

PRESIDENT REVIEWED WARSHIPS

GREAT OBJECT LESSON.

Fleet of 21 Big Sea Fighters Form in Line in Harbor at Oyster Bay, New York.

For the first time in the history of the country the President of the United States reviewed and inspected, in time of peace, a great fleet of United States warships. The ceremony was a magnificent and impressive naval spectacle. It was unmarred by the slightest mishap until just at its conclusion, when the torpedo boat destroyer *Barry* rammed the destroyer *Decatur*, fortunately, however, doing little damage. The incident was exciting. It occurred just at the moment when the President was receiving congratulations upon the subject of the maneuvers. The review occurred on Long Island sound, two miles and a half off the entrance to Oyster Bay. President Roosevelt, in company with Secretary of the Navy, Admiral Duffley, Rear Admiral Taylor, Rear Admiral Rodgers, Captain Brownson, General Chaffee and General Barry, stood on the bridge of the auxiliary cruiser *Mayflower* as she steamed slowly down one column of the warships and up the other. The two columns extended 2,500 yards, the ships being anchored at intervals of 500 yards. As the *Mayflower* passed each ship in the two columns the yards and rails of each were manned by jacks in white duck, the mainmast was hoisted and the ensign alone, the President's salute of 21 guns was fired, the buglers sounded a flourish, the drummers gave four ruffles, the band played "Hail Columbia," and the entire crew stood at salute. As the *Mayflower* swept majestically past each ship the crew of the saluting vessel gave the President three cheers as the commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States. At the conclusion of the review President Roosevelt received on board the *Mayflower* Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, commander of the North Atlantic fleet; Rear Admiral James A. Sands, commander of the Caribbean squadron; Rear Admiral Joseph Coghlan, commanding the coast squadron, and Rear Admiral William C. Wise, commanding the training squadron. He also received the captains and commanding officers of the 22 vessels in the fleet. He received also the naval attaches to the legations of four of the great powers, Captain DeChair, of the British embassy; Captain Edwin Schaefer, of the German embassy; Commander A. C. Boutakoff, of the Russian embassy, and Lieutenant Commander Isam Takeshika, of the Japanese legation. Among the other guests of the President on board the *Mayflower* were Assistant of War Sancer, Sir Thomas Lipton, C. Oliver Iselin, Butler Duncan, Commodore Bourne, of the New York Yacht Club.

B. & O. Rail Contract.

The Baltimore and Ohio signed contracts for 50,000 tons of 8-pound steel rails for 1904 delivery. The Carnegie Company will furnish 28,000 tons, Cambria 12,000 and Maryland Steel Company 10,000 tons.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

The collections of internal revenue for the month of July, 1903, were \$22,148,550, a decrease as compared with July, 1902, of \$111,201.

The postmaster general signed the protocol to the postal treaty between the United States and Cuba made necessary by the amendments by the Cuban Senate.

The remains of the late Judge John G. Loge, United States Consul General and Diplomatic Agent at Cairo, Egypt, who died as the result of an accident in Dunbar, Scotland, July 28, arrived in Washington.

The order directing the Fourteenth cavalry to sail for the Philippines, which was held up for a time, has been renewed, and the regiment, which is now in Arizona, will sail in about two weeks.

Fifty or more inmates of the Industrial Home have been taken violently ill. Samples of some bread, milk and spring water which had been furnished them have been submitted to the district chemist.

Captain Emory, commanding the battleship *Indiana*, has advised the navy department that the battleship *Massachusetts* can probably be repaired sufficiently to get under way from Bar Harbor for New York.

The claim against the government of Salvador by the Salvador Commercial Co., amounting to \$523,178, has been compromised. The claim was submitted to arbitration, but the Salvadorian government refused to pay the full amount.

The postoffice general has canceled all the bids for printing in connection with the money order system, except that on which the award to Paul Herman for money order forms was made. The new advertisements will call for bids for printing about 600 money order forms on paper without a watermark.

Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine hospital service received a telegram from Dr. Leceaga, President of the Supreme Board of Health of the Republic of Mexico, notifying him that three cases of bubonic plague had made their appearance at the town of Baglo.

The Secretary of the Interior has approved the award of contract for the construction of an irrigating canal to connect the Truckee and Carson rivers, in Nevada, to Charles A. Warren & Co., of San Francisco.

Mr. Riddle at St. Petersburg, has cabled the State department that Moursheff, the Russian minister of justice; Lardy, the Swiss minister to Paris; and Prof. Matzen of the University of Copenhagen have been named by the czar as arbitrators at the Hague of the cases between Venezuela and the blockading powers.

