

SUBSIDIARY LEASES TERMINATED

SCHWAB UNAFFECTED.

Shipbuilding Receiver Smith Making Effort to Gain Control of Trust Properties.

Receiver Smith of the United States Shipbuilding Company, after a conference with counsel at the offices of the company at New York, signed an order terminating the leases of the subsidiary shipbuilding plants. In the organization of the United States Shipbuilding Company the receiver said the properties of the subsidiary shipbuilding companies were acquired and then leased back to the subsidiary companies for one year, with a proviso by which they may be terminated at a five days' notice by the parent company. The properties were leased upon a rental to consist of the carrying charges on the plant, in order to get control of the properties the receiver had to terminate these leases. The order, the receiver stated, would not include the Bethlehem steel plant. "The Bethlehem Steel Company does not stand on a par with the other subsidiary companies," was asked of the receiver. "Well, we don't know yet," replied he. "Even the lawyers seem in doubt about that." The Sheldon reorganization committee, which plans to reduce the capital stock of the Shipbuilding Company from \$81,000,000 to \$42,000,000, thus eliminating \$39,000,000 of "water," now has a decisive majority of the first and second mortgage bonds, the preferred and common stock and will be able to show Receiver Smith that approximately 90 per cent of the security holders favor their plan. The action of the trust company of the Republic in depositing its bonds in favor of the Sheldon plan is apparently diminishing. The broker who inaugurated the opposition movement has sailed for Europe. At Portland, Me., Judge Putnam in the United States circuit court ordered that a notice returned before July 21, be given on a petition that James Smith, Jr., of Newark, N. J., receiver of the United States Shipbuilding Company, be appointed auxiliary receiver for this district.

Surgeon General Wyman, of the marine hospital service, has issued orders directing his assistants at Tampico, Mexico, and Limon, Costa Rica, to take the temperature of all passengers and members of the crews of vessels bound for United States ports before their departure and to detain those whose temperature is above the normal. The order is intended to guard against the introduction of yellow fever into this country, the ports mentioned being infected.

Tarred and Feathered. The citizens of Peruville, a village 10 miles from Ithaca, N. Y., administered a coat of tar and feathers to Theodore Underwood, who, it is reported, drove his wife and three children from home.

Old Age No Bar. President Roosevelt has issued an order eliminating old age as a disqualification for eligibility to appointment as laborers in the government service. The physical qualifications, however, must be met.

Three Indictments Found. Three indictments were returned by the Federal grand jury in Brooklyn, N. Y. Two are believed to have direct bearing on the postoffice department automatic cashier scandal.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITOL. Assistant Secretary of War Sanger has resigned and President Roosevelt has appointed General Oliver, of New York to succeed him.

Postmaster General Payne left on the revenue cutter Onondaga, for a cruise along the coast on a 10 days' outing for his health.

James Allison Bowen, of Chicago, has resigned the post of deputy United States consular general at Paris, France, in consequence of continued ill health.

The treasury department confirmed the report that gross irregularities had been charged in connection with the assay of imported lead ores at El Paso, Tex.

The President has approved the action of the court martial in the case of Second Lieutenant John F. McCarthy, Nineteenth Infantry, recently stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Minister Conger at Peking has informed the State department that Wu Ting Fang, formerly Chinese minister to the United States, has been appointed second assistant in the corps of under secretaries.

Minister Squiers at Havana cabled Secretary Hay confirmation of the ratification by the Cuban Senate of the treaties ceding coal stations to the United States and confirming the title of Cuba to the Isle of Pines.

Officials of the war department who ought to know, say Robert Shaw Oliver, who has just been appointed Assistant Secretary of War, will be favorably considered for Secretary of War when Secretary Root retires from the cabinet.

It is announced that the conference between Secretary Hay and Theodore Hansen regarding the Manchurian situation was of the most satisfactory nature, and has paved the way for an early settlement of the question of ports in Manchuria.

Senor Don Augusto F. Pulido, the Venezuelan charge d'affaires, called at the State department formally to announce the appointment of General Hernandez as Venezuelan Minister at Washington and of himself as First Secretary of Legation.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, who has just returned from a trip that included Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota, said that while the farming conditions generally are good, and some of the crops have a large yield, the corn crop will be short.

17,000 DELEGATES PRESENT.

