

KELLEY TELLS ABOUT HIS MONEY**SECRET OF THE CHECK.**

The St. Louis Briber Now Seriously Implicates Former Lieut. Gov. Lee.

D. J. Kelley, who fled to Niagara-on-the-Lake, as the result of the St. Louis, Mo., legislative bribery indictments, has broken the silence in relation to the now celebrated \$1,000 check, which he gave to Robert Lee for his brother, John M. Lee, former lieutenant governor of Missouri. The check in question was dated March 2 and Lee after holding it for two weeks returned it and told Attorney General Crowe that it was a bribe money. Kelley, against whom there are two indictments for the issuing of this check, makes an astonishing frank statement in regard to the matter and seriously implicates Lee. From the time that the legislative session of 1903 opened, Kelley says he received repeated messages both by wire and letter, from Lee begging him for money. He was sorry for the distress of the former lieutenant governor, he says, but he felt that he had done enough for him during the preceding two years and was tired of supplying his financial wants. According to Kelley, on March 26, Lee went to New York, and asked him for some money that he had promised him. Kelley replied: "I don't consider that you have done anything for me, but I guess I can let you have a thousand." When Kelley reached St. Louis a week later he handed the \$1,000 check to Robert E. Lee at the Planter's hotel, March 31. Kelley received the following written request signed, John A. Lee: "Paper you gave Hob cannot be used at present. I will have it returned and you can send New York exchange payable to Mrs. Lee." Kelley refused to do this. "Now," said Kelley, "I attempted to bribe Lee in that instance, which did he not mention all the checks of a similar nature that I had sent to him?" Mr. Kelley then showed correspondent nine other checks for sums aggregating \$2,250, which he said he sent Lee between November 21, 1901, and December 14, 1902.

POPE'S WILL OPENED.

Bulk of Property Goes to the Church, Few Bequests Made.
The will of Pope Leo was opened at a meeting of the congregation of cardinals at Rome Italy. It consists of 36 pages, in the handwriting of Leo, and leaves all the property of which he died possessed to his successor, for the use of the church. To each member of his family he leaves a present to be chosen from the valuable objects in his apartments. Similar presents are bequeathed to his physicians. The total amount of the property which he left is not yet known.

Hawaiian Enters Annapolis.

Ellis Lando, of Hawaii, has successfully passed his examination, and has been ordered to report at the naval academy. He was examined at Honolulu by the civil service officials and by the United States naval surgeon.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

Walter C. Hamm, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed United States consul at Hull, England.

Secretary of the Navy Moody was at Oyster Bay July 24 to confer with the President on naval matters.

John R. Garrison, of the treasury department has been appointed auditor of the District of Columbia to succeed James T. Petty.

Pimur Anderson has been appointed postmaster at Cortez, Jefferson county, Pa., and John B. Mohler at Marchand, Stark county, Ohio.

The secretary of the Interior approved the deed from the Kiowa Indians covering the Mountain View townsite in Oklahoma.

The Secretary of the Treasury has awarded the contract for the construction of the Cleveland public building to Bradley & Son, of New York, for \$1,049,000.

The case of Assistant Paymaster Delano, court-martialed for financial irregularities, has gone to the President, and it is understood the sentence is dismissal.

The President denied the application for commutation of the death sentence passed upon Benjamin G. Hill, a white man, 65 years old, who killed his wife some months ago.

Prince Ching, the president of the Foreign office of China, has written to the United States Minister Conger refusing to open routes in Manchuria which are held by Russian troops.

Admiral Cotton reported the departure of his squadron for Lisbon and the ships at Portsmouth, England, there were no desertions of men and that there were no stragglers.

The treaty providing for the acquisition by the United States of the Danish West India Islands officially died July 24. It is Denmark's official policy to sell the islands to the United States it will be possible to revive the treaty.

The case of the Western Union Telegraph Company vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, involving the right of the railroad company to remove the poles of the telegraph company from its right of way, was docketed in the United States Supreme Court.

The weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions says: Temperature in the central valleys, lake region and Atlantic coast districts has averaged low, but no unfavorable effects are apparent except in portions of the middle and south Atlantic states.

The reported invitation to the Prince and Princess of Wales to visit this country, and to be the guests of President Roosevelt is without present foundation. It is said to be quite unlikely that any such visit is in contemplation by the Prince and Princess of Wales.

HEDGES DISMISSED.

