

GUARD A SCHOOL FOR VOLUNTEERS

EVER READY FOR SERVICE

Secretary of War Root Pays Glowing Tribute to the Citizen Soldier.

The Inter-State National Guard Association of the United States at Columbus, Ohio, opened with 25 States and Territories represented. Major General Dick, Ohio National Guard, presiding. Secretary of War Root and Assistant Secretary Sanger, with a staff of regular army officers, were present. Secretary Root made an address before the convention. Speaking of the new militia law he said: "Some supposed that immediately after the passage of the new law a code of decisions would be issued, defining certain parts and passages in the bill. Nothing could have been more unfortunate than such a belief. The code is very broad; it will have to be applied to many conditions arising in different communities, some rich, some poor, and the questions will have to be handled as they arise, and with all the leniency possible to meet such conditions. There are only two ways of raising an army—by conscription or by voluntary service. The National Guard is the great school of the volunteers. It is not intended that the National government shall pay the expenses of maintaining the guard, but it is intended that it shall aid to the efficiency, the strength and the dignity of the guard. A question now being considered is the minimum of the company, and it is a serious one. It should not be fixed so as to kill the organization of a company in the rural districts, where the young men are not so numerous as in the cities. The required five days' training is also to be considered—what kind of training—and many other things are to be determined. Lines should be laid down so that the regulars and the National Guardsmen will be drawn closer. After the armed maneuvers at Ft. Riley last year the officers of both branches left thinking a great deal more of each other. The elements of one are needed by the other. There will never be any trouble in raising soldiers; the trouble will be in the limit of supply and transportation and equipment. All need arrangement and organization. With the National government performing the quartermaster's part of the work and the financial part of the work, and the National Guard looking after the spirit, we can have an army that the whole world cannot contend with. The whole question of efficiency rests upon the officers and men of the regular army and the National Guard, and it needs but the application of the new law in sympathy and kindness and with due consideration for others, and we cannot go astray."

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITOL

The amount of 3 and 4 per cent bonds so far received at the treasury for exchange into 2 per cent consols is \$62,221,350.

Willis Sweet, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, has been appointed attorney general of Porto Rico to succeed James S. Harlan, resigned.

Postmaster General relieved from duty A. W. Mechen, superintendent of rural free delivery, pending an investigation of his department.

The state department announced the appointment of Hamilton King, of Michigan, as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Siam.

The director of the mint purchased \$10,770 fine ounces of silver on account of the Philippine coinage at an average of 54.48% cents an ounce.

Secretary of War Root has accepted the resignation of First Lieutenant Charles F. Faulkner, of the Eighth Infantry, endorsing his action "for the good of the service."

The Chinese minister called upon Secretary Hay and discussed the Manchuria situation with him. There is good reason to believe that the negotiations have taken a more favorable turn.

United States Consul Bartleman, at Cadiz, has cabled the State department that Vice and Deputy Consul Antonio J. Bensusan died May 8. He was a Spaniard and was appointed in 1902.

The state department received a cablegram from United States Consul Gen McWade, at Canton, saying that bubonic plague is increasing in Canton, Honan, Shuak, Yeoung Kong and Yuenghau.

The state department has been notified that the Venezuelan government has named Dr. Paul as its member of the arbitration board which is to meet at Caracas next month to settle the Venezuelan claims.

Prompted by the reports of Consul General McWade that many Chinamen in the Kwang Si province were starving because of the drought, the Christian Herald, of New York, has sent \$5,000 to the state department for the relief of famine sufferers in that part of China.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling has received the final report of the expert board appointed to investigate the hulls of the battleship Maine, which developed defects on her recent cruise in the West Indian. The board finds that the hulls, which are of the Nielauss type, are not adapted to naval purposes.

Inspector McLaughlin, of the Indian bureau, has been ordered to proceed to Utah and negotiate with the Indians who own the reservation there for the allotment of a part of their lands and the cessation of the remainder to the government.

The honorary pallbearers at the funeral of Bishop John F. Hurst were ex-Representative Connell, Pennsylvania; Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Mich.; Daniel Denham Elizabeth, N. J.; Richard Watson Gilder, New York; C. C. Glover, of Chicago; Judge C. H. Horton, Chicago; ex-Gov. R. E. Pattison, Pennsylvania.

