him.

Dynamiters Sent Up for Life.

Karl Dullman, residence unknown; John Walsh and John Nolin, of Dublin, Ireland, but latterly of Washington, D. C., and Richmond, Va., were, Friday, convicted by Chancellor Boyd and a jury of having attempted to wreck Lock 24 of the Welland canal, Ont., with dynamite and sentenced to imprisonment for life in Kingston penitentiary.

All of the prisoners in the Bucyrus, O., jail escaped Wednesday night, this being the second general delivery since the jail was improved a month ago.

LATEST NEWS NOTES.

Fire at Apalachicola, Fla., caused $500,000 damage.

Five men were killed by a boiler explosion ten miles west of Covington, Ky.

Louis Kruger, alleged chief of a counterfeiting gang, is in jail at Towanda, Pa.

Washington will be the first county in Pennsylvania to have a traveling postoffice.

Robert Wizarde, a young author and composer, committed suicide at St. Joseph, Mo.

The Peninsular bank at Williamsburg, Va., was entered by robbers, who got away with $10,000.

The tenth annual reunion of the United Confederate veterans will begin in Louisville Wednesday.

Fire at Washington Court House, O., destroyed the Washington Chair Company factory, entailing $50,000 loss.

London papers are "exposing" the invasion of American millionaires, ranking Andrew Carnegie "among the best."

Herbert Noyes, a Cleveland broker, was mysteriously shot on Euclid avenue, and died without regaining consciousness.

Richard Croker, head of Tammany hall, declared that he is loyal to W. J. Bryan, and predicted the latter's election this fall.

Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, was decided on as chairman of the Republican National convention at Philadelphia.

Fire damaged the bank note department of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington, Sunday, to the extent of $1,500.

Twenty car loads of corn, given by Kansas people to the famine sufferers in India, reached Chicago on the way to the seaboard.

While tapping a main of the Columbia Company at Lancaster, Pa., John Welsh, aged 63, was overcome by gas and death resulted.

The body of a woman found in a box at Cambridge Springs, Pa., was identified as that of Mrs. Leland, formerly of Ashtabula, O.

The report of Insurance Commissioner Durham shows that losses from fire in Pennsylvania during the past year aggregate about $10,000,000.

San Francisco Chinese have made application for an injunction to restrain the health authorities from enforcing inoculation as a plague preventive.

Samuel S. Wright, a prominent Susquehanna county (Pa.) Republican, is the latest aspirant for the vacant position of dairy and food commissioner.

Missouri Democratic State convention will be held in a tent on Shelley square, in Kansas City, June 5, owing to the destruction of the convention hall by fire.

William Waldorf Astor has sent a check for £10,000 to the Maidenhead Cottage hospital, England, in celebration of the coming of age of his oldest son.

The Home of the Good Shepherd at Peoria, Ill., was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $50,000. Fourteen sisters and 80 girls narrowly escaped cremation.

Powers of attorney have been used so extensively in the Cape Nome gold fields that it is said landing prospectors will find little favorabe land on which to work.

The industrial commission has completed its report on general labor laws and will give it to Congress. It recommends that labor laws be made uniform in the States.

The strike at the Buttonwood mine, Wilkesbarre, which was once declared off and then resumed again, was again declared off, and the men will go to work Monday.

The $500 bail of David S. Ogden, a Philadelphia grocer, charged with violating laws regulating the sale of oleo, was forfeited in the United States Court in the Quaker City.

Ingrain carpet loom fixers and weavers in Philadelphia have decided not to press their demands for a 7 per cent. advance in wages and a strike of 8,000 men is thus avoided.

Julia Ward Howe, one of the foremost women of the country, celebrated her 81st birthday in Boston, Sunday, being the recipient of profuse floral offerings from friends.

The Presbyterian general assembly at St. Louis adjourned to meet next year at Philadelphia, and 96 commissioners were assigned to Pennsylvania under the Peoria law.

A dispatch from Georgetown, British Guiana, says that a steamer with three convoys has been carried over a cataract in the Potara river, British Guiana, 40 lives being lost.

Contractor J. F. McCabe, who is building part of the New York tunnel, says he will not pay laborers more than $1.50 per day and that if they strike he can get 100,000 at that price.

