

A NATION'S NAVY THE REAL POWER

INTERNATIONAL POLICY.

President Roosevelt Talked on Foreign Affairs—Significant Remarks at College Luncheon.

President Roosevelt, who was the guest of honor at the seventy-ninth commencement exercises at the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, Va., gave publicly his views about our foreign relations while responding to a toast on "The United States." He advocated a greater navy so that all nations might respect our ability to care for and maintain a government of the distinctively American type. The President was enthusiastically cheered as he was driven through the town to the university. After the preliminary exercises, President Roosevelt made a short address in which he paid high tribute to Virginia and its university. He said in part: "The University of Virginia has stood for much in our national life. You stand for the production of scholarship; for the production of men who are to do well for the state. I thank you all for having given me the chance to speak to you today, and I can now feel that my trip from one ocean to the other is ended, and that I have come at the close to this place so fraught with memories, imperishable memories for any man who joys as all of us must joy, that an American president can go from one ocean to the other and from the Gulf to the Canadian border and everywhere find himself at home among his own people. At the conclusion of the exercises luncheon was served in the gymnasium, the President responding to a toast on "The United States." He said in part: "I want to say just one word to you in reference to our foreign relations. I want the United States to conduct itself in foreign affairs as well as from the standpoint of interest of the United States. I believe that foreign nations wish us well; most certainly I feel that we should, wherever possible, so carry ourselves as to make them continue to wish us well; but I think that the possession of a really first-class navy on our part is a powerful aid in helping them to continue to mean well by us. I ask that there be no halt in the building up and keeping up of the United States navy, not because I wish war (I most earnestly wish and shall strive for peace), but because such a navy is the surest guarantee of peace, the best insurance against war, and if, which heaven forbid, war should come, the guarantee furthermore that that war shall end leaving undimmed the record upon which is written the feats of America's arms."

Work Again Discontinued.

Following the order decided upon by the board of governors of the Building Trades Employers Association of New York, the members of the association discontinued work wherever operations had been resumed.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

The Mexican government has paid to Ambassador Clayton \$1,429,683 on account of the Pius Fund award.

Assistant Postmaster General Bristol says that the findings in the investigation of the Baltimore postoffice will not be made public.

President Roosevelt has written a letter addressed to the Methodists on the occasion of the bicentennial celebration of birth of John Wesley.

Alvord Warner Cooley, of Westchester, N. Y., has been appointed civil service commissioner, vice William Dudley Foulke, resigned. Mr. Cooley has accepted the position.

The comptroller of the currency has declared a dividend of 10 per cent in favor of the creditors of the insolvent First National bank at Belmont, O.

The postmaster general has designated E. F. Kimball, chief clerk in the money order division, to succeed Jas. T. Metcalf at the head of the bureau. The appointment is temporary.

Commissioner General of Immigration F. P. Sargent returned to Washington after a long tour of inspection of immigrant stations in the West, including Honolulu and the Canadian border.

The Planters' Express Company, with principal offices in Boston, has filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission a complaint against the Georgia Central and other roads of discrimination.

Booker Washington had a conference with President Roosevelt relative to the acceptance of an offer by the British South African Company to study conditions in South Africa with a view to race betterment.

The United States grand jury filed presentments at Baltimore against C. Elsworth Epton and Thomas W. McGregor, employees of the Commerce department at Washington, for complicity in the mail pouch frauds.

Eleven months' figures of the treasury bureau of statistics show that the foreign commerce of the United States will be, in the year about to end, the largest in the history of the country. Imports will, for the first time, exceed \$1,000,000,000, the largest in any preceding year, except 1901.

The Stars and Stripes were raised on the building of the new Department of Commerce and Labor in the presence of Secretary Clegg, Commissioner Garfield, Commander Kimball, of the Grand Army of the Republic, with his staff, and various officials of the department located in its new building.

The European squadron, under Rear Admiral Cotten will probably celebrate the Fourth of July in a British port—Fortsmeuth.