BIG FIGHT IN PROSPECT.

Federal Judge at Omaha, Neb., Issues Sweeping Order Against the Striking Teamsters.

On petition of a number of complainants, including the principal transfer and delivery companies involved in the teamsters' strike, Judge Mungler of the federal court at Omaha, Neb., granted a temporary restraining order enjoining the officers of Team Drivers' International union, local No. 71, J. E. Crews, president; R. E. Wilcox, treasurer, and Edward Summer, secretary, with all members of the union from doing certain acts calculated to interfere with interstate commerce, and commanding them to appear in court May 20 to show cause why a temporary injunction should not be granted. The action of the federal court practically takes the strike out of the hands of the local and state authorities, and a violation of the order, it is believed, will result in the calling out of federal troops if necessary, to preserve the peace and enforce the order of the court. Large crowds of strikers gathered in different parts of the city during the day, addressing the owners of wagons who themselves were driving teams, but no violence was reported. In the petition, the complainants recite the terms of the contract the Team Drivers' union asked them to sign, and their particular objection to that clause therein, which provided that "no teamster shall be discharged, laid off or docked in his time or pay for refusing to haul goods to or from any house for a firm declared to be 'unfair' by the labor unions," and relate instances in which by threats, intimidation and violence the strikers have interfered with their business. It is alleged that interstate commerce was interfered with when the strikers stopped goods in transit from Omaha to Council Bluffs, and from one freight depot to another in Omaha. More than 300 of the "Teamsters' union" are named in the court's order, which restrains the men "from in any manner posting in or about the places of business pickets instructed or directed to challenge, stop, threaten or intimidate any of the employees, or all or any of them, from proceeding with their work and service as such employees, and from in any manner interfering with any of the employees." Governor Mackey notified the employees of Omaha that he signed an appeal to the state for protection that he could not call out the troops until the Omaha city and Douglas county governments should notify him that they were unable to cope with the situation.

PROTECTS GUARDSMEN.

Gov. Odell Signs Bill Preventing Discrimination of Labor Unions.

Gov. Odell, of New York, signed a bill designed to prevent discrimination on the part of labor unions against members of the National Guard. The bill is very drastic and refers equally to labor unions or employers, making it a misdemeanor to interfere in any way with the employment of a person who is a member of the National Guard on account of such membership or to disseminate a person from enlisting by threat of injury with reference to his employment, trade or business. It especially forbids any trade organization from passing any resolution or by-law discriminating in the matter of membership against any member of the National Guard. The act is to take effect September 1, 1903.

DELEGATE IS BRANDED.

Horseshoer's Visit Meets With Decidedly Hostile Reception.

Branded, burned and put out, was the reception tendered Michael Hogan, business agent of the horseshoer union, when he visited the non-union city of Joseph, Riley, Long Island City, N. Y. The shoers are on strike and Hogan, acting as a walking delegate, decided to bring Riley to terms by pulling his shop. While discussing the matter Hogan stooped to pick up something and Riley plastered over the pistol pocket with a red-hot shoe. The iron burned trousers and flesh and Hogan yelled so loudly that several policemen entered the shop. Riley was arrested. Hogan is in bed.

PENNELL'S LIFE INSURANCE.

Attorney Awarded \$10,000, Making \$25,000 for Mrs. Burdick.

By an order handed down by Justice Kruse in the Supreme court at Buffalo, N. Y., Attorney Wallace Thayer will get \$10,000 insurance left by Arthur R. Pennell. A decision of the court some time ago gave Thayer \$15,000 of insurance from another company. The \$25,000, it is understood, goes to Mrs. Burdick. Mr. Thayer sued for the money as trustee of a secret charge left by Pennell. Opposition to the suit instituted by J. Frederick Pennell as administrator of his brother's estate was dropped after the document left in Thayer's hands had been examined.

REPUDIATE AGREEMENT.

13,000 Italians Vote to Remain Idle Until Assured \$2.

The 15,000 striking Italian laborers at New York voted unanimously to return to work in the city anyway until they are assured of \$2 for eight hours' work. This means that the arbitration agreement entered into by the committee of the Federation and the subway contractors is repudiated.

Many Hurt in Strike Riots.

