

CRISIS AT HAND IN THE BALKANS

POWERS GET NOTICE.

Turkish Government Adopts Measures to Suppress Revolution, War Feeling High.

A dispatch from Vienna, Austria, says that the Macedonian central revolutionary committee has fixed August 31 as the date for the general uprising, and that Boris Stamboloff, one of the leading Macedonian agitators, has been appointed commander of the revolutionary forces, with Alexieff as his principal lieutenant. It is only the most optimistic among European statesmen who do not believe that the long deferred crisis in the Balkans is at hand. There had been a concerted rising of the Macedonians in the Vlyat of Monastir. The Turkish government announces that it is fully aware of conditions there and is prepared to meet them with unusual vigor. The first step taken by the porters was to notify the European government that the situation in European Turkey would be handled without gloves and that it was proposed hereafter to put down the insurrection and pacify Monastir regardless of consequences. Back of this is said to be a determination to defeat Macedonia with Mohammedans and with savage Asiatics who will delight in putting Christians to the sword and who know no mercy. The troops will be put under the command of the most fanatical Moslems to be found in the Turkish army and the war, which already is practically inaugurated, will, it is feared, be one of ruthless extermination. The plans of the revolutionary leaders have been laid. Recognizing that they cannot hope to defeat the Turkish regulars on anything like equal terms they have determined to supplement the guerilla warfare, in which they are as expert as the Spaniards, with dynamite and terrorism. Already news comes that the governor's palace at Kinshero, near Monastir, the capital of the Vlyat, has been dynamited and 50 Turks killed. The revolutionary leaders are confident that pursuing this policy, they can either wear the Turks down or create a condition of anarchy that neighboring European states will be forced to interfere. From Sofia comes word that the Bulgarians are greatly excited over the situation and that the war feeling is running higher than ever. It is said the best opinion at Sofia is that Bulgaria will inevitably be drawn into the struggle.

CAPITAL IS \$25,000,000.

Morgan Effects Gigantic Merger of National Banks in New York.

With an unprecedented capital of \$25,000,000, the merger of the National Bank of Commerce and Western National Bank has been consummated at New York by J. P. Morgan. The combined deposits of the banks aggregate \$150,000,000. The merger will go into effect October 5. The consolidated bank, which will retain the name of the National Bank of Commerce, will have a surplus of \$10,000,000. The capital of the National Bank of Commerce and the Western National each amounts to \$10,000,000. The former will increase its capital to \$25,000,000 and the Western National to \$12,500,000, but the latter will be used to take up the stock of the Western National, while \$2,500,000 will be issued to the present stockholders at \$140 a share, the actual book value of the stock, which is now on a 10 per cent dividend basis. In addition to this the shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce will receive a special qualification dividend of more than 50 per cent, which will mean a disbursement of over \$5,000,000.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

The grand jury has taken a recess for one week, no further indictments in connection with the postoffice department investigation will be reported within that time. Mr. Machen is temporarily away from the city.

The interstate commerce commission ordered another temporary extension until October 15 of the time within which a number of railroads must complete their safety equipment.

Brig. Gen. A. E. Woodson, U. S. A., retired, died at Paola, Ky., aged 62 years. He was in the militia for twenty four years. He will be buried in the National cemetery at Arlington, Va.

A dispatch has been received at the war department from Gov. Taft saying that the census of the Philippines has been about completed. The books and schedules will be sent to Washington.

The postoffice department established during the month of July, 2,455 rural free delivery routes. The total number of routes established for the entire fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, was 5,654.

According to the annual report of Commissioner of Immigration Sargent, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, 857,048 immigrants arrived in the United States, an increase of over 200,000 over the previous year.

The President has designated Lieut. Gen. S. M. B. Young to command the army from August 8, the date of the retirement of Gen. Miles, until August 15, when the general staff law goes into effect and the office of commanding general of the army is dispensed with.

On the recommendation of Brigadier General George B. Davis, Judge Advocate General of the Army, Secretary Root announced that he had decided to make a demand on the firm of Littauer Bros. for money paid Leonard R. Lyon under his glove contract with the army, dated December 7, 1898.

Secretary Root has addressed a communication to the Merchants Bridge Company, the owners of the large bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis, asking the company to show cause why the United States should not take possession of the bridge under the statute which provided for its construction.