Superintendent City Free Delivery of Postoffice Department Is Let Out by Officials.

Charles Hedges, the superintendent of the city free delivery service of the postoffice department, has been dismissed. He is accused of having falsified his diary and of having lent his traveling commission to a friend who wanted to take a trip. He is accused of having reported himself at various places on public business when, as a matter of fact, he was hundreds of miles away on private business. In this way, it is charged, he drew money from the treasury to which he was not entitled for traveling expenses. One of the instances when he did that was on October 25, 1900, when he said he was at Joplin, Mo. The department maintains he was at Mansfield, O., his old home, attending the funeral of the late John Sherman, who was a friend of his. Hedges' uncle, Henry C. Hedges, was Sherman's law partner and lifelong friend, and confidante. On December 7, 1900, Hedges swore he was at San Antonio "investigating carriers' service," when, as a matter of fact, he was in Mexico examining mining property. For this he received \$4 per diem. Another time he was acting in place of A. W. Machen and drawing per diem for work in Philadelphia, New York and other Eastern cities. Machen knew that Hedges had been at his office all the time, but it is said, he passed the bills turned in by his assistant, Hedges and Machen have been boon friends for years. They have run the free delivery part of the service. Machen making the rural his specialty and Hedges the city service. They and H. H. Rand were interested in the same mining propositions and the insinuation at the department is that Hedges looked after the mining property while supposed to be away on official business. The statement issued by the department says there are many other instances of similar falsification, but these were considered enough to justify the removal. Hedges says he will not make any effort to have himself reinstated. He says the so-called falsifications result from carelessness in noting the places where he was upon certain days.

SUIT FOR FORECLOSURE.

Mercantile Trust Company After United States Shipbuilding Co.
Suit was instituted in the United States Circuit Court at Trenton, N. J., by the Mercantile Trust Company, of New York for the foreclosure of the \$15,000,000 mortgage on the properties of the United States Shipbuilding Company. The suit is brought because of the default of the payment of \$400,000 interest on July 1 and the failure of the company to establish a sinking fund. The plants covered by the mortgage are those of the Union Iron Works, San Francisco; the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me.; the Hyde-Windlass Company, Bath, Me.; Crescent Shipyard Company, Elizabeth, N. J.; Samuel L. Moore & Sons' Company, New London, Conn.; Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, Wilmington, Del., and the Canda Manufacturing Company, Carteret, N. J. The Bethlehem Steel Works is not included in the properties covered by the mortgage.

WHY THEY ARE STRIKING.

Demand of United Mine Workers Regarding Check-Off Collection.
Referring to an article stating that the employees of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company at Snow Shoe may go on a strike because of an attempt of the company to establish a differential between thick and thin vein mining, and also that the company is trying to induce its employees to sign an agreement not to join a labor organization, the officials of the company at Wilkesbarre, Pa., state that its employees at Snow Shoe are now on strike and have been since June 6, on account of the refusal of the company to accede to the written demand of the United Mine Workers of America (under their seal) that the company discharge from its employ all miners who decline to permit the collection of the "check-off" established by the union to pay the checkweighmen and other expenses of the organization.

ARMY OF STRIKERS AT WORK.

Forty Thousand Employed on Contracts Held Up for Three Months.
For the first time in almost three months the army of skilled labor in the building trades is at work in New York. Now that the Brotherhood of Carpenters and the plasterers laborers' union have accepted the arbitration plan of the employers' association and have decided to go back to work, the total number of the recent strikers employed is in the neighborhood of 40,000.

Bottle Blowers Officers.

The Bottle Blowers in convention at Cincinnati, O., elected the following officers: President, Dennis A. Hayes, Philadelphia; vice president, Harry Mackinac, Alton, Ill.; secretary, William Lauer; treasurer, Conrad Auld, Pittsburgh. Executive board, M. J. Gill, St. Louis; Edgar A. Agard, Fairbury, Ill.; James Dunn, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Thomas McDowell, Pittsburgh; J. E. Dailey, Fairmont, Ind.; Joan Fody, Reading, O.; Carlton Park, Woodburg, N. J.; Peter Bunn, Baltimore. The convention in 1904 will be held in Buffalo, N. Y.

Burglars Make Fourth Visit.

The Carlton Hill postoffice, near Passaic, N. J., was robbed by expert burglars, who blew open the safe and secured \$800. This is the fourth time in eight years this postoffice has been robbed.