Police reserves were called out May 4 in New York in different parts of the city to quell disorders arising from strikes. The subway strikers threatened men applying for places. The police dispersed the strikers. In the Brooklyn subway trouble about 50 Italians and many policemen received injuries, but none serious. Pistols, clubs and stones were used.

GOLDEN GATE GREETED PRESIDENT

WELCOME TO CALIFORNIA.

Roosevelt Pays High Tribute to Late President Wm. McKinley and the G. A. R. Veterans.

President Roosevelt was formally welcomed to California before a crowd of 10,000 people. In front of the Hotel Casaloma at Redlands was packed a mass of humanity that stretched for two blocks east and west. The enthusiasm displayed must have reminded the guests in whose honor the demonstration had been planned, that California's hospitality really was what he cared it to be. Carriages took the President to the Casaloma Hotel while thousands gathered in the streets, in the corner opposite the balcony from which the President spoke, 1,500 school children were seated on a grandstand. They sang the national airs, President Roosevelt was presented to Governor Pardee and Lieutenant-Governor Anderson. Mayor Fowler introduced Governor Pardee, who in a brief address welcomed the President to California. Assemblyman G. T. Johnson then delivered an address of welcome in behalf of the State Legislature. The great throng cheered itself hoarse when the President arose to deliver his address. It was several minutes before he could proceed. He said in part: "Of all who are here to greet me, I prize most the presence of those men who fought in the great war (turning toward the Grand Army Veterans). Two years ago you welcomed here your comrades and my chief, the late President McKinley. He did his part in war as in peace, and if it had not been for the efforts that you and he put forth, we would have had neither an American country nor an American President to-day. In war it is necessary to have means and accoutrements, but the fundamental necessity is to have men. You fought for liberty under the law, not license. You fought for the freedom that makes every man free. Next, I greet the future. The sight of these children convinces me of the truth of a statement just made to me by Governor Pardee, when he said that in California there is no danger of race suicide. You have done well in raising oranges, and I believe you have done better raising children. Children, I have just one word for you, and it will apply to the older people as well. It is this: When you play, play hard, and when you work, don't play at all. That's common sense for all of you." The party left Redlands for San Bernardino, where a short stop was made. A night was spent at Riverside. The President stopped a few minutes at Victor, Cal. He extended a word of greeting to the people assembled in the station and then boarded the engine on which he made the run through the canyon pass.

SHOT BY ASSASSIN.

Kentucky Lawyer Killed Standing in Court House Door.

Just after he had finished filing papers respecting the contested election cases of Breathitt county, James H. Marcum was shot and killed at Lexington, Ky., by an unknown assassin. He fell within a few yards of where Town Marshal James Cockrell was shot down in July, the assassin being stationed in the court house in each instance. Marcum was counsel for the Fusionists, who are contesting for the offices of county judge, sheriff and other places. While Marcum stood talking in the doorway of the court house a shot rang out from the rear of the corridor. Marcum staggered, and as he sank to the floor another shot was fired. The first bullet entered the back, passing through the body. The next shot passed through the top of his head, and was aimed as he reeled. The shots appeared to come from a doorway, or possibly, from behind a door in the corridor. Marcum's body lay for 10 minutes untouched. Even his friends feared to approach the place. It is believed that the assassin was recognized by some people, but no one has thus far had the courage to name him.

WATER CURE IN KANSAS.

Young Woman Divulges Methods Before Legislative Committee.

It has been customary to administer the "water cure" to factory patients at the Topeka (Kan.) asylum for the insane, according to the testimony of Miss Knox of Topeka, given before the legislative investigating committee. Miss Knox said that the "water cure" frequently was administered while she was an attendant at the asylum. She was employed there during Gov. Stanley's first term, and the head attendant of the ward in which she worked was Miss Houston, who left the institution to be married. It was by the orders of Miss Houston, according to Miss Knox, that the "water cure" was administered. "When a patient refused to obey the orders given by Miss Houston," said Miss Knox, "the attendants were ordered by Miss Houston, to throw a sheet over the patient's head and throw her to the floor. While the attendants held the patient, Miss Houston poured water hot as it was over the patient's face. The water was poured until the patient agreed to obey orders."

INCREASE IN WAGES.

Announcement at Office of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company.