MEMORIALS TO HEROES.

Over One Half Million Dollars Appropriated for Six Statues at Washington.

More than half a million dollars has been appropriated for six statues which are to be erected in Washington to military heroes, according to the annual report of Col. T. W. Symons, the engineer officer in charge of public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia. The first one that will be dedicated is the Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman statue, which is to be erected just south of the Treasury building. There has been a good deal of delay in the awarding of the contract for this statue. Its design was submitted by a sculptor named Carl Rohl Smith, but after he had completed his model, and was about setting ready for the real work on the statue, he died. Finally, however, his wife took charge of the matter and the Sherman statue will be erected under her supervision. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars have been appropriated for a monument to Gen. Grant, which is to be erected on the west side of the capitol. Henry M. Shady is the sculptor who designed the statue, a work of art that is to cost as much as all the other five projected statues combined. A statue is also to be erected to Gen. Philip H. Sheridan on Sheridan circle. This will cost in the neighborhood of \$50,000. No location has as yet been chosen for the McClellan statue, for which congress has appropriated \$60,000, and a sculptor has not yet been selected. Statues to Baron von Steuben and Count Pulaski are to be erected in Washington at a cost of \$100,000. Contracts have not yet been let for these statues, and locations have not yet been chosen. It is a curious fact that in connection with congress in Washington is that the city does not possess a single statue of Abraham Lincoln worthy of the name. There are two such statues in Washington, but neither of them can bear the name of a work of art. They are more like eyewores to the average Washingtonian, and many movements have been started from time to time for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument to the great liberator, but one thing or another has interfered to prevent their accomplishing the object sought.

TEACHERS SCARCE.

School Boards Cannot Find Enough to Fill Good Positions. School boards throughout Central Pennsylvania are having difficulty in securing a quota of teachers for the next term. In many counties the meetings for the election of teachers have already been held, yet in a number of districts there are vacancies. In Cambria county many good positions are going begging, while in Indiana county there is a veritable teachers' famine. In one district in Blair county, Juniata township, the board met to elect teachers without a single applicant.

WHITCAPS KILL NEGROES.

Colored Preacher was Shot Down by a Volley—Wife Hurt. One negro was killed and another fatally wounded by a band of whitecaps at Lewisburg, Tenn. There were between 15 and 20 in the mob, which made its appearance at the home of a negro preacher named John Millikin. Millikin made his exit through a back door. He was brought down by a volley, dying almost instantly. John Hunter, a son-in-law of Millikin, was made to accompany the mob on a fruitless search for another negro, and in an attempt to escape was fatally shot in the back. The wife of Millikin was struck over the head with a gun and painfully injured. No cause is assigned for the killing.

PAY FOR THE CUBANS.

List of Soldiers Who Have Money Coming is Completed. General Maximo Gomez, chairman of the Cuban Commission, has completed his list of the revolutionary soldiers who are entitled to pay. There are about 50,000 names on the list, and it is thought that the pending loan of \$25,000,000 will provide for half of the claims, while the Cuban government will supply the rest. The rate of pay is \$1 a day during service, the amounts ranging from a few hundred dollars to \$20,000, the latter being the pay of General Gomez as Commander-in-Chief. Most of the privates will receive \$900, representing two and one-half years' service.

MURDERED BY MOONSHINERS.

Accused of Having Betrayed a Still-Cat Distillery. Simon Booker and wife, who resided in a small cabin on the mountain in Franklin county, Ky., were murdered and the torch applied to their home. The tragedy is attributed to the raidings of a wild cat distillery. Booker and his wife were accused by the moonshiners of betraying them.

No Support for Strikers.

The district officers of the United Mine Workers at Wilkesbarre, Pa., have notified the 500 men and boys of the Rader Coal Company, who have been on strike for 10 days, that they will not receive the support of the organization, which has also refused to order them to return to work under present conditions. The men will remain on strike on their own responsibility until such time as the superintendent agrees to reinstate the driver who was discharged.

Schwab's Resignation Accepted.

The resignation of Charles M. Schwab as president of the United States Steel Corporation was tendered and accepted at a meeting of the directors at New York August 4. William E. Corey was unanimously elected his successor.

Found a Meteorite.

Several persons in Hartland, 12 miles northeast of Lockport, N. Y., reported seeing a flaming object fall from the sky. Fred Strong has found a strange stone which weighed 10 pounds.