Will Assist Lehigh President.

J. W. Platten, treasurer of the Erie railroad, has accepted the appointment of the position of assistant to the president of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

DEATH ENDS REMARKABLE REIGN**POPE LEO XIII. DEAD.**

Resigned, Calm and Serene, Surrounded by Cardinals, His Holiness Sinks Into Peaceful Sleep.

Pope Leo XIII. is dead. The last spark of life went out at Rome, Italy, at four minutes past 4 o'clock P. M., July 20, and the pontiff sank into rest. The period of over two weeks that Pope Leo passed in the shadow of death was no less wonderful than his life. His splendid battle against disease was watched the world over with sympathetic admiration and ended only after a series of tremendous efforts to conquer the weakness of his aged frame by the marvelous will power of his mind. The pleuro-pneumonia with which his holiness had been suffering was scarcely so responsible for his death as that inevitable decay of tissue which ensues upon 93 years of life. The tested steel which had bent so often before human ills was found to break at last. The emancipated and lifeless frame which held so brave a spirit was placed on the bed in the vatican beside which almost all the world has prayed. The red damask carpet rested lightly over the body, the shoulders, his white hair had been placed the papal hose of his bordered with ermine; a white silk handkerchief bound about his chin and in the hands which have blessed so many thousands was placed a crucifix. So, Pope Leo will be watched by uniformed officers of the Noble guard and rough-clad Franciscan penitentiaries, who will keep a ceaseless vigil until the burial occurs. The Sacred College of Cardinals assembled July 21 for the impressive ceremony of officially pronouncing Pope Leo dead. After this sad function had been performed the body was taken to the small throne room adjoining the death chamber, where it was embalmed. The funeral ceremonies will extend over nine days, the remains being removed to the cathedral of St. Peter's, where they will lie in state. The ultimate resting place of the dead pontiff will be in the magnificent basilica of St. John, the lateran. The death of Pope Leo means the passing of the supreme power into the hands of the Sacred College of Cardinals as its temporary custodian during the interregnum. The perfect administrative machinery of the church provided against the slightest interruption of the governing authority. As the senior member of the Sacred college, Cardinal Oreglia, to whom the pope solemnly confided the interests of the church, has become the exponent of the cardinals until Pope Leo's successor has been elected.

DIED IN FIRE.

Victims of Hotel Conflagration at Nome, Alaska.
The steamer Meteor, from Nome, Alaska, July 10, arrived at Seattle, Wash., with news of the burning of a hotel at Nome July 5 in which three persons lost their lives, and also the news of the death of a young man, caused by exposure, of a Titusville man. The victims were: Robert McClain, 45; Jane T. Hays, 45; Robert M. Hays; Sherman D. Gregg, 26, of Pittsburg, all suffocated to death; Clarence Andrews, 26, of Titusville, died of pneumonia as a result of exposure. Nearly a block of charred and blackened ruins mark the site of what was the Golden Gate hotel and adjacent buildings. The fire broke out at 5 o'clock July 5, which nearly all the guests were in their beds. The second cook, E. R. Burr, apparently poured half a baking powder can of oil on the fire, which was smouldering in the kitchen stove. There was an explosion and Burr fled. Harvey Edgerton, the night clerk, turned in an alarm and hurried down the corridor to awaken the guests. Robert M. Hays and his wife were on the third floor, and it was thought that on reaching the corridor and finding a mass of flames they returned to their rooms and were succumbed. The cook, Burr, has been held for manslaughter as the result of the coroner's inquest.

FATAL SHOOTING AFFAIR.
Agent for Brewing Concern Equally Wounds His Assassin.
Jeremiah Jarnagin, a collector for the East Tennessee brewery, of Knoxville, was shot and killed at Lafollette, Tenn., by John L. Smith, who also was fatally shot by Jarnagin. Taylor Smith, a son of John L. Smith, was shot and killed by Deputy Sheriff Peterson, who was trying to arrest him. The trouble was caused by a misunderstanding in regard to a settlement between the East Tennessee Brewing Company and Smith, who was the agent of the company at Lafollette.

SHUTS MOTHER JONES OUT.
New York Police Prohibits Her Army From Marching.
Acting Police Commissioner Ebsstein at New York, refused a permit to march through the streets to Mother Jones and her army of textile workers. Mrs. Jones had come over from Jersey City, where the army had come to make the application. After calling on Mayor Low Mother Jones secured from the park department a permit to hold a meeting in Washington Square park. The army, consisting of 37 men, women and children, arrived in Manhattan by ferry from Hoboken.