FIVE HUNDRED LOST.

Cloudburst Dealt Death in the County Seat Village of Heppner, Oregon.

Five hundred persons lost their lives in a cloudburst that practically destroyed the town of Heppner, the county seat of Morris county, June 14. A wall of water 20 feet high rushed down into the gulch in which the town is located, carrying everything before it. Heppner is the county seat of Morris county, and had about 1,250 inhabitants. All the telegraph and telephone wires are down and no accurate information can be obtained, but the estimate of loss of life is based on reports received from Iona, 17 miles from Heppner, in that 300 bodies have been recovered. A messenger who arrived at Iona said that a wall of water 20 feet high rushed down Willow creek into the gulch in which Heppner is situated, carrying everything before it. The flood came with such suddenness that the inhabitants were unable to seek places of safety and were carried down to death by the awful rush of water. Almost the entire residence portion of the town was destroyed, but some of the business part, which is on higher ground, escaped. Huge boulders weighing a ton were carried down by the current and many people were killed by being dashed against the rocky bluffs. Early in the afternoon a thunderstorm descended, covering a wide region of country, and later a heavy rainstorm set in, many of the smaller streams overflowing their banks in a short time. Bridges were swept away like straws. While the storm was at its height the great wall of water smote the town without warning. As soon as possible after the flood had subsided the work of relief was commenced by the citizens. Fifteen buildings in the town of Lexington, nine miles below Heppner, on Willow creek, were washed away, but with no loss of life, the inhabitants having time to save themselves from the surging torrent. At Iona, 17 miles away, considerable damage was done to buildings, although no loss of life is reported from there.

TROOPS IF NECESSARY.

Government Concerned in Completing Work on Warships.

Secretary Moody had a conference with Attorney General Knox as to the right of the government to proceed with work upon its war vessels regardless of the interference of any courts and even at the expense of calling in Federal troops to insure the continuance of the work. The case in point is that of the cruiser Galveston at the ship yard of the W. R. Trice Shipbuilding Company, of Richmond, Va., whose contract for the vessel the government declared forfeited on May 14 last because of the insolvency of the company. The supply creditors of the Trice company have notified the government of their intention to appeal to the State courts of Virginia for an injunction stopping further work by the government upon the Galveston.

GOULD, P. R. R. SETTLEMENT.

Banker Connor Says the Fight Has Come to an End.

Wall street received a statement from Washington Connor, the banker who is connected with the Pennsylvania-Goulds interest, in which he said the war between Cassatt and Gould had been settled. "I can announce positively," said Mr. Connor, "that there is now absolutely no friction between the Gould companies, including the Western Union and the Pennsylvania. Any trouble that has existed has absolutely disappeared."

FEDERAL TROOPS NECESSARY.

Advisable to Have Soldiers in Arizona, Where Italian Miners Strike.

On advice from Washington, Gen. Baldwin, commanding the Department of the Colorado, sent orders for one troop of the Third cavalry to proceed with all haste from Ft. Apache, Ariz., to Morenci. It was believed that the spirit of the strike of Italian and Mexican miners was broken, and Col. Lebo commanding five troops of the Fourth cavalry at Morenci, was ordered to return with his command to Ft. Grant and Muechaca, but more recent developments have shown the advisability of keeping Federal troops on the spot.

NO ANTHRACITE STRIKE.

There Will Be No Strike in the Anthracite Region.

The convention of the United Mine Workers at Scranton, Pa., by districts, elected three district presidents as their representatives, and the operators, through President George F. Baer, of the Reading railroad, announced that this action was satisfactory.

Judge Oliver B. Shiras to Resign.

Judge Oliver B. Shiras of the United States court for the northern district of Iowa has announced that he will retire from the bench November 1 next. He will be 70 years old in October.

Officials Take Strikers' Places.

High-salaried railroad officials donned overalls and began trucking freight at Kansas City, Mo., in place of the striking freight handlers. Indications are that within a few days all roads will be taking care of freight as usual.

No Change in Prices.