PIUS X NOW ON ST. PETER'S THRONE.

PATRIARCH OF VENICE.

Giuseppe Sarto Chosen Pontiff on the Seventh Ballot by the Conclave of Cardinals.

Cardinal Giuseppe Sarto, patriarch of Venice, was elected pope in succession to Leo XIII. The new pontiff decided upon the name of Pius X. Seven ballots were taken by the conclave before a choice was made. The balloting began August 1, two ballots a day being cast. The seventh ballot was taken August 4, and while the cardinals probably knew it would be the decisive one, the public did not expect a choice to be made so soon, and the result came as a surprise. Sarto was elected pope by 45 votes. His election followed the decision of the Rampolla party to transfer their support to him. Sarto had 35 votes on the sixth ballot, so his election was generally expected by the sacred college. Even though he knew this, Sarto showed emotion as the ballots were being tallied. As his name was read again and again, he turned quite pale. The cardinals sitting on his right and left, murmured congratulations when the result was apparent. While the ballot was being verified, Sarto left his throne and knelt at the altar in prayer. He was in that position when Cardinal Oreglia asked, "Do you accept the election?" For a moment thereafter Sarto's face remained buried in his hands. Then he raised himself and gravely gave his acquiescence. The usual formalities were observed in the voting. When the count showed that the necessary two-thirds of the total number of votes cast had been obtained, the doors of the Sistine chapel were opened by the new pope to the conclave, Monsignor Merry Del Val, and the masters of ceremonies were admitted from Doydon College. The secretary then asked the successful cardinal: "Do you accept the election?" and received a reply in the affirmative. All the throne canopies were then lowered with the exception of that of the successful candidate.

The masters of ceremonies next conducted the new pope to the robing closet, where he laid aside the robes of a cardinal and donned white stockings, red slippers, the long white tunic, white girdle, white cap, and red cape of the papal office. He returned to the chapel and was seated on a chair placed on the highest step of the altar, where the cardinals approached one by one, kissed the foot and then the hand of the new prelate and then received the benediction of the pope. The new pope was then given the fisherman's ring, which was immediately returned for the purpose of having his name engraved upon it. Before becoming patriarch at Venice, Sarto's life was that of a parish priest and was spent entirely in Northern Italy. He was born at Riese, the diocese of Treviso, June 2, 1835, and was educated at the seminary of his diocese and later at the Sacra Theologia at Rome. Sarto was created a cardinal June 12, 1893. He continued in his diocese, which he has ruled undisturbed, during the last ten years, beloved by the people, respected by his enemies, and esteemed by the government. He is a thoughtful and eloquent preacher, and fairly well known as a writer.

BRITISH SHIPS SUBSIDY.

Annual Payment of \$340,000 for Carrying Mails. The agreement between the admiralty, the board of trade, the postmaster general and the Cunard Steamship Company, at London, England, dated July 20, was issued in a parliamentary paper. Accompanying the agreement was the draft of a trust deed, securing the debenture stock on which the government's advance of \$13,000,000 for building the two new steamboats is made. The new mail carrying agreement substitutes for payments by weight, a fixed annual payment of \$340,000 during the life of the contract, which is for 20 years, dating from the first sailing of the second of the two steamships. It provides that the mails shall be carried more speedily than at present. For concessions the government agrees to subsidize the new vessels at \$375,000 per year each. The loan of \$13,000,000 which will bear interest at 2 1/2 per cent, will be repaid in 20 annual installments, will rank as the first charge on the whole Cunard fleet and will be secured by the debentures.

CLEARFIELD ROAD ATTACHED.

Attachment for \$119,000 Against the Street Railway Company. The sheriff at New York received an attachment for \$119,000 against property of the Centre and Clearfield Street Railway Company, a Pennsylvania corporation, in favor of Edwin A. Weed on an assigned claim of Weed & Williams, of New Haven, Conn., for services for underwriting bond of the corporation. The attachment was granted by Judge Dugro, of the Supreme court.

Smuggler Makes Confession.

Seventeen persons implicated by the confession of Judson G. Brinson, a smuggler of fine Havana cigars into the United States at Savannah, Ga., are in danger of action against them by the government, because of the part Brinson says they played in the illicit introduction of the goods.

Failed to Find Jurymen.