Asphalt Receiver Sues for Profits.
Receiver Tattall, of the Asphalt Company of America, brought suit in the United States Circuit Court and in Common Pleas Court at Philadelphia, to recover profits. The defendants are William J. Latta, Sidney F. Tyler, George D. Widener, George W. Elkins, William L. Elkins and E. Burgess Warren. The amount involved is about \$4,000,000.

LATEST NEWS NOTES.

The town of Landers, Okla., was partially destroyed by fire.

Furniture association of America asks for a change in revenue laws.

Official statistics show an increased production of all grades of pig iron.

General Cassius M. Clay died July 22 at his home, "Whitehall," Kentucky.

Stores were closed in Porto Rican town because merchants object to heavy taxes.

For the fiscal year ending June 30 last, a total of 401,057 aliens arrived at New York.

A severe earthquake shock was felt throughout the island of St. Vincent, Danish West Indies.

President Roosevelt, with oldest son and two nephews, rode 45 miles to Eayville, L. I., to visit uncle.

A battle between troops and armed cattlemen is believed to be imminent in Big Horn county, Wyo.

Frederick W. Hollis, well known author and member of peace conference, died suddenly at New York.

The postoffice at Mayville, Chautauque county, N. Y., was burglarized and several thousand stamps stolen.

By the capsizing of a boat at Everett, Wash., Nina Solomon, Edna Warner and P. G. Foster were drowned.

Because she rejected his attentions, David Aquillo shot and killed Mrs. Celia Dussart, aged 19, at Trinidad, Col.

Mrs. Ella Smith, her two children and Mrs. Rena Bradford, were drowned in the Hood canal, near Seattle, Wash.

The cruiser Galveston, under construction at the Trigg shipyards, Richmond, Va., was successfully launched.

Herman Gaudinger, a Newark, N. J., Swede, after long spree, murdered his wife, attempted to murder his young son.

Breahitt county, Ky., grand jury adjourned without additional indictments and witnesses had to flee from Jackson.

A defalcation aggregating \$300,000, and likely to be increased to a larger amount has been discovered in Buffalo, N. Y.

Storm compelled closing of all amusement resorts at Atlantic City July 22, causing losses estimated at \$250,000.

John Elliott, Edward Kennedy, Peter James and John Collins, who escaped from jail at Plattsburg, N. Y., were recaptured.

While attempting to rescue two of his men from a fire in the Wharton mines at Morristown, N. J. Supt. Shaw lost his life.

At Sparta, Tenn., James Ramsey, aged 65, and three children were drowned by the capsizing of a skiff while boating.

District Attorney J. Ward Gurley was assassinated in his office in New Orleans, La., by Louis W. Lyons, formerly a clerk.

Claude O'Brien and Earl Whitney, two boys, were hanged in Lexington, Ky., for the murder of A. B. Chinn, a wealthy merchant.

In a battle with horse traders at Eddyville, Ia., City Marshall McHugh was severely wounded and Harvey Fea fatally shot.

There were 100 injured at Paterson, N. J., in a storm, 50 families made homeless and property valued at \$200,000 was destroyed.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles has formed a partnership with ex-Gov. S. Hogg, of Texas, and they have begun the purchasing of oil land.

Fletcher Turner, at Montgomery, Ala., pleaded guilty to holding Glen Holma, a negro, to work out a debt, and was fined \$1,000.

A hundred passengers were thrown into a panic and several were injured by the wrecking of a Rock Island suburban train at Chicago.

Elizabeth M. Roberts, wife of Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, died at Washington. She was born in 1828 in Utica, N. Y.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed in New York against the Smokeless Combustion Company, a West Virginia corporation.

Former Gov. Boutwell, Sirling Dean and Robert T. Davis, surviving members of the Massachusetts convention of 1853, held a reunion recently.

Republic of Santo Domingo Congress proclaimed the election of General Wloay G. as president and General Deschamps as vice president.

The largest fresh water pearl on record was found at Genoa, Wis., by 17-year-old Frank Hastings, while fishing. It weighs 155 grains and is pure white.

George Collins was convicted of murder in the first degree for the killing of Detective Charles J. Schumacher, near Stanton, Mo., on January 24.