Epworthians of the World in Convention—Great Pentecostal Meetings.

The World's convention of the Epworth League at Detroit, Mich., opened July 15. Four great, pentecostal meetings were held in Tent Ontario, Central Methodist Episcopal Church, the Detroit Opera House and the Fort Street Presbyterian Church. Tent Ontario, with a seating capacity of 5,000, was jammed to suffocation, and the Opera House and Central Methodist Episcopal Church were crowded to their utmost capacity. At the headquarters of the convention committee it was said that the total registration of delegates had reached 17,000, with more arriving on every train. Bishop C. B. Galloway, of Jackson, Miss., Bishop of the Methodist Church South, was the first speaker in Tent Ontario, on "The Eighteenth Century Pentecost." His splendid eloquence swayed the 7,000 people in and about the tent until "Amen's" and "Hallelujah's" broke forth from all parts of the audience. Bishop Galloway described the pentecostal meeting in 1739 that resulted in the founding of Methodism by John Wesley and his associates, and graphically pictured the men who were present at that meeting. He declared that Wesley and his coadjutors were guided by the Divine Spirit in their founding of the church, for, he said, nothing conceivable by human instrumentality could have achieved such mighty things as has Methodism. Men talk, the Bishop said, of the wonderful organization of the Methodist Church, but our wonderful system of theology has done more than even our great church organization. In the course of his address, Bishop Galloway, himself, a Southern man, referred to the late President McKinley's declaration while in the South that the Confederate graves should be decorated on Memorial day as well as the Federal, and his name was greeted with a great burst of spontaneous applause. Bishop D. A. Goodsell, of Chattanooga, Tenn., was the next speaker on "The First Pentecost," but illness prevented his attending the convention, and when Chairman Crews announced that his place would be taken by Bishop I. W. Joyce, of Minneapolis, President of the Epworth League, the great audience broke into applause. Bishop Joyce was given a splendid tribute when he stepped to the front of the platform. The same program was followed at the other three meetings and the same subjects discussed by the speakers.

SILVER FOR PHILIPPINES.

Six Carloads of the White Metal Shipped from Philadelphia. Six carloads of silver, amounting to about 15,000,000 pieces, were shipped from Philadelphia to New York, en route to the Philippines. Two guards with Winchester rifles were placed in each car. The shipment was transferred to the steamship Indramayo in New York. With the sealing of the steel compartments of the Indramayo the responsibility for the 15,000,000 coins will be shifted from the Federal government to that of the Philippine insular government. The Indramayo is expected to reach Manila within two months.

ABNER MCKINLEY STRICKEN.

Dangerously Ill at His Summer Residence. Abner McKinley, brother of the late President, was taken dangerously ill at his summer residence in Somerset, July 16. The physicians attending him were very much alarmed. It appears that Mr. McKinley's illness did not assume a serious form until a dangerous symptom developed, when a pain was felt in the back of the head, rendering him helpless. That it was a paralytic stroke is the grave fear. Mr. McKinley was considered in a precarious condition and physicians were constantly attending him.

West Virginia's Guard Criticized.

The West Virginia National guard is criticized in the report of Captain Thos. J. Lewis, the regular army officer. He says he found the enlisted men of good physique, more or less intelligent, and of good material for soldiers. Of the three companies stationed at Huntington, two were found fairly efficient. The same is said of the two companies at Parkersburg. Of the first regiment six of the eight fully organized companies had a fair military bearing and appearance. The armories provided offer no attraction.

Four Deaths in Sanitarium Fire.

Four persons lost their lives in a fire which destroyed Bonner Springs, Kan., sanitarium. The dead are: Capt. J. A. McClure, Junction City, a former attorney for the Union Pacific railroad; Miss Janie Campbell, patient; Iola, Mrs. A. E. Rogers, patient; Lawrence; Dr. A. E. Rogers, steward. Dr. Rogers lost his life in an attempt to save a woman patient.

Foreigners Refused Citizenship.

Judge Rodgers, in the United States District court at St. Louis, Mo., set aside the naturalization papers of 39 Russians and Italians. The naturalization papers of several hundred more Italians and Russians will be set aside, as the result of the conviction of John Barabaglia and Nathan Levin for aiding Italians and Russians in fraudulently securing citizenship papers.

Refuses McKinley Memorial.