There was delay in opening court at Georgetown, Ky., August 5, in the trial of Caleb Powers owing to the failure of the deputy sheriffs who had been sent to summon 100 men from whom to select a jury. The work of forming a jury proceeded.

Folsom Fugitive Caught.

Convict James Roberts, one of the band of fugitives from the Folsom prison, was captured near Davisville, Cal. He was dressed as a tramp and carried under his arm a roll of blankets. He also had a revolver.

LATEST NEWS NOTES.

Future of the Panama canal clouded by delay practiced at Bogota.

Imports of iron and steel material fell off 20 per cent last month.

Eleven miners burned by explosion of powder at Monongah, W. Va.

American pilgrims composed first audience received by new pope.

British and French parliamentary leaders agreed upon peace treaty.

Charles M. Schwab continues to purchase big blocks of steel stock.

Chauntauqua speaker who defended saloonkeepers offended the W. C. T. U.

General Miles' friends are urging him to run for Commander of the G. A. R.

Twenty-five persons were injured by a collision of street cars at Anderson, Ind.

Increased bank loans considered new evidence of national commercial prosperity.

Westinghouse Company secured a \$1,000,000 contract from a Canadian company.

Twenty-ninth anniversary of opening of the Chauntauqua assembly observed August 4.

Mount Vesuvius again threatens an eruption; lava has begun pouring down its sides.

Mysterious decline in the market price of United States Steel shares continues.

Official order for Gen. Miles' retirement was issued August 6 by the President.

Petty officers on receiving ship refuse to eat with newly appointed negro officer.

Cardinal Gibbons rejoiced at sight of American flags in St. Peter's cathedral, Rome, Italy.

Lincoln monument in Prospect park, Brooklyn, N. Y., was damaged by a falling tree.

President Roosevelt declined to see Mother Jones and discuss the child labor question.

Attorney general of Ohio entered suit to oust National Glass Company of Pittsburg.

Andrew Carnegie gave \$2,500,000 in steel corporation bonds to town of his birth in Scotland.

Albert Seavis, negro, and Frank Case, escaped poison convicts, were captured near Davisville, Cal.

Joseph Saxton, aged 73, the last surviving uncle of Mrs. McKinley, died at Canton, O., of cerebral anemia.

American Confederation of Catholic Societies in session at Atlantic City pledged its loyalty to the new pope.

The citizens of Honolulu are determined to do all within their power to promote immigration to the island.

Samuel Parks, the walking delegate, was found guilty of assault and battery in the third degree at New York.

Two stock exchange firms were forced to the wall in New York as a result of enormous shrinkage in stock values.

J. P. Hall, professor of Greek at McAlister college, Minneapolis, Minn., resigned to become instructor in Princeton.

Congressman Littauer announces that he considers Secretary Root's finding in glove contract a vindication of his honesty.

Knights of Labor are endeavoring to break the building trades tie-up in New York by furnishing men for strikers' places.

Pearce Thaxton, of Millersburg, Ky., 29 years old, was suffocated in a hotel room at Atlantic City, having apparently blown out the gas.

Alexander Means and William Stark, negroes, were legally hanged at Montgomery, Ala., for the murder of Fleming Foster, another negro.

William Hudson and William Jones, negroes, having been convicted on charges of highway robbery, were executed in the county jail at Birmingham, Ala.

Fire destroyed the store of former State Senator J. W. G. Havens, at Point Pleasant, N. J., containing a valuable collection of antiquities. Loss \$100,000.

Unofficial estimates of the net earnings of the Steel Corporation for the month of July give \$12,200,000 as the maximum, which is \$159,000 greater than July, 1902.

The National Association of Window Trimmers of America, elected Eugene H. Hyman, of Nashville, Tenn., official editor, and chose Dayton, O., for the next convention.

William Hamilton, self-confessed murderer of Mabel Richards, 13 years old, was taken from jail at Asolito, Wash., by a mob of 1,000 and hanged to a telegraph pole.

An agreement has practically been concluded between Russia and Korea, whereby Russia acquires 200 acres of land at Yonampo, on the Yalu river, on a 99-year lease.

The steam barge Colonial, of the Gibraltar fleet, loaded with iron ore for Ohio points, sprang a leak and was beached about four miles from False Presque Isle, Michigan.