At the main office of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company an announcement was made that all the monthly men in the employ of the company would receive an increase in wages from \$5 to \$5.50. The increase affects all men employed as foremen, fire bosses and clerks. The miners of the Kingsport Coal Company, who have been on strike for a few days past, met and agreed to return to work.

LATEST NEWS NOTES.

Several persons were hurt in the collapse of an apartment house in Denver, Col.

Boiler makers of the Southern Pacific railroad in San Francisco are on strike.

A conference of the National Congress of Mothers began May 5 at Detroit, Mich.

Postmaster General Payne is preparing for investigation of all big post-offices of country.

Large reward is being raised for capture of murderer of Agatha Reichlin at Lorain, O.

Nine men were killed by mountain slide in Norfolk and Western tunnel at Biggeston Springs, Va.

Turkish authority says that Bulgarians who threw dynamite at troops have been "found dead."

Foreign representatives of the Westinghouse interests secured important electrical contracts abroad.

Count Spec von Sternberg, the German envoy, and his wife will spend the summer at Dublin, N. H.

Warning that he would be assassinated reached Jackson, Ky., five minutes after Marcum was killed.

Forest fires in the Adirondack mountains caused hundreds of thousands of dollars' loss to the farmers.

Leslie Starr Atwater, a senior in the engineering course of Cornell university, died at Ithaca, N. Y., of typhoid fever.

During a strike row at Greenwich, Conn., an Italian laborer was shot to death by one of his fellow countrymen.

Auditors reduced assessments on Ohio property of Pennsylvania railroad, in spite of Tom Johnson's protests.

Six Italians, among them Vito Lanza, were held by New York coroner's jury as accessories in the barrel murder.

The plant of the Consolidated Paper Bag Company, at Elkhart, Ind., was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$75,000.

W. S. Brenton aged 31 of Louisville, prominent in Kentucky, accidentally killed himself while handling a revolver.

Dr. F. E. Bolton, of Iowa City, Ia., declined the presidency of the Manila Normal school because he dislikes the Philippines.

Mrs. W. Lee, of Buffalo, N. Y., died at Charlotte, N. C., from the effects of a chicken bone, which caught in her throat.

Advices from Venezuela state that L. S. country is much disturbed, a large portion of it being in possession of the revolutionists.

At Hartford, Conn., the bill granting women the right to vote was rejected in the House of Representatives by a vote of 105 to 69.

Though the police deny it, it is generally believed in New Orleans that the death of Vincenzo Bonfiglio was caused by the Mafia.

John Farsen, the Chicago Croesus, offers to leave a million dollars to a good servant girl who will remain with his family till he dies.

Andrew Carnegie was installed at London, England, as first non-British president of Iron and Steel Institute and delivered inaugural address.

Emperor William and King Victor Emanuel visited ancient monastery near Rome and were received by Father Krug, formerly of St. Vincent's, Pa.

Charles M. Schwab was re-elected president of the United States Steel Corporation at a meeting of the board of directors held in New York, May 5.

Joseph Trepani, alleged head of a gang who defrauded insurance companies by bogus deaths, was sentenced to the State prison in New York.

Postmaster general suspended free rural delivery service on Tennessee roads because colored carrier was ordered to resign by armed and masked men.

The Mad Mullah attacked a British column at Galadi, Somaliland, and was repulsed with heavy loss. The British also suffered considerable losses.

The government steamboat service will investigate the cause of the sinking of the steamer Saginaw in the collision with the Hamilton off Hog Island, Va.

Postmaster General Payne told former cashier of Washington postoffice to produce proofs of alleged official misconduct under previous administration.

At Trenton, N. J., E. W. See was appointed receiver for the Cora and La Vela Railroad and Improvement Company, a New Jersey corporation in Venezuela.

A distinct earthquake shock was felt in the valley of the Grand river, Col., lasting several seconds, and was sufficient to rock articles on store and house shelves.

With the hope of restoring his broken health, Archbishop Kain left St. Louis, going direct to Baltimore, Md., where he entered St. Agnes' Sanitarium for treatment.

The management of the Erie railroad has announced plans for terminal improvements in Manhattan and Jersey City and in territory contiguous to the latter city to cost over \$5,000,000.