The Woodland paper mill at Hartford, Conn., was burned, and William Haskins, an employe, lost his life in the flames. The loss to the company is \$150,000.

Adolf Elman, mantel manufacturer at Chicago, angered by the jeers of union workmen while guarding non-union men, shot and seriously wounded Robert Kuter.

Thousands of members of the unions in New York which have signed the employers' plan of arbitration, returned to work after being out in many cases since May.

The head and arm of the magnificent monument to Henry Clay, in Lexington, Ky., cemetery, were knocked off by lightning and the monument was otherwise disfigured.

Representative Cannon of Illinois, who is to be next speaker of the house of representatives, visited Washington and intimated that he would not obstruct proposed financial legislation.

During a heavy storm at Marshall, Mo., a tent where evangelistic services were being held was blown over and one of the worshippers was electrocuted by coming in contact with a live wire.

GOMEZ FORGES CAPTURE BOLIVAR**FIGHT FOR TWO DAYS.**

Venezuelan Troops Triumph and Take Possession of City of Revolutionists.

A messenger who arrived at Caracas, Venezuela, by steamer and train from Ciudad Bolivar, which was held by the revolutionists, reports that the city was captured by the government troops July 21. The battle between the revolutionists and the government forces, commanded by Gen. Gomez, raged madly. Block after block was disputed, the government troops entering the city slowly. All the houses had been barricaded and the revolutionists firing from flat roofs. When the revolutionists finally abandoned the houses, after having taken all that could be used for barricades all that otherwise stop the advance of the government troops, they were immediately occupied by the government soldiers, who bored big holes in them so as to communicate with the next house. The city appears to have been struck by a cyclone. The government forces which were advancing from all directions arrived near the center of Ciudad Bolivar. When the revolutionists of the commercial and foreign parts of the city saw the advance of the government troops they abandoned their houses, crossing the streets amid a hail of bullets and shells, the women carrying their children, the strong helping the weak. Many men, in trying to protect the women, fell, struck by bullets, in the middle of the streets. The government troops acted with humanity, especially the forces of General Rivas, who, fighting bravely, was the first to order the attacking forces to be merciful. Early in the afternoon the government troops, which had received all the reinforcements available, together with ammunition, and who numbered in all 5,200 men, were ordered to make a general attack upon all positions still held by the rebels. At 5 o'clock the Zamora, called the Sebastopol of Ciudad Bolivar, was stormed and captured. Ninety-four dead rebels were found inside, among them being leaders by a shell. All the roads and streets running into the capitol are guarded by government troops and the escape of the revolutionists after the capture of the capitol, which is inevitable, seems impossible. The custom house was taken after a 10-hour fight. Ciudad Bolivar, or Angostura, is situated on the Orinoco river at the head of ocean steamship navigation. It is an important commercial community, and has a population of about 11,000.

EWEN IN JACKSON.

Star Witness in Feudal Murder Cases Returns to Testify.
The circuit court convened at Jackson, Ky., in special session for the burning of the Ewen hotel and the attempted bribery of Capt. B. J. Ewen, the principal witness for the prosecution in the assassination cases of Curtis Jett and Tom White. Judge Rodwin refused to vacate the bench and empaneled the grand jury which will also consider the assassination of Dr. B. D. Cox, which occurred in April, 1902. He made a vigorous charge and warned them that if they did not do their duty he would empanel another grand jury. With trunks arranged in a hollow square Capt. B. J. Ewen returned to Jackson in the baggage car on the Lexington & Eastern train. He boarded the car in the yards at Lexington and his presence on the train was unknown to any one save the train crew and silence was imposed on them.

SUIT DISMISSED.

Fall in Attempt to Have Chautauqua Institute Dissolved.
The suit brought last October by F. W. McKee and others for the dissolution of the Chautauqua Institute was dismissed at Buffalo, N. Y., in a decision by Judge Hazel in United States Circuit Court. Complainants alleged that the trustees of the institution had so manipulated affairs that the property of the institute at Chautauqua was heavily involved in debt. The property at Chautauqua was originally known as Chautauqua Assembly, Chautauqua University and Chautauqua School of Theology. By an act of the New York Legislature passed in March, 1902, these institutions were all merged into the Chautauqua Institute, under the management of a board of trustees. The complainants also asked in their petition that this act of the Legislature be declared invalid.

Condition of the Treasury.