The handsome memorial statue of President McKinley, which was to have been erected on the ground of the public library in Springfield, Mass., has been refused by the trustees of that institution.

Flints to Foreign Workers.

The National convention of Flint Glass Blowers at Cincinnati, O., voted an appropriation of \$3,000 to assist the English glass workers, who have been locked out for many weeks.

MASTEN FACES SERIOUS CHARGES

PAY FOR PROMOTION.

Official of United States Railway Mail Service Alleged to Have Solicited a Bribe.

The postoffice inspectors at Washington are investigating charges made against John M. Masten, now assistant superintendent of the railway mail service and formerly chief clerk of the first assistant postmaster general's office. A man named Terry, now in the government service, has made an affidavit before the inspectors alleging that Masten, while chief clerk to the first assistant, proposed that Terry pay him \$50 down and \$5 or \$10 a month to secure reinstatement in a former position in Masten's bureau. Terry charges that he was originally a \$200 employe in the dead letter office; that he was removed under an order of Masten and put into the city postoffice; that he protested, and finally that Masten suggested his getting an outside party, a close friend of Masten and a former employe of the postal service, to help him. The affidavit alleges that Masten gave Terry assurance that if he paid the amount mentioned he could get back; that he went to Masten's house about the matter, but did not pay the money. Terry charges that subsequently he made an affidavit making these charges and handed it to Masten to present to First Assistant Postmaster General Johnson, and that the affidavit did not reach Johnson. According to the charges, Masten subsequently was asked by Terry for the affidavit and refused to return it, and Terry thereupon placed the information before the civil service commission, who took up the matter with the president. The federal grand jury is considering several important postoffice cases which are expected to prove of widespread interest. Postmaster General Payne said that he expected there would be some important news during his absence on his trip along the coast, and that he expected the grand jury would furnish some interesting developments. The resignation of George A. C. Christiansen, who was given a leave of absence as law clerk of the department, shortly after the sensational rifling of the assistant attorney general's safe by Mrs. Tyner, has been under discussion at the department, but there will be no final action before Postmaster General Payne's return. The report of the inspectors in the case of the General Manufacturing Company of Franklin, Pa., has not yet been submitted to the postmaster general.

OBJECT TO GROUPING.

Board Declines to Accept Lincoln-Garfield-McKinley Tablet. The bronze bas-relief tablet representing Presidents Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley, presented to the board of education of New York by E. S. John Matthews and his associates, has been refused on the grounds that it is a memorial of assassinations. Jacob W. May of the board said: "It is a monster apothecary of assassination, and it is a tablet that accentuates the violent deaths these three presidents met. There is no reason whatever for grouping these three presidents together. The idea of presenting Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley together is in disregard of all educational principles. It brings up before the student's mind not the great lives of these men but the violent manner of their death."

WORK NOT COMPLETED.

Methodist Hymnal Commission Will Meet in December. The Methodist hymnal commission, which has been in session at Plymouth, Mass., concluded its meeting and adjourned to meet in Washington in December. It selected a number of hymns previously proposed, but its work is not yet completed. After adjournment a meeting was held at Plymouth Rock. Remarks were made by Bishop D. A. Goodsell, of Chattanooga, and Bishop E. E. Hoss, of Nashville.

PUDDLING RATE ADVANCED.

Rollers, Heaters and Roughers Receive an Increase. At the bi-monthly wage conference at Youngstown, O., between the representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and the labor bureau of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, the rate per ton for puddling was increased from \$6.12 1/2 to \$6.25 for the next two months; rollers, heaters and roughers receive a proportionate increase. About 30,000 millworkers are interested in the advance.

WANTS PARDON FOR MILLER.

District Attorney Petitions Gov. Odell in Behalf of Promoter. District Attorney Jerome of New York forwarded to Gov. B. Odell, a petition asking for the pardon of William F. Miller, of Franklin syndicate notoriety, who recently appeared as the chief witness in the trial of Col. Robert A. Ammon, his counsel. The chief reasons set forth are that Miller became a State witness and is ill of consumption. Miller was sentenced to 10 years, of which he has served three years.

Bridge Appropriation Defeated.

The board of aldermen of New York City defeated the appropriation of \$6,532,000 for the new Manhattan bridge by 41 noes to 23 ayes. It needed 40 negative votes to defeat the appropriation. The proposed bridge was to connect Manhattan and Brooklyn.