Charles Jacobs, a New York salesman, is reported to have been chloroformed and robbed of \$1,000 in a hotel in San Juan, Porto Rico, by a thief hidden in his bedroom.

In Liverpool the grand jury returned a true bill against Otto Monson and others, charged with murdering Capt. Shaw and six others of the crew of the British steamer Veronica, and burning the ship.

Detectives for the United States Express Company recovered the \$4,000 in Kansas City recently stolen from the company office there. Under the office building \$3,000 was found and \$1,000 more from a place not made public.

Mrs. Minnie Cummings, in fall at St.

COSTS 20 LIVES AND SINKS SHIP

COLLISION AT SEA.

Passengers Awakened by Crash Cling to Masts and Wreckage in a Fog at Night.

A collision at sea that cost the lives of 20 or more people and sinking of the Clyde steamer Saginaw by the Old Dominion Steamship Company's liner Hamilton occurred between Winter Quarter Lightship and Fenwick Island Lightship, off the Virginia coast, May 5. The Hamilton left New York for Norfolk and the Saginaw passed out the Virginia Capes, bound from Richmond and Norfolk for Philadelphia. A dense fog settled along the coast shortly after nightfall and while going through this fog at reduced speed the Hamilton crashed into the Saginaw's side. The scene of the collision is about 13 miles off shore nearly 200 miles south of New York and about 125 miles north of Norfolk, Va. Those known to be lost are: Passengers—A. Gilmore, P. B. Hamilton, Florence Newby, Edna Ward, M. E. Jones, Mary Robertson. Crew—Edward Gules, first mate; Wm. Bittles, first assistant engineer; Mary Anderson, stewardess; William Morris, steward; unknown negro waiter, Peter Swanson, a lame member of the crew, is among the missing. Just how many of these passengers were included in the 15 that were lost in a swamped lifeboat cannot be determined as yet. The known saved from the Saginaw are: Captain J. S. Tunwell, badly injured; Chief Engineer Beltzer, Second Assistant Engineer Murray, Second Mate W. L. Morris; several negro deckhands, firemen and coal passers. The passengers saved are: E. B. Cole, of Philadelphia, who lost a purse containing \$700 and a large diamond stud; J. Trevor of Philadelphia; R. E. Younghead of Philadelphia; George B. Hood, of Philadelphia; Harry P. Wietz, of Camden, N. J.; Mary A. Sanderson, of Windsor, N. C.; Morris Pender, Jr., of North-west, Va.; John Reese, of Norfolk; Miller Pennell, of Norfolk; Judson Seville, of Berkeley, and David Rowland, of Newport News. The fog was so thick that objects a ship's length away were invisible and when the two craft lay in sight of each other, how long there was but a moment's interval before they met. The Saginaw veered, as did the Hamilton, but they had not time to clear each other and the knife-like steel prow of the south bound vessel struck the Clyde ship on the port quarter, about 20 feet from her stern, cutting the entire rear of the ship away. The thrashing water caused the Saginaw to settle rapidly in the stern. Her bow was high in the air. Panic stricken people rushed over her decks and scrambled toward the bow. Lifeboats were lowered and into the first boat 15 colored women were placed. The boat was swamped as it struck the water and its occupants were thrown into the sea. All were drowned save the second officer and the colored stewardess. Before the lifeboats of the Hamilton had reached the Saginaw the latter had disappeared beneath the waves and nothing but her topmasts were visible. The Hamilton hovered around the wreck for more than an hour, when no signs of life could be seen in the drifting mass of freight.

In answer to Mr. Tower. Russia Proposes to Restore Manchuria to China. In the Russian series of diplomatic exchanges the current volume of foreign relations is given by Ambassador Delarue, in a communication addressed by Ambassador Tower to the Russian foreign office relative to the announcement that China was about to sign an agreement with the Russo-Chinese bank whereby valuable exclusive privileges were to be secured by that institution. The note brought forth the important declaration from Count Lamsdorf, minister for foreign affairs, that Russia proposed to restore Manchuria to China; that she would recall her troops from that province, and that there was no intention to interfere with the open door arrangement.