Statement of the U. S. treasury balance sheet, exclusive of the \$150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balances, \$228,757,047; gold, \$97,934,595; silver, \$30,353,964; United States notes, \$11,002,969; treasury notes of 1890, \$64,561; national bank notes, \$15,649,049.

Give Jewelry and Realty.

Gold watches, finger rings, a house and lot, an insurance policy and part of a farm were included in donations at the Desplaines camp meeting at Chicago, Ill., when a collection was taken for the benefit of the church's institutions. The collection amounted to \$3,000.

Robbers Loot Safe at Noon.

The safe of the A. W. Sims box factory at Anna, Ill., was opened during the noon hour and more than \$1,300 in cash and checks taken. Less than \$100 of the stolen money was in checks, the balance mostly in bills of large denominations.

40,000 Russians Strike.

A general strike has been declared at Dalo, Russia, which involves 40,000 persons. The newspapers have suspended and everything is at a standstill except a few bakeries.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

Big Steel Orders for 1905—Half Million Tons of Rails Booked For Next Year.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says: The tenor of dispatches from nearly every section of the country indicates that there is less than the customary midsummer dullness in business and collections are more prompt than usual. A large proportion of the union have signed a working agreement with the employers in the building trades of this city and fully one-half the men have returned to work. Earnings of railroads reported for July exceed last year's by 12.9 per cent, and those of 1901 by 24.15 per cent. Farm work still retards retail distribution of merchandise in Western sections. Foreign trade at this port for the past week shows a gain of \$2,569,209 in value of imports as compared with the same week last year, while exports decreased \$502,922. Good news as to the progress being made toward settlement of labor disputes was neutralized by the decline in securities, in so far as the iron and steel industry is concerned. There were many indications that the interruptions from strikes would be less frequent in the immediate future and there was a general disposition to fully sustain prices. But the heavy liquidation and new low record prices for steel issues had much influence upon conditions in the actual business. Nearly 500,000 tons of steel rails have been ordered for next year's delivery and other heavy steel shapes are attracting close attention. The steel trade will benefit by the greater stability of prices secured through the revival of the bill. Bessemer has steadily, bringing out new orders, but there are still evidences of weakness in other classes of pig iron. General resumption of structural work in New York is the most important element in the steel industry at present. Heavy receipts of live stock following the accumulation of poor quality hides early in the year explain the unsatisfactory situation in the Chicago market. Failures this week numbered 191 in the United States against 208 a year ago, and 19 in Canada compared with 17 last year.

Bradstreet's says: The iron and steel markets and those for other metals feel the reflex action of depression in securities, and buying is closely restricted, even with dropping values. Strike troubles are reported the cause of dullness in Eastern lumber markets and the embarrassment of some large building concerns. Trade reports are in harmony with crop advices. The partial ending of the building strike at New York leads to hopes of a better business, while the strike at Philadelphia is weakening. Savings banks have been increased by necessities of striking mechanics. Symptoms of improvement in textile demand are reported at New York.

Objected to Substitution.
All the men at the plant of the Heaver Creek Lumber Company at Davis, W. Va., struck because of the substitution of a man named Maddis for Foreman Moreland, the former taking the work by contract. Many of the men have left Davis.

CABLE FLASHES.
King Edward and Queen Alexandra met with an enthusiastic reception during their visit to Dublin, Ireland. The new battleship King Edward VIII, the largest in the world, was successfully launched by the princess of Wales at Devonport, England.

The agents of a company, claiming \$4,000,000 capital in concessions from Mexico for colonizing the coast of Yucatan, are engaged at Mazuz in inducing Porto Rican families to emigrate.

London, England, is in a panic as a result of an invasion of mosquitoes, imported from America and South Africa and breeding along the banks of the Thames, where they multiply amazingly.

W. E. Ashton, who was arrested at London, England, on the charge of forging checks for \$2,600 in the name of Laird, Scholes & Co., of Philadelphia, has been sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

The Soufriere volcano, island of St. Vincent, has been slightly agitated since July 19, emitting puffs intermittently, which cause electrified clouds and low rumblings. A severe earthquake shock was felt.

Allison V. Armour's yacht Utowana arrived at Copenhagen from Kiel, where she has been undergoing the repairs sustained by her in a collision with the steamer Dobroga in the Black Sea, June 25. She will proceed to Helsingborg, Norway.