A national relief organization, with branches in every city and town in the United States, with branch No. 1 in her native town of Oxford, Mass., is proposed by Miss Clara Barton, founder and president of the Red Cross.

Rev. George C. Houghton, of "The Little Church Around the Corner," New York, was saved from a probably fatal runaway by the courage of Lieutenant G. B. Portesque, who stopped the horse at the risk of his own life.

The steamer Virginia Lake sailed from St. Johns, N. F., with an expedition headed by Col. Willard Glazier, of Albany, N. Y., which intends to explore the interior of the peninsula.

Oliver T. Sherwood, the cashier of the Southport National Bank of Hartford, Conn., who is charged with embezzling \$100,000, was arraigned and held in \$25,000 bail for trial.

The Pennsylvania railroad will make practical tests with a French locomotive of the De Glehn compound type, which is regarded as the most perfect working passenger locomotive used in Europe.

GOREY WILL DRAW \$75,000 SALARY.

ORGANIZATION PERFECTED.

In Addition United States Steel Trust's New President Will Get Handsome Dividends.

A member of the Finance Committee of the United States Steel Corporation made the statement that the salary of William E. Corey, the new president, would be \$75,000 a year, but added that the payroll of the official staff would not be lessened by reducing the president's salary \$25,000. This is taken to mean that the new office of chairman of the board and the new advisory committee will be important factors in the new working plan and that salaries will be attached. It was Mr. Carnegie's suggestion that the salary of the president be made \$100,000 in view of the enormous responsibility attached to the office under the first working plan. The reduction in the salary of the president is not intended to be any reflection upon the ability and value of the services of Mr. Corey. In the first place, according to the official statement, the profit-sharing plan which the company has arranged, Mr. Corey will receive a handsome dividend every year in addition to his salary. This dividend, however, will not be over \$25,000 a year. In the second place, Mr. Schwab's duties have been divided between Mr. Corey and E. H. Gary, who becomes chairman of the board of directors in the position which Mr. Schwab occupied ex-officio, although the duties of this position had never before been defined. As the second president of the greatest steel corporation in the world, President Corey will have a much easier task than Mr. Schwab had. Henceforth the board of directors will be all powerful in the management. The steel corporation has now an organization with a competent steel and iron maker in every position calling for practical knowledge, the whole so arranged that every cog fits in. Mr. Schwab left New York for Atlantic City. "I am going to devote myself entirely to rest," he said, "and the length of my vacation will depend upon results in that direction." Upon his return Mr. Schwab is to have a suite of offices on the fourth floor of the building where the United States Steel Corporation has its offices, where he will attend to his private interests, which are very large.

MACKAYE'S ENTERPRISE.

Judge Tuley Finds that the Stockholders Are Liable. A decision was rendered at Chicago by Judge Tuley favoring the Buda Foundry and Manufacturing Company in its suit to wind up the affairs of the Columbia Celebration Company, that was organized in Cleveland for the purpose of exhibiting spectacular plays during the World's fair at Chicago. The suit has been in the courts for 10 years and over 100 persons were made defendants. Steele Mackaye, the author, was the leading spirit in the enterprise, and induced capitalists of Chicago to become investors. These men as stockholders are now found liable for the debts of the corporation to the extent of their unpaid stock.

BOODLER SENTENCED.

Lehman at St. Louis Is Given Seven Years. In the Circuit Court at St. Louis, Mo., Judge Ryan sentenced Julius Lehman, former member of the House of Delegates, to seven years' imprisonment in the penitentiary on the charge of bribery in connection with the city lighting bond deal. On request of Circuit Attorney Folk, the passing of sentences on Charles F. Kelly, former Speaker of the House, and former Delegates Edmund Bensch and Charles Denny was deferred. Kelly was convicted of perjury and the others of bribery in connection with the same deal.

SMOTHERED TO DEATH.

Remarkable Atmospheric Depression Killed Animals in Dakota. A most remarkable atmospheric depression is reported from Osascoma, S. D. It lasted only a few minutes. Nearly every kitten less than six months old in the vicinity of Osascoma died. Eighteen head of cattle in one drove were seen coming down from the flats, eight of them fell to the ground. A farmer ran and found six of the eight dead. John Morris, a stockman, living on White river, reported the loss of six head the same day.

YELLOW FEVER SUSPECTED.