GRAND ARMY VETERANS.

Ten Thousand Survivors of the Civil War Pass in Review in San Francisco.

Ten thousand survivors of the Civil War passed in review preliminary to the opening of the National encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at San Francisco, Cal., August 19, marching to the martial tunes that inspired them to endeavor 40 years ago. Above the national colors, borne by every marcher, proudly floated torn and tattered flags. These, with empty sleeves and limping gait, were eloquent reminders of the sorrow and glory of war. Unlike the reception parade of the previous day, with the quick-marching line of youth, this procession was the measured and steady tread of age. As the different divisions marched along waves of sentiment passed over marchers and spectators. There were many still vigorous comrades in line, but they waited for their weaker companions and the column halted often on its two-mile course. In the long line were men from every corner of the nation. Of all the States, California excepted, the one that had the largest number in line was Illinois. Ohio was a close second. Almost every delegation had its emblem—Ohio its buckeye, Connecticut a wooden nutmeg, Minnesota a loaf of bread and so on, indefinitely. There was something distinctive to each group. The men from Vermont, the "Green Mountain State," wore a line of seven green banners, each containing a letter, the whole spelling the name of the State. One thousand men marched under the yellow banner of Illinois. At the head marched Colonel Thos. G. Lawler, Past Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army. The Wisconsin division was led by General Adair MacArthur in civilian clothes. Pennsylvania headed the second division. Here and there in the line appeared a bucktail, indicating the presence of a survivor of the famous First Pennsylvania Rifles, the "bucktails." The New York section followed. Pennsylvania, led by John S. Koster. The afternoon was devoted largely to receptions and reunions. The United States Maimed Soldiers' Organization met in Temple Hall, but the attendance was unexpectedly small. After Comrade Story explained the work done by the order to secure increased pensions for disabled veterans, a recess was taken. A few survivors of the famous "Iron Brigade" of the Army of the Potomac assembled in Pioneer Hall, their session being of a special character. In the evening a grand concert was given and instrumental concert at Mechanics Pavilion. General Nelson A. Miles was the guest of the Spanish-American War Veterans, and the Women's Relief Corps gave a reception to Commander-in-Chief Stewart.

PRISONER SHACKLES OFFICER.

While Officer Sleeps Alleged Robber Takes His Keys.

Albert Ecklund, alias George Johnson, who was captured at Rawlins, Wyo., and was being taken back to Chicago to answer to the charge of grand larceny, effected a remarkable escape from Detective William Marsden. Marsden left Rawlins with Ecklund and to make sure of his man shackled him to a seat in the smoking compartment of a chair car. Marsden was sleeping beside his prisoner Ecklund went through the detective's pockets, secured the keys to the shackles, released himself and then shackled the officer to the steam pipes. Having relieved the officer of his weapons and other property, Ecklund left the train at Laramie. Marsden was not awakened by the conductor until Cheyenne was reached, when he called for assistance. As Marsden had absolutely nothing on his person to prove that he was not a prisoner, the trainmen would not release him. The railroad authorities telegraphed to Chicago for instructions, and when the train reached Sydney, Marsden was finally released from his predicament.

BANDIT KIDNAPS WOMAN.

Wife of Iowa Farmer Boldly Taken From Home.

A daring kidnaping took place near Sunbury, Iowa. Mrs. John Hillsrow, the wife of a wealthy farmer living near Bennett, was kidnaped, imprisoned in the cellar of a deserted farm house and a ransom of \$50,000 demanded for her release. A stranger called at the Hillsrow home and said the evening's news, living at Wolcott, was very sick and that they were wanted immediately. They drove off with the stranger and when within two miles from Sunbury the husband was thrown out of the buggy and told that he must bring \$50,000 to a secluded spot near Bennett. The kidnaper forced and dragged the woman to a deserted house where she was imprisoned in the cellar. Mrs. Hillsrow escaped and was found in the farm yard of Henry Reuser, insane and very ill.

\$30,000 SUIT FOR HER HAIR.

Fort Chester Girl Injured in Mill Brings Action for Damages.

Mary A. Farrell, through her lawyer, Frederick W. Sherman, brought suit in the Supreme Court of Westchester county, New York, against the American Felt Company for \$30,000 damages for the loss of her beauty and hair. The girl, who is 17 years old, had been employed in a mill in Glenville, feeding a loom, when her hair caught in the mill and her scalp was torn off. Other girls in the mill gave pieces of skin to be grafted on her head, but efforts to make her hair grow again failed.