The Steel Plate Association concluded a series of meetings in New York without making any change in prices. It is considered practically certain now that the existing price schedule will be maintained without essential change for the rest of the year.

Candy Company Chartered.

The E. Reboulin, Son & Co., capital \$1,200,000, incorporated in New Jersey.

CAPT. EWEN LEAVES HOME FOREVER

KENTUCKY FEUDISTS.

Witness Against the Marcum Murders Is Now an Exile from Jackson, Ky.

There was an exciting day in Jackson, Ky., June 17. Capt. B. J. Ewen, accompanied by a guard of soldiers under Maj. Allen stole away from camp at 5:30 and made his way across the river, boarding a train which took him away from Jackson forever. City Judge T. P. Cardwell, after months of self-imprisonment in his home because of threats, held the first session of city court in 12 months and imposed fines on two of the Hargis benchmen who had attacked a witness testifying before the grand jury against the men suspected with having burned Ewen's home and hotel. County Judge Blanton was called a liar by Judge B. J. Fulton French, the noted feud leader, in his opening address before the jury in the White-Jett murder trial and was threatened with imprisonment by Judge Redwine for representing the state, by calling French a liar and rushing at him. Thomas Marcum, the aged brother of the murdered lawyer James B. Marcum, made a dramatic and powerful speech before the jury pleading for the punishment of the men who shot his brother in the back. These were the incidents which were the chief topics of discussion not only in Jackson, but all over the state. Capt. Ewen said he would never return to Jackson. He left his wife there to transact some business which he was unable to wind up and says she will follow shortly and that they will make their home elsewhere in the state. Judge Cardwell, who was a brother of Jerry Cardwell, the lawyer of John G. Hargis, and a sympathizer with the Cockfield boys, like Marcum, had been warned to leave Jackson. He did leave, but like Marcum returned. As yet the assassin has not found it necessary to carry out the threats to take his life. As told at the trial Lige Johnson and Lee Gay assaulted Gray Haddix who testified before the grand jury that Joe Crawford and Ed Tharp, Hargis' teamsters, were seen coming from the rear of Ewen's hotel shortly before the fire was discovered and was looked up by the provost guard. They were taken before City Judge Cardwell, and he fined Gay \$9 and costs and Johnson \$25 and sentenced him to 10 days in jail for carrying concealed weapons. Capt. B. J. Ewen, an exile from Jackson, arrived in Lexington, Ky., under the watch of a guard of soldiers under Sergeant W. M. Swope, accompanied by his little daughter Mattie, and they went immediately to the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gordon, where the oldest daughter, Miss Maude, is stopping.

EDUCATED MAN'S CHANCE.

Graduates Told 'Trusts' Give Them the Golden Opportunity.

In his address to the graduating class of the University of Michigan, President Charles C. Harrison, of the University of Pennsylvania, asked the alumni to help raise \$5,000,000 needed to complete the plans of the institution.

EXPLOSION CLAIMS MANY VICTIMS.

Fourteen Dead and Thirteen Injured in English Arsenal Accident.

Fourteen men were killed and 13 injured by an explosion in the Lyddite factory at the Woolwich, England, arsenal. Several of the victims were literally blown to pieces. The building was completely wrecked. The roof was blown off and the interior collapsed. The explosion is attributed to the bursting of a shell. There were many pathetic scenes about the gates of the great arsenal, where thousands of relatives of the employees besieged the officials for information.

OLD STAR IS ERRATIC.

Omicron Ceti Undergoing Variations of Brightness.

Through a series of investigations at the University of California, Dr. Joel Stebbins, fellow of the Lick observatory, has made the remarkable discovery that the variable star, Omicron Ceti, which has been known to vary at uncertain intervals since 1596, is at present undergoing extraordinary fluctuations and a variation of brightness of at least 2,000 times its ordinary intensity. The discovery is of unusual value to the astronomical world, from the fact that the scientists had believed the star to be inert.

Bandits Capture Harris.