Physicians Believe Sailor's Death Was Due to Plague. Almon Smith, a sailor, died in the Kings county (N. Y.) hospital, a victim, the authorities believe, of yellow fever. His home and the immediate neighborhood have been quarantined and physicians are on the lookout for other possible cases. Smith arrived on the steamship Havana from Vera Cruz, and was taken to the hospital. The ship sailed again before the board of health was notified.

Raised Money Orders.

Annie E. Shapley, who was arrested in New York and taken to Philadelphia to answer the charge of raising United States postal orders, and subsequently held for trial, has made a confession. She said her operations had been carried on since May 25 and that New York City, Trenton, Newark, Yonkers, Brooklyn, New Rochelle, Bound Brook, N. J., and other postoffices in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania had been victimized by the raising of postal orders.

Confessed to Big Shortage.

Albert W. Diebel, a prominent Canton (O.) resident and teller at the City National Bank, was placed under arrest by Chief of Police Fred S. McCloud on the charge of embezzling \$22,000 from the bank in which he was employed. Diebel said he had been speculating in stocks and used \$22,000 of the bank's money.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

Many Sections Show Increased Business—Good Fall Trade in Prospects—Factories Occupied.

R. G. Dun's weekly review of trade says: Trade continues to show a favorable condition as a year ago, and in many lines the volume of transactions has increased. Jobbers report fall business opening with excellent prospects, and manufacturing plans are well occupied, with the exception of cotton mills. Distribution of merchandise is so heavy that railway equipment already proves inadequate although crops are not the factor that they will be in a few weeks. Earnings for July exceeded last year's by 12.7 per cent, and those of 1901 by 20.2 per cent. On the whole, news from the farms is less favorable, but no serious curtailment is assured, and many sections make very bright reports. A decline of 1.5 per cent in the cost of commodities during July is evidence that prices are less inflated. Consumption of iron and steel is on a large scale, and in many departments the past week has witnessed the signing of numerous contracts, but there is a tendency to delay purchases beyond early needs. This conservatism is not surprising in view of the uncertainty regarding the security and financial markets, together with considerable interruption to structural work through labor controversies. The rate of consumption and the moderate size of orders, however, indicate that stocks are running low, which encourages furnace men and mill operators to hold quotations fairly steady. A moderate tonnage of pig iron has been ordered, and in partly finished products the best feature just now is the bidding of agricultural implement makers. More pig iron was imported during July than anticipated, and German billets are still offered in quantity, but the domestic makers announce their intention of meeting foreign competition. There is less pressure for tin plates. The peculiar weather extending the canning season and giving more time for delivery of cans. There is full occupation in all branches of this industry, and in merchant pipe also the mills have full order books for many months. There were 178 commercial shales this week in the United States, against 190 last week, 191 the preceding week and 192 the corresponding week last year, and in Canada 19, against 19 last week, 19 the preceding week and 14 last year.

Bradstreet's says: Summed up it may be said that the past in trade and industry is satisfactorily secured, while the future, despite some mainly sentimental drawbacks, is highly promising. The West and South contemplate the prospects of good yields of staple crops and remunerative prices are drifting lower. Food products certainly tend lower. Other developments in actual trade and manufacture are favorable. There are more buyers of dry goods, clothing, hats, shoes and hardware in Western markets, and in nearly all lines business is claimed to be equal to or in excess of last year so far. The dry goods season has opened well at New York in all lines except cotton goods.

Received German Ambassador.

President Roosevelt received the credentials of Baron Speck von Sternberg at Oyster Bay August 7, an ambassador from Germany. After an informal ceremony the two shouldered rifles and spent part of the afternoon shooting at the butts.

CABLE FLASHES.

Ten striking workmen were killed and 18 were wounded as the result of a volley fired by troops at Mikhailovo, Russia, July 28. The strikers attempted to stop trains. Five reformers were arrested in Peking, one being the brother of the viceroy of Wu-Chang. Police were stationed at all the gates to prevent men suspected to be reformers from leaving the city.

Legend of a Lake.