Big Drop in Texas Oil.

Beaumont crude oil, which sold at 80 cents one month ago, was quoted July 16 at 42. The Sour Lake product brought 25 cents. Two months ago it was worth 69 cents.

LATEST NEWS NOTES.

General Shafter and "Joe" Wheeler differ on prowess of Spanish soldiers. Corner stone of new Christian Science church at Concord was laid July 16th.

Cincinnatians were caught for much money by defunct get-rich-quick scheme.

Tornado killed and injured 100 people and left a path of wreckage in Illinois.

Nobreaking tornado kills a man, injures others and causes large property loss.

\$2,600 in the name of Laird, Scholtes & Co., of Philadelphia, has been committed for trial.

Woman tourists fell over 300 feet into crevasse in Yosemite valley and escaped serious injury.

Federal grand jury found 99 true bills against 18 Alabama farmers on the charge of peonage.

Dora Wright was hanged at South McAlester, I. T., for the murder of Annie Williams, aged 7.

P. M. Arthur, chief engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, dropped dead at Winnipeg.

Wall street was given a genuine scare by continued urgent liquidation and heavy declines in prices.

One-sixth of the business portion of San Luis Obispo, Cal., was destroyed by fire, with loss of \$100,000.

President informed Senator Lodge that he is in favor of legislation to relieve the money stringency.

Maudie Jordan, aged 17, is under arrest at Bloomington, Ind., charged with the murder of her 2-year-old sister.

Fifty policemen drove back mob around Kellogg's factory, at Chicago, with their clubs. One officer was seriously hurt.

Thirty lives were lost in a flood, which destroyed 50 houses at Graefenberg, a village in the valley of Freiwaldau, Austria.

Leitia J. Fowler fell from the sixth story of a Saginaw (Mich.) law office building to the street below and was instantly killed.

Rev. Edwin S. Lines, D. D., rector of St. Paul's Church, at New Haven, Conn., accepted the bishopric of the diocese of Newark, N. J.

James Elliott, aged 55, a banker, of North Grovesville, Conn., was struck and killed by lightning while walking along the street.

Mountain Inn Hotel, at Alpine Hill, N. Y., was destroyed by fire. Guests fled in night clothes. The hostelry accommodated 230 persons.

A commission on London, England street traffic will come to the United States to study the street railway system of the principal cities.

Mrs. Hannah Pettit celebrated the one hundred and second anniversary of her birth at the home of her son, Robert, at Ridgeley, W. Va.

The strike of the trolley men at Bridgeport, Conn., which has been waged for two months, was declared off by the strikers' president.

Rev. R. A. Ellwood, of Wilmington, Del., who delivered a sermon advising the lynching of a negro, will be tried before presbytery.

Warren Welch, a negro arrested at South Dover, N. Y., charged with shooting another negro and his wife and a nephew of the woman.

Ambassador Choate and Thomas Humphrey Ward unveiled busts of Emerson and Martineau at the Passmore Edwards settlement, England.

Rufus Young, considered by the police the most accomplished horse thief in New England, who was shot while being captured at Rutland, Vt.

Manchurian open door question is practically settled by China's agreement to open two ports in that province to the world's commerce.

The first section of the Wallace circuit train was wrecked at Shelbyville, Ind. Twelve employes were badly injured, one being expected to die.

Chancellor Magie at Trenton, N. J., granted a rule to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed for the Universal Tobacco Company.

The State bank examiner of New Jersey has taken possession of the property and business of the Interstate Trust Company in Jersey City.

Protest has been made against teaching inmates of reform schools the art of photo engraving on the ground that it leads to counterfeiting.

In a freight wreck on the Iron Mountain railroad, near Poplar Bluff, Mo., two brakemen, a negro and 35 carloads of horses and mules were killed.

Rev. Father Thomas Hendrick, of Rochester, while visiting at Elmira, N. Y., received notice of his appointment of bishop to Cebu, Philippine islands.

The Rev. Martin Harris, of Matamoras, O., was horsewhipped by two young women until he consented that his daughter should marry their brother.

Judge Swan, in the United States Circuit court at Detroit, Mich., ordered the sale of the plant of the Michigan Telephone Company to satisfy a mortgage.

PASSED AWAY IN OLD MAINE HOME

MRS. ELAINE DEAD.