James Coogan, president of the borough of Manhattan, contributed $100,000 to the Democratic National committee, with the proviso that it is to be returned if W. J. Bryan is not re-nominated.

At Harrisburg, Pa., Judge Weiss has handed down an opinion that private individuals engaged in the banking business must pay the State tax of 4 mills upon notes discounted by their banks.

In a New York police court Magistrate Zeller held the seven officers and directors of the American Ice Company in $2,000 bail for the action of the grand jury on the charge of violating the law against monopoly.

A warrant has been issued, but not served, for the arrest of James A. Morrison, at West Chester, Pa., charging him with the murder of his son's wife, Stella Brown Morrison, who was found dead in her home recently.

At Athens, O., Thursday night a mob attacked the jail for the purpose of lynching Richard Gardner, a negro prisoner confined there, but the attempt was foiled my the sheriff, who spirited the prisoner away in a carriage.

Klondike's output this spring is placed at $30,000,000. Atlin will produce between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000. A rich find of quartz carrying gold and silver worth $70 to the ton has been made at Lake Bonet, six miles from the head of the lake.

Copper ore has been found in the neighborhood of Van Buren, Carter county, Mo. Investigations have been made, which show, it is said, that the ore exists in quantities sufficient to rival the largest copper mines in the world.

Thirteen men in the service of Captain George E. Streeter squatted on a bit of land on the lake shore in Chicago, claimed by him as the "District of Lake Michigan," but were captured by 1,000 policemen, after a horse had been shot and a bystander wounded.

Murdered by Outlaws.

Saturday Sheriff Taylor, of Grand county, Utah, and Samuel Jenkins, a cattle owner, were shot and killed by outlaws on Hill creek, 50 miles north of Salt Lake. The story of the killing, as told by Herbert Day, a deputy sheriff, who was with them, is as follows:

The three men unexpectedly came upon the camp of the outlaws. Taylor and Jenkins dismounted and started to walk up to them. When a short distance from them the sheriff spoke, saying: "Hello, boys." They had left their guns on their horses when they dismounted and as they turned to go to their horses they were shot in the back. Day telegraphed Gov. Wells for assistance.

TO PROBE CUBAN POSTAL FRAUDS.

CONGRESS TO ACT.

The Senate Committee Will Make an Accounting of Every Dollar Spent on the Island by United States Officials.

The Cuban postal system will be subjected to a congressional investigation. This investigation will be conducted by the Senate committee on relations with Cuba, and while it has been directed with especial reference to the postal irregularities, it will be extended so as to include every branch of the Cuban service. Every dollar that has been collected and disbursed in Cuba by agents of the United States since this government assumed control of the island must be accounted for, and the necessity and propriety for each of these expenditures must be satisfactorily explained. The result of this investigation will be reported to the Senate when that body reconvenes next December.

The committee is also authorized to hold sessions during the recess of Congress, to employ clerks and to summon and examine witnesses under oath. Senator Platt, chairman of the committee on relations with Cuba, said the committee at a meeting next week would decide upon the course that would be pursued in conducting the investigation. It is likely that a sub-committee will be appointed to go to Cuba at an early date and that the investigation will not be started until after Congress has adjourned.

The investigating committee is expected to turn the light on every official act involving Cuban funds. Postmaster General Smith said the postoffice department would co-operate in every possible way with the Senate committee. There is no reason to doubt Mr. Smith's earnestness in exposing the irregularities in the island so far as they affect the postal service there. He has stated with emphasis that his policy as to Cuba would be unmistakably vigorous. His instructions to Mr. Bristow are clear and emphatic.

There is to be no covering up of frauds, no shielding of guilty officials. The investigation by the postoffice department supplemented by the investigation by the Senate committee will doubtless disclose every fraudulent transaction of the Cuban service.

TO USE THE BALLOT.

Chicago Labor's Fight Against Manufacturers to be Carried into Elections.

Organized labor of Chicago has determined to carry its fight to the ballot box and preparations have already been made to insist on the nomination of a State's attorney friendly to organized labor at the Democratic county convention, June 22. Bitterness between labor leaders and State's Attorney Denen as the result of delay of bringing the charges of labor against employers and manufacturers of building materials to an issue developed Saturday.