A climbing accident on Pilatus is reported. The mountain is interesting, says the Westminster Gazette, as the first of the Swiss heights to which climbers turned their attention. There was a legend to the effect that the body of Pontius Pilate had been thrown into a lake close to the summit, and that whenever a stone was pitched into the lake a storm immediately occurred. The consequence was that people were curious to ascend the mountain to test the truth of the story, and that the Luzerne authorities forbade them to do so unless a respectable burgher of the town accompanied them. In the sixteenth century, however, the state pastor of Lucerne dispelled the legend by throwing stone after stone into the lake in the presence of his entire congregation, and calling upon them to witness that no untoward consequences followed upon his action.

Bantam Hen Raises Snakes.

Several weeks ago one of the residents of Smoky Hollow found 13 adder's eggs under a decayed stump, and, placing them under a bantam hen, awaited results. In due time the cunning mother hatched out 13 little striped adders. The brood was different from the downy darlings which she had previously reared, but the faithful bantam accepted her trust and did the best she could under the circumstances. Several of the strange brood fell a prey to the family cat and others receded from civilization and took to the woods, but six of them are still following the puzzled bantam about the premises in the daytime and at night sleeping in the straw nest in which they were hatched. The wiggling brood have become sufficiently domesticated to respond to the clucking of their foster mother.—New York Herald.

A Financial Note.

"What's up, old man? I never saw you look so haggard." "The 'Steenth Bank is up; that's what's up. And my deposit's gone up with it." "Oh! I wouldn't let a thing like that upset me." "I'm not upset; merely lost my balance."—Philadelphia Press.

COLD STORAGE OF EGGS.

How They Are Tested and Kept Fresh for Months at a Time.

Cold storage of eggs is one of the greatest conveniences of modern times, giving housewives eggs in abundance at a season when there would otherwise be an egg famine, and enabling the produce merchant to control the market the year round. Before this was done there was no certainty of obtaining fresh eggs except in spring and early summer, and speculators were continually arising to "bull" the market, a process which often met with abject failure. "No sooner was the market cornered than hens all over the country began laying," said an unfortunate speculator. "And there was no possible way of controlling the hens," he added, sadly. Today the prices of eggs are definitely controlled by the cold storage houses. The demand seems to be always equal to, if not greater than, the supply. It is estimated that every five years the consumption of eggs doubles, and only the success of cold storage keeps down the prices. In cold storage houses eggs may be kept for an indefinite time as fresh as if they were just laid. The secret of success in this matter lies in careful sorting and packing of the eggs in a uniform temperature. An old picture in the Dresden gallery represents a Dutch housewife "testing eggs," and shows that the method in use today was in vogue more than a hundred years ago, except for the substitution of a strong electric light for the ancient oil lamp. The interior of the egg is examined by the glow of light which shines directly through it. If a perfect ball of rosy red is found floating in clear liquid in a clean shell, the egg is fresh. If there is a slight vacuum at one end it is fresh enough for ordinary use, but not quite so fresh as the first one. Evaporation has set in, but for cake-making and for many purposes this egg is better than a perfectly fresh one. Finally when the egg has decomposed, the yolk sticks to the shell; it is stale and unfit for use, though it may not be odorous. Eggs which this test shows to be practically fresh laid may not have been in the barnyard for months, while those that have not been properly stored will not bear "candling," though they have been laid only a few weeks.

The cold storage houses begin to store eggs in the month of February, and stop storing after the month of June until cold weather comes again. In the hot, sultry weather of August eggs, like all other perishable products, spoil easily, and are usually unfit for storage purposes by the time they are brought to market. The first eggs to reach the great packing houses come from the far south. In March the middle states and those near by send in their eggs for storage. In April and May eggs from the north and the eastern states reach market in great quantities. Before the end of June there are often a thousand carloads in market to be stored for the dull season "when the hens will not lay."

At these packing houses the temperature is kept at 30 degrees Fahrenheit by means of pipes through which brine circulates, exactly as steam does in modern houses. The secret of storing eggs successfully consists in keeping them at only two degrees below freezing point. In surroundings of spotless cleanliness, and in sorting those that have begun to be stale from those that are strictly fresh.

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Ten striking workmen were killed and 18 were wounded as the result of a volley fired by troops at Mikhailovo, Russia, July 28. The strikers attempted to stop trains. Five reformers were arrested in Peking, one being the brother of the viceroy of Wu-Chang. Police were stationed at all the gates to prevent men suspected to be reformers from leaving the city.

Legend of a Lake.

A climbing accident on Pilatus is reported. The mountain is interesting, says the Westminster Gazette, as the first of the Swiss heights to