Widow of the Distinguished Statesman Breathed Her Last at the Old Homestead.

Mrs. James G. Blaine died at the Blaine homestead, Augusta, Me., July 15, 1903. Mrs. Blaine was 76 years of age. From Washington, a short time ago, she came to the old family residence on State street, Augusta. She was in an enfeebled condition, and had been under almost constant medical attention since. During the past week she failed rapidly; her condition was due to a general breakdown of the system. Harriet H. Stanwood, which was the maiden name of Mrs. Blaine, was born in 1820 at Augusta, Me., whether her parents had moved from Ipswich, Mass. in 1848, after being educated at home by private teachers, she joined her sisters, Caroline and Mary, at the Convent, where they were teaching in the female collegiate institute at Georgetown. The sisters were all women of good education, Harriet being the brightest both in her mental and social qualities and a general favorite. The principal of the Georgetown institute, where the Masses Stanwood were teaching, had organized in that place the Western Military Institute, in October of that year James Giles, a graduate of Washington College, and only 18 years of age, assumed the position of assistant professor of Latin and Greek in the military institute, and in the following year succeeded to the full professorship of languages.

In 1850 the female collegiate institute, with its staff of teachers, was removed to Millersburg, the county seat of Bourbon county, and about the same time the military institute was removed to Blue Lick. During the two years of the latter's location in Georgetown, Mr. Blaine and Miss Stanwood became close friends, and ultimately an engagement was followed after separation of the two institutions by their marriage in the parlor of the seminary at Millersburg. This ceremony took place on June 30, 1850, in the presence, as Mr. Blaine himself has written, of chosen and trusted friends. It was, however, performed without taking out the license required by the laws of Kentucky as an indispensable requisite of a legal marriage. In view of this fact, although the legality of the marriage was recognized by the Pennsylvania law, Mr. and Mrs. Blaine were again married in the presence of witnesses in the city of Pittsburgh in March, 1851. Mrs. Blaine was the mother of seven children. She leaves one son, James G. Blaine; two daughters, Mrs. Harriet Beale and Mrs. Walter Damrosch of New York, who were at her bedside during her last sickness. The funeral services were held in Augusta, and the body buried at Washington.

Spain Claims Coin. Under Portable Property Clause of Treaty Demands Captured Money.

Secretary Root has written a letter to the department relative to the sale of the Spanish coin, mostly copper, captured at the time of the surrender of Manila. These were ordered sold in order to put the new system of Philippine currency in operation. The Spanish valuation on the coin is about \$250,000. When the sale was ordered advertisements were published in Spain as well as in the Philippines. The Spanish government did not bid for the coin, and the state department, making a claim for the money as portable property mentioned in the treaty of peace. This claim was forwarded to Secretary Root, who replies in his letter to the state department that the war debt and the Philippine government will consider the filing of the claim by Spain as a withdrawal of the protest against the sale under the advertisement and the coin will be sold to the highest bidder, unless the state department sees some objection to this proceeding.

PALMA FAVORS LOAN.

Cuba to Negotiate for \$35,000,000 from United States. President Palma has sent a message to the Cuban congress recommending the appointment of a member from each house to act with an appointee of the executive commission to proceed to the United States and negotiate the \$35,000,000 loan. The senate held an extended session, but did not reach the matter of the ratification of the United States naval stations treaty. It approved President Palma's recommendation to move the penitentiary to Principe Castle from the Presidio. The latter is situated on the harbor front and is desired for the erection of a great hotel.

SHIRT WAIST ON BENCH.

Judge Hamilton Appears in Court in His Shirt Sleeves. The first judge in Connecticut to adopt the shirt waist attire on duty was Judge Hamilton, who during one of the hottest days of the week appeared on the bench at Naugatuck in shirt sleeves and sat all through one trial with his coat removed. Just before he took off his coat to go up on the bench he said that a man might just as well get all the comfort he could in such weather.

No More Pole Chopping.