A possibility that the great strike may be adjusted in some manner before the actual investigation before the grand jury opens also came out. Widespread fear of the results of the the investigation has been the principal factor in opening this possibility, and disintegration of several bosses' organizations with a peace element is said to be indicated.

CRITICAL CONDITION AT PEKING.

Necessity of Foreign Troops to Protect Legations—A State of Anarchy.

Reports received indicate that affairs around Peking, China, are extremely critical, owing to the defeat of the government troops by the Boxers. It is now regarded as certain that foreign troops must be sent to Peking to protect the legations, while the withdrawal of missionaries from the interior is considered imperative.

Large portions of the provinces of Pe Chi Li and Shan Tung are in a state little better than absolute anarchy, and disorder is spreading in the province of Shan Si in consequence of the encouragement received from the empress dowager.

The government is making some attempts to check the movement of the "Boxers." The streets are quiet, but the country is in a state of terror so far as the native Christians are concerned. Many Protestants and Catholic refugees are fleeing to Shanghai for protection.

CHINA WARNED BY UNCLE SAM.

Celestials Notified That They Are Expected to Suppress the Boxers.

The United States government has taken a hand in the suppression of the "Boxers," the Chinese secret society which is engaged in the massacre of native Christians in China. United States Minister Conger has been instructed by the state department to inform the Chinese government that the government of the United States expects it to promptly and thoroughly stamp out this society and to provide proper guarantees for the maintenance of peace and order and the protection of life and property of Americans in China, all now threatened by the operations of the "Boxers."

A special dispatch from Shanghai says advices from Szuchuan, province of Hu Peh, report that "Boxers" have destroyed two villages and massacred many converts of the French missionary stations. The general commanding at Shi Nan Fu, it is added, sent a regiment to the scene of the disturbances.

The soldiers were ambushed by the malcontents and lost 26 men killed. Reinforcements have been dispatched from Ichang.

New Neely Charges.

According to information received from Havana the authorities there are making progress in unearthing frauds against the postal revenues. A report has been received from Special Agents Seybolt and Williams in which they charge Neely with not accounting for stamps, moneys and property aggregating more than $65,000.

There are five counts in this charge against Neely. One involves the appropriation to himself of stamps, moneys, etc., amounting to $57,000, one for $1,500 and one for $300. This report will be forwarded to the counsel for the government at New York.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Admiral Ahmed Pasha, of the Turkish navy, has arrived in Washington. He confirmed the report that his visit is to make arrangements for the purchase of a cruiser in the United States for the Turkish government.

Secretary Hay has sent a cable message to Ambassador Choate at London, asking him to convey the congratulations and best wishes of the President to the queen on the occasion of her birthday.

The President, members of his cabinet, Gen. Miles and Adjt. Gen. Corbin attended the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac at Fredericksburg, Va., Friday.

Caught in the Crash.

Price, McCormick & Co., one of the largest brokerage houses in New York, failed Thursday, with liabilities estimated at $13,000,000. The firm is a member of the stock, cotton and produce exchanges, and of the Chicago stock exchange, and has branch offices in about 30 cities throughout the United States. The failure is ascribed to the fact that the firm was "long" of cotton, in the face of a fast falling market.

PALONOY IS CAPTURED.

American Troops Landed Under the Enemy's Fire—Occupy Town in Half an Hour.

Scouting, small engagements and the capture of arms and prisoners continue daily in Northern Luzon. Last week's operations by the Ninth, Twelfth, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-sixth regiments resulted in the killing of 46 of the enemy, the taking of 180 prisoners and the capture of 300 rifles and a quantity of ammunition.

Col. Edward E. Hardin, with three companies of the Twenty-ninth regiment and blue jackets from the gunboat Helena, landed at Palonog, Masbate island, under the enemy's fire, routed the insurgents, and, after an engagement lasting half an hour, occupied the town, without casualties.

The insurgent commander, with 20 officers and 230 men, surrendered on May 20, giving up 100 rifles. An impressive scene occurred on the plaza when the prisoners were disarmed and liberated. The islanders were found suffering from lack of food, owing to the blockade and the American authorities are endeavoring to relieve them.

Peace reigns and no trouble is expected in Manila, although the city is crowded with people from the provinces, who are leaving unprotected hamlets in order to avoid the conscription which the insurgent leaders are inforcing, as well as robbery and outrages at the hands of roving insurgents and bandits.