Dates for Hearing Set. The Interstate Commerce Commission has fixed the following dates for hearings: Glade Coal Company against the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, involving alleged refusal to supply cars for coal shipments at Cumberland, Md., May 15; Charles A. Thompson against Pennsylvania railroad, involving local rates, at Pittsburgh, May 19.

Prosperous Year for Brotherhood. The report of the secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen for the year ended December 21, 1902, shows that the year was one of the most prosperous in the history of the organization. The increase in membership amounted to 9,000 men. The sixth biennial convention convenes at Denver, May 18.

Gov. Odell of New York, signed the bill authorizing the commissioners of the sinking fund of New York to sell or lease land of abandoned streets. This is another of the so-called Pennsylvania railroad bills and relates to the closing of West Twenty-third street for terminal purposes.

Six Plate Workers Elect Officers. Alleged Lynchers Arrested. Six men charged with being members of the mob who killed Constable Mooneyhan and Rev. D. J. Malone, have been arrested at Caruthersville, Mo. They deny any guilt in connection with the killing.

Clark Buys Group of Mines. Senator W. A. Clark, of Montana, has bought from Solomon Charles, of the Rosario mines, the famous Guadalupe Calve group of mines in Chihuahua, Mexico.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

Strikes Disturbing Business—Industrial Operations Checked at Many Points.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says: "Unrest in the ranks of labor has increased rather than abated since May 1, when difficulties of this sort usually culminate. No single struggle of great magnitude is in progress, but the frequency of small strikes is disturbing. Prices of commodities declined slightly during April, falling from \$99.267 to \$98.561. A year ago the highest point of recent years was touched at \$102.283. Railway earnings in April were 13.4 per cent, larger than in last year, and 23.7 per cent, above 1901. Cancellation of orders where deliveries failed to be made according to contract and new business at lower quotations indicate a tendency toward more normal conditions in pig iron. This is highly desirable, and gives assurance that present activity in iron and steel may be maintained. Pending contracts for about \$1,000,000 of structural material have been closed and other orders are only postponed by uncertainty regarding the labor situation. Railway requirements appear to have no limit, and the proposed extensions will consume large quantities of steel. Billets are one of the scarce articles even imports being arranged with difficulty. Implement manufacturers are surpassing all records in their purchases of merchant steel, machine shop's are working at full capacity and there is a brisk demand for plates, pipes and tubes. All leading machinery markets report satisfactory conditions. Trade in hardware is of good volume. Textile jobbers are buying only small quantities, exercising a discrimination that indicates dull markets elsewhere, and salesmen are being withdrawn from the road. Trade in leather is quiet. Failures this week numbered 173 in the United States against 218 last year, and 22 in Canada, compared with 24 a year ago.

Bradstreet's says: Iron production is at the maximum, but pig iron is dull and dropping. Wheat, including flour exports for the week ending May 7, aggregating 5,201,680 bushels, against 3,418,289 bushels last week, 3,232,240 bushels this week last year, and 4,178,374 bushels in 1901. Wheat exports since July 1 aggregating 131,503,143 bushels, against 219,166,728 bushels last season and 180,939,973 bushels in 1900. Corn exports aggregate 1,691,709 bushels against 2,210,155 bushels last year, 126,755 bushels a year ago, and 1,583,331 bushels in 1901. For the fiscal year exports are 57,911,659 bushels, against 55,255,353 bushels last season and 158,222,248 bushels in 1901.

CABLE FLASHES.

Official news has reached the lithmus from the capital, Bogota, to the effect that the Colombian congress has been called for June 20.

Late statistics show that the reduction of criminality in the German army which began in 1903, with the introduction of two-year service, has become permanent.

At a joint session of both houses of the Riksdag at Stockholm, it was decided by 192 to 181 votes to retain the duty on maize which the government proposed to abolish.

The cabinet at Japan has abandoned the land tax as a means for providing funds for the naval program which proposes an expenditure of \$7,750,000 per year for 19 years.

The congress of Colombia is not likely to meet at Bogota before July. The general opinion prevails that there will be strong opposition to the ratification of the Panama canal treaty in congress.

Col. Aurado Santos and Col. Marcelo Delarue, leaders of the recent insurrection in Rizal province, Philippine Islands, have been convicted of treason and conspiracy and have been sentenced to death.