Walter B. Harris, the traveler and author, who was a member of Sir Arthur Nicolson's special British embassy to the sultan of Morocco last year, is a prisoner of the mountaineers at Zoual, Morocco, the headquarters of the bandit Raisuli. Government troops attacked the place, burning many farms, but they did not succeed in rescuing Mr. Harris.

Big Bridge Goes Down.

A section of the big Madison street bridge approach at Eau Claire, Wis., went down under the weight of a large crowd of people. Six persons were perhaps fatally injured and 25 others were less seriously hurt. The accident occurred during a street carnival illumination.

Express Driver Convicted.

James McHugh, a driver for an express company, in New York, was convicted of grand larceny before Recorder Goff.

LATEST NEWS NOTES.

CAPACITY OVERTAXED.

Estimated That They Will Fall 400,000 Tons Below Amount Promised for 1903.

It is estimated at Chicago that the steel mills of the country will be unable to fill their orders for the year for steel rails by 400,000 tons. Over 3,000,000 tons were ordered for delivery this year, but the deliveries will not exceed at the utmost 2,600,000 tons. The various railroads are beginning to send in their orders for next year. E. H. Hartman has already asked for 100,000 for his roads. It is estimated that the Gould interests will need from 75,000 to 100,000 tons for the extension of the system in the East. The Rock Island and the Frisco also can't in excess of 100,000 tons, practically all of which will be contracted for with the United States Steel corporation. The New York Central and the Pennsylvania will need probably 150,000 tons jointly, but as the latter gets about 60 per cent of its annual needs from its own rail mills, its outside contracts will not call for more than 25,000 tons. The Morgan lines, which will require perhaps more rails next year than any other so-called group, have not yet actually contracted for 1904. Their requirements, if placed in bulk with the Steel Corporation, would constitute its largest order. It will get a big percentage of this order. The strong feature of the early negotiations for 1904 is the assurance that in steel rails at least the Presidential year demands will be about as heavy as for the ordinary year.

CUT LOOSE FROM JOBBERS.

Window Glass Men Will Start Selling Agency—Withdraw Price List.

As a result of the refusal of the window glass jobbers to take the 300,000 boxes of window glass from the combined manufacturers, at the price offered by them, the three leading manufacturing companies announced that they would act independently of the National Window Glass Jobbers' Association in selling glass. The three concerns include the American Window Glass Company, the Independent Glass Company and the Federation Glass Company. These three companies will organize a central selling agency, to be maintained at joint expense, and will dispose of all glass made by the three companies, and each company will be allowed to sell a pro rata share of its stock according to its pot capacity.

MAY BUILD IN CANADA.

Will Receive Bonus on Each Ton Manufactured.

The English firm of William Jessop & Sons, operating a large tool steel plant in Sheffield, and which recently built and is operating a branch plant in Washington, Pa., under the direction of an American company wholly controlled by it, is considering the advisability of building another plant in Halifax, N. S., in order to supply its Canadian trade, and at the same time to get the advantage of a bonus, which the Canadian government offers on each ton of manufactured steel in Canada.

To Keep Decoration Day Sacred.

The State encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic of New York adopted a resolution urging the National department to have the date of Decoration day changed to the last Sunday in May or the first Sunday, the idea being that by the change of date the growing tendency to make a holiday for sport of Decoration day would be done away with.

Valley Forge Anniversary.

The one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the evacuation of Valley Forge by George Washington and the Continental army was commemorated June 19, by a celebration at the historic camp ground, under the auspices of the Valley Forge Anniversary Association. A large crowd was present.

Oppose Increase of Cramps' Stock.

Equity proceedings were begun at Philadelphia to prevent the proposed increase of the capital stock of the William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company from \$5,000,000 to \$5,350,000, and the mortgage indebtedness from \$1,800,000 to \$2,200,000. The complainants are 72 stockholders, John W. Grange and Andrew H. McNeal.

Guests of C. M. Schwab.