In the United States District court at Baltimore, Md., Judge Morris signed an order restraining the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company from interfering with those poles and wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Miles to Take Ninety-Mile Ride.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles arrived at Ft. Hill, Oklahoma, and left for a 90-mile ride on horseback to Ft. Reno. Relays of fresh horses are arranged for each 10 miles of the distance.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

Business Growing Better—Unsettled Conditions Exist in Pig Iron Market.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says: Conditions continue satisfactory outside the region of speculation, many reports indicating further improvement. During recent months the two disturbing factors have been labor controversies and weather conditions, but each week has brought better things in these two respects until the outlook contains much that is encouraging. Crops are making rapid progress, and the army of unemployed is diminishing. Railway traffic is heavy, earnings thus far reported for July exceeding last year's by 13.8 per cent, and those of 1904 by 12.2 per cent. Unsettled conditions still exist in foreign markets, but iron markets, while Bessemer iron is only barely steady. The chief difficulty appears to be the inclination of prospective purchasers to wait for the lowest possible quotations. This is a condition to be expected in a declining market, but appears unusually aggravating in the present instance. Current consumption is heavy and the delay is only in connection with distant deliveries. Structural steel begins to reflect the settlement of labor troubles in the building trades, but several important undertakings have been postponed until next year, two large buildings at Pittsburgh being conspicuous examples. Merchant steel and pipe are in better demand, several large contracts being under negotiation. Steel rails are sold well into 1904 and other railroad equipment is still one of the best features in the industry. Southern iron furnaces and steel mills are affected adversely by the coal miners' strike, although there is a belief that settlement will not long be delayed. It is a season of uncertainty in the manufacture of cotton goods, and nothing in the nature of improvement can be expected until the artificial position of the raw material is radically altered. Western jobbers are operating freely in the Boston footwear market, both on contracts for spring goods and supplementary fall orders. Eastern wholesalers are also purchasing additional fall supplies, and New England factories are fully occupied. Failures this week were 213 in the United States against 213 last year, and 16 in Canada compared with 20 a year ago.

Bradstreet says: The iron trade is quiet enough on the surface, but production and consumption are alike enormous, though pressure of the latter tends to ease in quotations for iron and steel. Western markets note reductions in pig iron and billets, with a large business done at the concessions, and Southern iron has been cut without evoking much new business. Wheat, including flour exports for the week ending July 15 aggregate 3,552,784 bushels, against 2,380,416 bushels last week, 3,775,222 bushels this week last year, 5,331,880 in 1901, and 3,629,831 in 1900. For two weeks of the cereal year they aggregate 6,033,194 bushels, against 3,179,337 in 1902 10,238,029 in 1901 and 5,859,291 in 1900. Corn exports for the week aggregate 1,402,404 bushels, against 1,525,084 bushels last week, 130,659 bushels a year ago, 1,714,081 bushels in 1901 and 4,182,159 bushels in 1900.

CABLE FLASHES.

Cardinal Gibbons may hold balance of power in conclave to elect successor to Pope Leo, XIII. William Ernest Henley, the poet and collaborator in several plays with Robert Louis Stevenson, died in London, England, aged 54.

The Venezuelan government paid to the representatives of the allied powers at Caracas, the last installment of the indemnity as stipulated by the protocol.

The German emperor has conferred upon John S. Sargent, the American painter, a large gold medal for art in connection with the Berlin (Germany) art exhibition.

In compliance with her request, King George, of Saxony, has conferred on the Princess Louise, former crown princess of Saxony, the title of Countess Montignoso.

China, it is announced, has concluded a loan of 2,000,000 taels with the Russo-Chinese Bank, at St. Petersburg, Russia, which, in lieu of interest obtains certain privileges in Chinese Turkestan.

The report that M. Lessar, the Russian minister to China, had advised the Russian civilians to leave New Chungwang, Port Arthur and Korea by a certain date is semi-officially declared at St. Petersburg, to be unfounded.

Dr. Barnet, the acting chief of the sanitary department, announces that only three cases of yellow fever have entered Havana harbor this year. Of the three, all of whom came from Mexican ports, one died and another was cured.

Brussels, Belgium, correspondent says that Russia, which does not accept the Brussels sugar convention, has now decided to abide by its conditions, thus removing the last obstacle to the perfection of the international agreement.

In furtherance of the proposed domestic reforms a new law has been promulgated in Russia giving factory employes the right to appoint delegates from their co-workers to represent their interests in conference with the factory inspectors.

During the discussion of the army estimates in the house of commons, English War Secretary Brodrick said it had been decided to keep a force of 25,960 men permanently in South Africa, whence reinforcements could be readily dispatched to India in the event of an attack on the frontier.