The investigation of the charges against Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston of having summarily executed two natives in the province of Zambales has resulted in a discontinuance of the proceedings. It developed that Gen. Funston caught the natives in the very act of murdering bound Macabebe scouts, his action in view of the circumstances being regarded as justifiable.

ALLEGED PLOT AGAINST TURKEY.

Three Balkan States, Supported by Russia, Said to be Preparing for War.

Jovan Tauschanovics, said to be a secret emissary of the Servian government, is in Boston, Mass. At a secret meeting of the "huntchag," an Armenian revolutionary society, which has its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, it is said the Servian agent disclosed, under the veil of the strictest secrecy, a plan which Bulgaria, with the co-operation of two other Balkan states, has perfected for the declaration of war against Turkey. M. Tauschanovics gave it to be understood that the movement has the moral and material backing of the Russian government.

Tauschanovics has been sent to America to thwart the plans of Ahmed Pasha, the high Turkish officer who arrived recently in New York and who, the Servian government ascertained from its secret service agent, came to this country for the express purpose of placing large contracts for rifles and ammunition with American manufacturers. Tauschanovics laughed when he was asked if he thought that Ahmed Pasha had come to New York to effect some plan of compromise for the payment of indemnity which the United States has demanded from Turkey.

"Not a bit of it," he said. "I have the most positive knowledge that Ahmed Pasha, who is one of the most prominent ordnance experts in the Turkish forces, although nominally an admiral in the navy, last week made a definite offer to an American ordnance firm in Massachusetts for the purchase of 200,000 rifles, with nearly 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition."

Tauschanovics arrived on the Lucania in New York on Saturday. It is his intention to return to his country at the earliest possible moment in order to join the Servian army.

PLAGUE AT MANILLA.

Four Suspected Cases Among Teamsters. Coastwise Steamers Demand Protection.

The government corral at Manila has been quarantined. There are four suspected cases of bubonic plague among the teamsters, who are living in filthy dwellings, which will be burned.

Since the murders on board the steamer El Cano by the native crew coastwise captains have been fearful of repetitions of the tragedy, and have requested the authorities to furnish soldier guards for their steamers, which has been declined. Three commercial steamers are now in the bay, their Spanish captains refusing to sail until protected, and others intend imitating them. The authorities have returned to the captains their revolvers, of which they were recently deprived.

Colonel Padilla, the rebel governor of Nueva Ecija, was captured during the recent fighting at Neuva Ecija and is now in jail.

Charged With Bayonets.

Serious trouble is threatening between the British and French residents of St. Heliers, Island of Jersey, owing to the pro-Boer attitude of the latter. There have been several collisions, and Friday morning the troops were forced to charge with fixed bayonets to prevent the demonstrators from invading the French quarter. Thirty arrests were made.

The French consul has represented the situation to the British foreign office with the result that the latter has wired to the governor, Lieutenant General Sir Edward Hopton, holding him personally responsible for the maintenance of order.

Time Limit Removed.

By a vote of 433 to 238 the Methodist General Conference has abolished the time limit of pastorates, thus finally disposing of one of the most important questions before the body and doing away with one of the fundamental features of the denomination. Hereafter preachers will be appointed annually by the bishops, with no limit on the number of years a pastor may serve one congregation. The vote on this proposition was taken after a spirited debate, and the time limit was abolished by 433 to 238.

Hard Fighting in Ashanti.

It is reported that three European officers were killed and Capt. Aplin and 100 Hausers were wounded in a recent effort by the Lagos Hausers to break the investing lines of tribesmen at Kumassi. The Ashanti loss is reported to have been great, as the Hausers had three Maxims engaged, although themselves greatly outnumbered. Three hundred Ashantis are said to have been killed in a previous action. The rising is still spreading.

Nine People Shot.

An accidental shooting in which nine persons were painfully hurt and several more slightly injured, took place at Terre Haute, Ind., Wednesday near the close of a performance given by the the Buckskin Bill Wild West Company. The accident was caused by the accidental discharge of a Winchester shotgun in the hands of Elmer Mendenhall, one of the performers, who was engaged in fancy shooting. Mendenhall was immediately placed under arrest and is now in jail in default of $3,000 bonds.