The emptiness of the Turkish treasury is shown by the fact that the finance minister has for several weeks been unsuccessfully endeavoring to pay a month's salary to the state officials, who have only received one month's pay since March.

An engagement between the government forces and the revolutionists occupying Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, began in two different directions July 19, in which the government forces were victors. The revolutionists had 200 dead, not counting the wounded.

The Philippine scouts and rural constabulary defeated 250 rebels in the streets of Albay, the capital of island of Albay, killing 15 and wounding 15. The combatants entered the town from opposite sides and street fighting continued for three hours.

United States Minister King, at Bangkok, Siam, reports that inquiries have been made of him as to the chance of placing in the United States a loan of \$5,000,000 for 20 years at 5 per cent. The federal revenues of Siam are offered as security.

The Standard of Portsmouth, England, announced that the cruiser King Alfred, after the completion of the maneuvers in August, will be prepared to take the prince and princess of Wales to New York.

MAJOR STOBULGER HERE.

A Reminiscence of His Earlier Career—His Opinion of the Press.

"Always glad to see you gentlemen of the press," said Major Stobulger of West Slabbington, Ark., at the Fifteenth Avenue hotel last evening, "and I'll stand for anything you make me say. I learned a long time ago that it's no use for a man in public life to kick at the papers."

"In the course of my first political campaign, in my native state, I was charged, I guess, with about every crime a man can commit—arson, highway robbery, forgery, piracy, and I don't know what not—but even then I had an instinctive knowledge of what I have since formulated into a saying by Chauncey Depew, that nothing printed against a man hurts him unless it is true; and all these various attacks on me didn't worry me a bit."

"I knew there was no foundation for them, and that the truth would come clear to the public mind in time, and so I said nothing. But one day when the paper at the county seat of a neighboring county to mine, the old Eagleville Tri-Weekly Tomahawk and Mirror, came out and charged me with murder, why, I felt really that that was something that ought to be corrected."

"So I went over to Eagleville to see the Tomahawk and Mirror's editor and ask him to straighten that little matter out. He was a nice, polite man, the editor of the Mirror, and he heard what I had to say, and said he guessed they could fix that up all right for me, and he fixed it up in a paragraph in the next number of the paper that read something like this:

"We understand that the Hon. Columbus Stobulger of West Slabbington deprecates the accuracy of a statement lately printed in this paper to the effect that he had killed a man in a street brawl in West Slabbington. We are willing to accept Mr. Stobulger's statement in this matter as true and to acquit him of this killing, but as we have since heard of his slaughtering two other men, one at Sandy Bluffs and the other at Elbow Bayou, we should say, while giving him the benefit of the doubt in the case of the man at West Slabbington, that the Hon. Columbus Stobulger might still fairly be regarded a man of more or less turbulent character, and so scarcely entitled to the suffrage of our people."

"I never asked them to correct that. If in acquitting me of the killing of one man they charged me with the murder of two it was reasonable to suppose that in acquitting me of the killing of two they would charge me with the murder of four, and so I thought that perhaps it would be better to let the whole matter drop right where it was, and that's what I did."

"And, in fact, from that experience I learned never to ask for corrections; to let things go. I don't worry the newspapers over little things like that. I know that the newspapers will do the fair thing."

"So, gentlemen, I am glad to see you, and whatever you print in your interview with me I'll stand by. I have not only the greatest admiration for but the greatest confidence in the American press."—New York Sun.

THE ART OF THE SHORT STORY.

Its Supreme Advantage Over the Long Novel.
While the novel has its own proper place, of course, it may well be contended, says a writer in Sunset Magazine, that the short story is the true form of prose fiction as an art; it being the only form which may be read through directly without a considerable pause intervening to break the continuity of the impression. And even if, as it may be urged, one were to read a novel through without stopping, the work itself, if long, is necessarily broken into a string of episodes. Thus the short story has, what the novel cannot have, "totality." Great conciseness, which is frequently lacking in the novel, is the prime virtue in the short story; so it may be urged that even as a form in which the future novelist shall serve his apprenticeship, the short story is enormously important.

In American and France the short story is a permanent institution. As to the quality of those produced by the Americans, one has but to pick up a copy of any of our better magazines to discover what careful work is bestowed upon them, and to be convinced of their general excellences. The whole trend of French thought being toward compression in expression, that language is especially fitted for this form, and one cannot do better than to take as a subject for study in construction such as master as Maupassant, for instance.

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