A dispatch from Lisbon says that a number of officers of the Fifth Portuguese infantry have been arrested on the charge of conspiring against King Charles. They will be tried by court-martial. Suspicions of a wide spread conspiracy against the dynasty have been entertained for some time.



FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Favors Hot Baths. A German physician advocates in a German paper the frequent taking of hot baths. These, he urges, are much more healthful than the cold plunge, which he thinks few systems can stand. The water should be at a temperature in the beginning of 108 degrees Fahrenheit, this to be increased until the water is as hot as can be borne. The length of the first bath should not be more than five minutes, and at no time should it be longer than is agreeable with no sense of discomfort apparent.

The writer cites in support of his theory the practice common in Japan among all classes of its people of taking these hot baths. The porter walking along with his load and fatigued to the point of exhaustion drops it for 10 minutes while he takes a hot bath at some public bath house. He emerges refreshed and strengthened and goes his way rejoicing.

The writer considers that there is no danger of taking a cold after a hot bath, and does not even advocate the use of a cold shower to follow the bath. Hot water is known to be an excellent cosmetic for the face, and it is only fair to assume that its revival of skin tissue is not confined to that part of the body.—Washington Star.

The Attractive Room.

The one way of making a room attractive is by the judicious use of color, says the Architectural Record. The ordinary dining room or sitting room of our houses in city or country is not susceptible of decoration by means of form. The furniture, the movable objects in the room, will be so much more in the range of vision—they will assert themselves so much more positively than will the moldings of the dado or the door trims, or even the ceiling, that these attempts at decorating the room by such simple devices as we use for the exterior will be of no account.

The moldings may as well be very simple. Nothing will be gained by notching and gouging, nothing by dog teeth or zig-zag, nothing by carving, unless of richness and elaboration beyond our present assumption. Even the mantelpiece, even the decorative treatment of the whole chimney breast, cannot take you far. Beware of the mantelpiece; nothing is more dangerous than that feature when the architect feels that his only chance to show what he can do there.

The thing to strive for is color, beauty of color, and this may be rich and deep, brilliant and wrought through many gradations, or pale and cool, in two or three divergent tints rather than hues, varieties of gray rather than approaches to the primary colors. One is asked for permission to photograph his room because it has struck the eye of the kindly visitor as exceptionally attractive; but one refuses, if he is wise, on the express ground that what has pleased has been the harmony of coloring in wall and ceiling, in rugs and draperies, in water colors on the walls and vases on the shelves.

Harmony of color, refinement of color, richness of color, even, are within the reach of those who have the gift, but there is no possible way of opening the eyes of those who have it not, or of persuading them that they must ask some one else to arrange their room for them. That is one thing which cannot be taught in any lady in the land, that she has not, if she has not, an eye for color, or at least that she has not the gift at working in color.

Recipes.

Buttermilk Pudding—Add a tablespoonful of melted butter or cream to two cups of sweet, fresh buttermilk; a teaspoonful of salt and half teaspoonful of soda. Add enough flour to make a stiff batter and a cup of seeded raisins or chopped peaches or pears, floured. Steam or bake with liquid or fruit sauce.

Strawberry Marmalade—Hull the fruit and rinse and press through a sieve or fine vegetable press. Measure the pulp, and for each pint allow three-fourths of a pound of subdrup (three-fourths of a pound of sugar. Put the pulp in the preserving kettle and cook slowly until it is reduced one-half. Put the sugar in a separate kettle, with one-half cupful of water for each pound, and boil until the syrup will form a ball when dropped into cold water. Add to the fruit and boil all together, carefully removing all scum, until it is so thick that a drop will retain its shape when dropped on a cold plate. Pour into heated jars, and when cold cover tightly.

Cherry Ice—Stone a quart of cherries, add a quart of water, a heaping pint of sugar and cook the mixture until the cherries are tender, then pour through a strainer to remove the cherries. Reserve a cupful of the syrup, cook it until it threads, then beat gradually into the stiffly beaten whites of two eggs, beating constantly. To the remaining syrup add a tablespoonful of gelatin dissolved in half a cupful of cold water, a few drops of extract of bitter almonds and the juice of two lemons. Dilute the mixture with water until sweet as liked, then strain and freeze. When half frozen stir in the cherries, which may be finely chopped, and the whites of eggs.