Sultan Gets Another Note.

A Constantinople dispatch says that the United States charge d'affaires, Lloyd C. Griscom, has handed another note to the Turkish foreign minister regarding the settlement of the indemnity claim. The note is reported to be couched in strong terms and to demand a prompt compliance with the American demands. The last note relative to the American claims against Turkey was presented to the sultan about a month ago. No reply to it was received.

DR. TALMAGE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE.

Subject: The Victor's Shout—The Joy of Overcoming Difficulties—The Satisfaction Expressed by Christ on the Outcome of His Earthly Labors.

[Copyright 1900.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage shows in an unusual way the antagonisms that Christ overcame and finds a balsam for all wounded hearts; text, John xvii., 4, "I have finished the work which Thou gavest Me to do."

There is a profound satisfaction in the completion of anything we have undertaken. We lift the capstone with exultation, while, on the other hand, there is nothing more disappointing than, after having toiled in a certain direction, to find that our time is wasted and our investment profitless. Christ came to throw up a highway on which the whole world might, if it chose, mount into heaven. He did it. The foul mouthed crew who attempted to tread on Him could not extinguish the sublime satisfaction which He expressed when He said: "I have finished the work which Thou gavest Me do."

Alexander the Great was wounded, and the doctors could not medicate his wounds, but Jesus says to one blind, "Be open!" and the light of heaven rushes through gates that have never before been opened. The frost of an ax may kill a tree, but Jesus unites one dead with a word. Chemistry may do many wonderful things, but what chemist at a wedding, when the wine gave out, could change a pail of water into a cask of wine? What human voice could command a school of fish? Yet here is a voice that marshals the scaly tribes until, in a place where they had let down the net and pulled it up with no fish in it, they let it down again, and the disciples lay hold and began to pull, when, by reason of the multitude of fish, the net broke. Nature is His servant. The flowers—He twisted them into His sermons; the winds—they were His lullaby when He slept in the boat; the rain it hung glittering on the thick foliage of the parables; the star of Bethlehem—it sang a Christmas carol over His birth; the rocks—they beat a dirge at His death. Behold His victory over the grave! The hinges of the family vault become very rusty because they are never opened except to take another in. There is a knob on the outside of the door of the sepulcher, but none on the inside. Here comes the Conqueror of Death. He enters that realm and says, "Daughter of Jairus, sit up!" and she sits up. To Lazarus, "Come forth!" and he came forth. To the widow's son He said, "Get up from that bier!" and he goes home with his mother. Then Jesus snatched up the keys of death and hung them to His girdle and cried until all the graveyards of the earth heard Him: "O death, I will be thy plague! O grave, I will be thy destruction!"

No man could go through all the obstacles I have described, you say, without having a nature supernatural. In that arm, amid its muscles and nerves and bones, were interwisted the energies of omnipotence. In the syllables of that voice there was the emphasis of the eternal God. That foot that walked the deck of the ship in Gennesaret shall stamp Megdons of darkness into demolition. This poverty struck Christ owned Augustus, owned the sanhedrin, owned Tiberias, owned all the castles on its beach and all the skies that looked down into its water—owned all the earth and all the heavens. To Him of the plain coat belonged the robes of celestial royalty. He who walked the road to Emmaus the lightnings were the fire shod steeds of His chariot. Yet there are those who look on and see Christ turn water into wine, and they say, "It was sleight of hand!" And they see Christ raise the dead to life, and they say: "Easily explained; not really dead; playing dead!" And they see Christ giving sight to the blind man, and they say, "Clairvoyant doctor!" Oh, what shall they do on the day when Christ rises in judgment and the hills shall rock and the trumpets shall call, peal on peal? In the time o' Theodosius the Great there was a great assault made upon the divinity of Jesus Christ, and during that time Theodosius the Great called his own son to sit on the throne with him and be a copartner in the government of the empire, and one day the old bishop came and bowed down before Theodosius, the emperor, and passed out of the room, and the emperor was offended, saying to the old bishop, "Why didn't you pay the same honor to my son, who shares with me in the government?" Then the old bishop turned to the young man and said, "The Lord bless thee, my young man," but still paid him no such honor as he had paid to the Emperor. And the Emperor was still offended and displeased when the old bishop turned to Theodosius the Great and said to him, "You are offended with me because I don't pay the same honor to your son, whom you have made copartner in the government of this empire, the same honor I pay to you, and yet you encourage multitudes of people in your realm to deny the Son of God equal authority, equal power, with God the Father."