Twenty young women, composing the graduating class of the Homestead Industrial School of Pittsburgh will be the guests of Charles M. Schwab in Atlantic City, from June 25 to July 1. Mr. Schwab engaged a suite of apartments at the Hotel Seaside for the reception of his guests, who will travel in the steel magnate's private car "Loretta."

Strikers Refuse to Arbitrate.

Striking waiters at Chicago, Ill., refused to arbitrate and decided to ask that the walkout be made more general and engineers and elevator men be asked to join them. They sent out committees to call more strikes.

Legislature to Aid Flood Victims.

Gov. Bailey of Kansas issued a call for a meeting of the Legislature in special session June 24. The session is called to take measures made necessary by the floods.

RAIL MILLS CANNOT FILL ORDERS

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REVIEW OF TRADE.

Declines Only Temporary—Good Prospects Despite Present Condition of Market.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" Says: Unseasonably low temperature, together with excessive precipitation at many points, have retarded the distribution of merchandise. Taking the country as a whole, however, the net result has been satisfactory, better crop prospects accelerating forward business and enlarging order lists of manufacturers. Railway earnings thus far reported for June exceed last year's by 5.8 per cent and those of 1901 by 14.8 per cent. Conditions in the iron and steel industry are sufficiently confusing to prevent any definite tendency, although factors calculated to produce weakness appear to preponderate. Special sales of imported pig iron have been made at concessions, but this is attributed to delay in transportation and a forced sale by owners. Yet a few months ago similar concessions were impossible and it is apparent that the combination of unprecedented home production and conservative buying has taken control of the market away from sellers. Three depressing factors have existed: The labor situation, condition of crops and the decline in prices of stock, although all have improved and may soon cease to exercise any baleful effect. Meanwhile uncertainty as to the future course of prices of iron and steel products has become generally acknowledged and even experts in the industry hesitate to express a decided opinion. Latest reports of imports show a large decrease, except as to ore, while the export trade in finished steel tends to expand. At the cotton mills there is fair current activity. Demands are chiefly limited to immediate consumption. Reports regarding the footwear industry are satisfactory. Foreign trade is remarkably well maintained. Failures this week totaled 213 in the United States against 194 last year, and 24 in Canada compared with 19 a year ago.

BRADSTREET'S SAYS: EVIDENCE MULTIPLIES THAT THE SECOND WEEK OF JUNE SAW THE TURNING POINT FOR THE BETTER IN CROP, TRADE AND LABOR MATTERS.

Some drawbacks are of course to be noted. Pig iron and steel are weaker, but still show an upward trend. Production is at an enormous rate. Pig iron production is at the rate of 21,000,000 tons yearly and buyers still hold off, hence weakness and declines of 15 cents to \$1 per ton at all markets. Resales of imported iron are at concessions. Steel is earlier and finished products are less active. Iron bars at 5 to 10 cents per hundred lower. The plate mills are running at full capacity. A large rail tonnage awaits placing. Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending June 18 aggregate 3,617,415 bushels, against 4,191,317 bushels last week, 3,850,434 bushels in 1901. Wheat exports since July 1 aggregate 218,985,537 bushels, against 245,285,649 bushels last season and 216,813,577 bushels in 1900. Corn exports aggregate 1,939,253 bushels, against 2,181,515 bushels last season, 11,979 bushels a year ago and 2,435,487 bushels in 1901. For the fiscal year exports are 64,554,880 bushels, against 26,192,811 bushels last season, and 172,628,959 bushels in 1901.

CABLE FLASHES.

The Ministry of Commerce at Vienna, announced that Austria had decided to officially participate in the St. Louis exposition.

Ambassador Porter is making arrangements for the reception at Paris, France, of the United States International exchange commission, which is expected to arrive there early in July.

Abbreviating Signatures.

Robert P. Armstrong, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, has started a reign of strict economy. Mr. Armstrong's sole occupation throughout yesterday was the signing of thousands of letters, and it was in doing this that his economy showed itself. Before he had gone far with his day's work it dawned upon him that he was signing too much ink. He began by signing his name "Robert P. Armstrong." When he quit work in the afternoon he was writing it "R. P. Armstrong," without a cross to the "R" or a tail to the "g" of his surname.