The steamer Marquette from London May 4 for New York and the steamer Preussen from Hamburg for the far east collided during a fog in the channel. Both steamers put into Southampton for repairs.

Thousands of poor Jews have fled at Kieff, Russia, because of reports that an anti-Semitic crusade is imminent. The richer Jews have sought refuge in the hotels. In order to ally the excitement troops are patrolling the streets.

Doubt is expressed in political circles in Austria whether Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria will have the courage to return to Sofia at the present critical juncture of affairs. It is even hinted that he may never return to the principality.

The government of Sweden introduced a bill in the Riksdag granting about \$50,000 for the equipment of a vessel to be sent to the relief of the Nordenskjöld Antarctic expedition, which left Gothenburg October 16, 1901, on board the steamer Antarctic.

Considerable alarm is felt at Guayaquil, Ecuador, at the appearance of bubonic plague at Callao, Peru. The local board of health has ruled that no vessels from Peruvian ports shall call there and the Ecuadorian gun boat Catopaxi has been ordered to stop such vessels.

W. D. Cram, collector of the port of Charleston, appointed against the protest of the white population of that community will not be paid salary or fees, under a ruling made by the treasury department. His only chance of pay for his services will be by act of congress.

The Rev. William Morris of Lexington, Va., a member of the American Presbyterian mission, who is in London, England, on his way home after six years' work along the Kassa river, about 1,200 miles in the interior of the Congo state, fully confirms the stories of the abuses in the Congo administration.

The Transvaal bill of \$175,000,000 will be issued in London, England, at par with interest at 4 per cent. It is redeemable in gold.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Gentleness is a distinguishing grace of greatness.

Any fool can find faults; the wise man discovers virtues.

Since man can manage matter how could matter manage man?

Reproof is apt to be relished in proportion as it is not reliable.

Every vice thickens the veil between ourselves and virtue.

Life's improvement depend on the profits we make of its reproaches.

The hypocrite will be condemned on the evidence of his own pretences.

The best place to criticize your neighbor is in front of your own mirror.

Culture without common sense is dangerous thing in the hands of a fool.

Forgiveness without forgetting is like a pardon without stay of punishment.

It is better to seal a good name before us than to leave a large fortune behind.

He who keeps the powder of passion in his heart must not be surprised if there is an explosion.—Ran's Horn.

RANK OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

In Point of Architecture It Is in a Class by Itself.

One moonlight night in June, 1902, while strolling through the grounds with Mr. Charles F. McKim, one of the members of the park commission, we seated ourselves on one of those mounds which tradition ascribes to John Quincy Adams' taste in landscape architecture. That afternoon crowds of people arrayed in joyous costumes befitting the semi-tropical had come from the hot city to rest under the trees and listen to the Saturday concert of the marine band.

The musicians, clad in white duck, were located in a little depression, so that the sound of the music rolled up the slopes to the attentive audience.

A year before we had observed the same effect at Versailles; and both the similarities and the differences of the two pictures were being discussed as we sat in the quiet night, behind the locked gates, where not a sound from the city streets broke the grateful noise of water splashing in the fountains. On the high portico the president sat amid a group of dinner guests, and the habits of their cigars were "echoed" by the drowsy fiddles flitting about the grounds, only the brilliantly lighted windows of the secretary's office even suggesting the workaday world. The moonlight, shining full on the White House, revealed the harmonious lines of its graceful shape.

"Tell me," I asked the architect, "among the great houses that have been built during recent years in the general style of the White House—many of them larger and much more costly—is there any that, in point of architecture, surpasses it?"

"No; there is not one in the same class with it," he replied deliberately—a judgment confirmed later under the moonday sun.—From Charles Moore's "The Restoration of the White House in Century."

He Knew. A pretty story is told of the way in which Nathaniel Hawthorne, when he was consul at Liverpool, tested a Yankee boy. The boy had gone to the consul's office to beg for a passage back to his home. He had gone abroad to seek his fortune, and, not finding it, had become almost penniless.

"You're not an American," he said to the boy; but the applicant for a passage to America persisted in waiting at the office until he saw Hawthorne himself.

At last the consul appeared, gave a quick glance at the boy and began to question him.

"You want a passage to America?" he asked.

"Yes, sir," said the boy, eagerly.

"And you say you're an American?"

"Yes, sir."