My subject also reassures us of the fact that in all our struggles we have a sympathizer. You cannot tell Christ anything new about hardship. I do not think that wide ages of eternity will take the scars from His punctured side and His lacerated temples and His sore hands. You will never have a burden weighing so many pounds as that burden Christ carried up the bloody hill. You will never have any suffering worse than He endured when, with tongue hot and cracked and inflamed and swollen, He moaned, "I thirst." You will never be surrounded by worse hostility than that which stood around Christ's feet, foaming, reviling, livid with rage, howling down His prayers and snuffing up the smell of blood. O ye faint hearted, O ye troubled, O ye persecuted One, here is a heart that can sympathize with you!

Again, and lastly, I learn from all that has been said to-day that Christ was awfully in earnest. If it had not been a momentous mission, He would have turned back from it disgusted and discouraged. He saw you in a captivity from which He was resolved to extricate you, though it cost Him all sweat, all tears, all blood. He came a great way to save you. He came from Bethlehem here, through the place of skulls, through the charnel house, through banishment. There was not among all the ranks of celestials one being who would do as much for you. I lay His crushed heart at your feet today. Let it not be told in heaven that you deliberately put your foot on it. While it will take all the ages of eternity to celebrate Christ's triumph, I am here to make the startling announcement that because of the rejection of this mission on the part of some of you all that magnificent work of garden and cross and grave is, so far as you are concerned, a failure. Helena, the Empress, went to the Holy Land to find the cross of Christ. Getting to the Holy Land, there were three crosses excavated, and the question was which of the crosses was Christ's cross. They took a dead body, tradition says, and put it upon one of the crosses, and there was no life, and they took the dead body and put it upon another cross, and there was no life; but, tradition says, when the dead body was put up against the third cross it sprang into life. The dead man lived again. Oh, that the life giving power of the Son of God might dart your dead soul into an eternal life, beginning this day! "Awake, thou sleeper, and rise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee life!" Live now! And live forever!

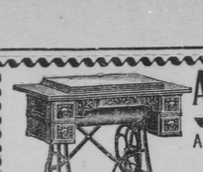
God Abiding in Us.

We are most of us more or less out of joint with our environment. That environment is God, who encompasses our path behind and before. Depravity is simply maladjustment. Sin is being at cross-purposes with the Lord of all things, or being out of tune with the will divine. When our personality, our plan, our power, is thoroughly thrust into the background that God's may come to the front—we helping Him, not He us—the best results are swiftly reached. Our Saviour said: "The Son can do nothing of himself." "I am in my Father, and the Father in me; the Father abiding in me doeth his works." And in like manner St. Paul: "I will not dare to speak," he said, "of any things save those which Christ wrought through me." And such must be our utterance. When God abiding in us doeth His works through us, then how easily the work is done, how permanent and blessed the result.

Drunkenness at Manila.

A personal letter recently received from army headquarters in Manila was duly signed by an officer who does not particularly request that his name be kept private, but so many soldiers have been made to suffer for the truth which they have spoken that we will for the present withhold his name. He says:

"I have always been an admirer of the Ram's Horn, and I trust that you will continue to fight against every form of sin, and especially against the legalized liquor traffic, whose iniquity I never fully appreciated until coming to the Philippines. The infamous business thrives here under the energetic manipulation of American saloonkeepers to an alarming extent. No reports that I have read in the home papers have exaggerated the conditions. I never saw so much drunkenness elsewhere."—Ram's Horn.



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In the eye infirmary how many diseases of that delicate organ have been cured? and he seemed to be doing, and in his dream the sick man saw a plant with a peculiar flower, and he dreamed that that plant was put upon his wound and that immediately it was cured. And Alexander, waking from his dream, told this to the physician, and the physician wandered out until he found just the kind of plant which the sick man had described, brought it to him, and the wound was healed. Well, the human race had been hurt with the ginastliest of all wounds—that of sin. It was the business of Christ to bring a balm for that wound—the balm of divine restoration. In carrying this business to a successful issue the difficulties were stupendous.