The Law Does Not Permit of the Signing of a Cabinet Officer's Name with a Rubber Stamp, and after Mr. Armstrong had written several hundred signatures his fingers were so tired he cut out every move of the pen he could. At last he had to give up, his fingers becoming so cramped and tired he could not go on.

The law in regard to the signatures of Cabinet officers has caused many of them to abbreviate their manner of writing their names. Elihu Root's name is now signed E. Root, and Charles Emory Smith brought his signature down to C. E. Smith. Even the Secretary of State signs his name "J. Hay" sometimes. Official despatches he signs with merely his last name to save cable tolls. A peculiarity of the late John Sherman was that he cared nothing for cable tolls, and always signed his name John Sherman, thereby costing the Government \$5 extra for the "John."—Washington Star.

An Old-Time Footman.

The epithet of "footman" is of honorable origin. First, the real footman was a soldier. He then became a runner in attendance upon a person of rank, and afterward a servant who ran before his master's carriage for the purpose of rendering assistance on bad roads or in crossing streams. He was a mark of the consequence of the traveler. His dress was a light blue cap, a jockey coat and white linen trousers. He always carried a pole six or seven feet long. The real footman of to-day is a male servant who attends the door, the carriage and the table.—New York Press.

LIQUID FUEL.

Recent Discovery an Argument For Decreasing Use of Coal.

The recent discovery of new oil fields so extensive that there is good reason to believe that the oil wells will not soon be exhausted and that there is an assured supply to meet the demands of the future; the construction of pipe lines which very materially reduce the cost of transportation, and the high price of coal which has prevailed in many manufacturing districts, have combined to give a new argument for the burning of crude oil for power purposes.

But in the Western and Southwestern States, where steam coal has always been both scarce and poor in quality, and where the question of transportation from the new fields in Texas and California has been less of an obstacle to the installation of oil burning equipments than has been the case on the Atlantic coast, the interest is even greater, and the use of oil has become far more extensive. In California oil is rapidly driving coal out of the field for power purposes throughout the State. The same is true in Texas, and of much of the territory lying in between. This general use of oil has affected not only the power and lighting and manufacturing plants in these regions, but also the railroads and marine transportation as well. With the relative economy at present prices, between the oil and coal varying from one-eighth to one-half or perhaps less, according to the cost of transportation from the wells to the different points where the oil is consumed, this unusual development is not surprising, and the use of liquid fuel for power purposes is still rapidly growing.

One railroad operating in California is now burning oil on more than 180 of its locomotives. Another of the great transcontinental systems is already using oil on about 500 of its locomotives—which is thirty per cent. of the total number operated by the system—and is equipping others as rapidly as possible. In addition to the use on locomotives it is using oil on its steamers in San Francisco Bay, and on its river steamers with very good results.—A. L. Williston, in Engineering Magazine.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Be not simply good, be good for something.—Thoreau.

Without frugality few can become rich, and with it few could be poor.—Johnson.

Most people judge others by the company they keep or by their fortune.—Rochefoucauld.

Nothing can bring you peace but yourself; nothing can bring you peace but the triumph of principles.—Emerson.

Nothing more completely baffles one who is full of trick and duplicity than straightforward and simple integrity in another.—Cotton.

Whoever pays you more court than he is accustomed to pay either intends to deceive you, or finds you necessary to him.—Courtenay.

There are only two powers in the world, the sword and the pen; and in the end the former is always conquered by the latter.—Napoleon.

The world will turn round still. Industry is produced by want, wealth is produced by industry, idleness is produced by wealth, poverty is produced by idleness.—Lander.

One thing is indisputable: the chronic mood of looking longingly at what we have not, or thankfully at what we have, realizes two very different types of character. And we certainly can encourage the one or the other.—Lucy C. Smith.