In many of our plans we have our friends to help us; some to draw a sketch of the plan, others to help us in the execution. But Christ fought every inch of His way against bitter hostility and amid circumstances all calculated to depress and defeat.

In the first place, His worldly occupation was against Him. I find that He earned His livelihood by the carpenter's trade, an occupation always to be highly regarded and respected. But you know as well as I do that in order to succeed in any employment one must give his entire time to it, and I have to declare that the fatigues of carpentry were unfavorable to the execution of a mission which required all mental and physical faculties. Through high, hard, dry, husky, insensate Judaism to hew a way for a new and glorious dispensation was a stupendous undertaking that was enough to demand all the concentrated energies even of Christ. We have a great many romantic stories about what men with physical toil have accomplished in intellectual departments, but you know that after a man has been toiling all day with adz and saw and hammer, plane and ax, about all he can do is to rest. A weary body is an unfavorable adjunct to a toiling mind. You, whose life is purely mechanical, if you were called to the upbuilding of a kingdom, or the proclamation of a new code of morals, or the starting of a revolution which should upturn all nations, could get some idea of the incoherence of Christ's occupation with His heavenly mission.

In his father's shop no more intercourse was necessary than is ordinarily necessary in bargaining with men that have work to do, yet Christ, with hands hard from use of tools of trade, was called forth to become a public speaker, to preach in the face of mobs, while some wept, and some shook their fists, and some gnashed upon Him with their teeth, and many wanted Him out of the way. To address orderly and respectful assemblages is not so easy as it may seem, but it requires more energy and more force and more concentration to address an exasperated mob. The villagers of Nazareth heard the pounding of His hammer, but all the wide reaches of eternity were to hear the stroke of His spiritual up-building.

So also His habits of dress and diet were against Him. The mighty men of Christ's time did not appear in apparel without trinkets and adornments. None of the Cæsars would have appeared in citizen's apparel. Yet here was a man, here was a professional fishing, who always wore the same coat. Indeed it was far from shabby, for after He had worn it a long while the gamblers thought it worth raffling about, but still it was far from being an imperial robe. It was a coat that any ordinary man might have worn on an ordinary occasion.

Neither was there any pretension in His diet. No cupbearer with golden chalice brought Him wine to drink. On the seashore He ate fish, first having broiled it Himself. No one fetched Him water to drink; but, bending over the well in Samaria, He begged a drink. He sat at only one banquet, and that not at all sumptuous, for to relieve the awkwardness of the host one of the guests had to prepare food for the company.

Other kings rode in a chariot; He walked. Other kings, as they advance, have heralds ahead and applauding subjects behind; Christ's retinue was made up of sunburned fishermen. Other kings sleep under embroidered canopy; this one on a shelterless hill, riding but once, as far as I now remember, on a colt, and that borrowed.

His poverty was against Him. It requires money to build great enterprises. Men of means are afraid of a penniless projector lest a loan be demanded. It requires money to print books, to build institutions, to pay instructors. No wonder the wise men of Christ's time laughed at this penniless Christ. "Why," they said, "who is to pay for this new religion? Who is to charter the ships to carry the missionaries? Who is to pay the salaries of the teachers? Shall wealthy, established religion be discomfited by a penniless rival?"

The consequence was that most of the people that followed Christ had nothing to lose. Affluent Joseph of Arimathea buried Christ, but he risked no social position in doing that. It is always safe to bury a dead man.

Zaccheus risked no wealth or social position in following Christ, but took a position in a tree to look down as He passed.

Nicodemus, wealthy Nicodemus, risked nothing of social position in following Christ, for he skulked by night to find Him.

All this was against Christ. So the fact that He was not regularly graduated was against Him. If a man come with diplomas of colleges and schools and theological seminaries and he has been through foreign travel, the world is disposed to listen. But here was a man who had graduated at no college, had not in any academy by ordinary means learned the alphabet of the language He spoke, and yet He proposed to talk to learned men in subjects which had confounded the mightiest intellects. John said, "The Jews marveled, saying, How hath this man letters, having never learned?" Yes, in our day, have found out that a man without a diploma may know as much as a man with