Causes Disorder in Germany.

There are grave fears that unless something is done to put an end to the importation of Italian laborers into Germany, where they antagonize German labor unions, that country will be the theater of a social revolution.

CASTRO DEMANDS EXTRA TRIBUTE

GUNBOAT FORCED PAYMENT.

Venezuelan President Causes Imprisonment of Foreign Merchants at Ciudad Bolivar.

Authentic information was received at Port of Spain, Trinidad, announcing the imprisonment of French, German and Italian merchants at Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela (which port was recently recaptured from the rebels by President Castro's troops), for refusing the President's demand for the repayment of taxes, already paid to the defunct government. President Castro demands the payment of \$15,000 arrears for the period of occupation of Ciudad Bolivar by the revolutionary government. The Venezuelan gunboat *Miranda* went to the district of Nutrias, exacting from the merchants forced contributions and fines amounting to another \$50,000. It is reported that President Castro threatened to annihilate the commerce and expel the foreign community of Guayana, on the Orinoco. A reign of terror prevails throughout the district owing to the extortion, threats and barbarities of the party in power. All the American river boats and interests up the Orinoco are at a standstill.

CANNOT COLLECT TRIBAL TAX.

Judge Holds That Segregation of Lands Losses Sovereignty.

In a written decision of over 7,000 words Judge W. H. Clayton, of the Central District, Indian Territory, held that the Choctaw nation has no right to try to collect a tax against the merchants or other residents of the regularly platted and sold town sites in that nation. This decision was in the case of the merchants of South McAlester against Indian Inspector J. W. Zevilly. Indian Inspector William Schoenfeldt and his subordinates, who attempted to close the stores on the refusal of the merchants to pay the tribal tax last April, Judge Clayton says: "It is my opinion that when the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations agreed to the legislation segregating their lands from their public domain and sold them for a price and agreed that an alien and an independent government might be established over them, they parted with every vestige of sovereignty in relation to them and with it their right to taxation."

CANAL TREATY REJECTED.

Colombia Congress Votes Against the Panama Route.

The Panama canal treaty has been rejected unanimously by the Colombian congress to make a new treaty which will not require further ratification, but that the latest given for the treaty will probably prove unacceptable to the United States. It is considered, however, in official circles, that the authorization given by congress to make a new treaty will furnish a basis for reopening negotiations with the United States. It appears that one objection to the ratification of the treaty which carried weight in the Senate was that the Panama Canal Company did not come to a previous arrangement with the Colombian government for the transfer of the concession.

APPLE CROP OF WORLD.

Europe Generally Short, but the Outlook is Promising Here.

A report on the world's apple crop of 1903 has been issued by the Boston (Mass.) chamber of commerce. The report in detail shows Great Britain short of all fruits, notably apples. Europe is generally short of apples, but with a heavy crop of a Vienna orange and an America grape. New England, in the aggregate, will have a very generous crop, Maine's almost equaling that of last year. New York State reports plenty of apples, the Middle West only fair, the Far West very heavy, Virginia and Nova Scotia exceptionally heavy. Canada also promises quite heavy.

PLAN A RELIC HUNT.

Rockefeller Offers Cash for Professors to Invade East.

The University of Chicago shortly is to become a factor in Oriental excavation and archaeological research, according to plans now being formulated by the faculty for submission to the trustees. John D. Rockefeller has promised to give a large sum of money each year for five years to pay the expenses of carrying on the work. Three excavating expeditions are like to be sent out next year, one under Prof. Robert F. Harper to Babylon or some other point in Assyria; another under Prof. Ira Maurice Price, to another city of the same ancient kingdom, and a third, under Prof. James H. Breasted, to Egypt.

AGAINST SHIPBUILDING TRUST.

Suit Entered to Foreclose \$10,000,000 Mortgage.

An action was commenced in the United States Circuit Court by the New York Security and Trust Company against the United States Shipbuilding Company and James Smith, Jr., receiver, to foreclose a mortgage given by the shipbuilding company to the trust company as trustees to secure the payment of a series of 20-year 5 per cent collateral mortgage bonds, amounting to \$10,000,000.

Arrested for Warning Negroes.

Three prominent citizens of Wolcott, La., George Holbey, Charles Jones and Thomas Ward, are under arrest on the charge of posting notices warning negroes to leave the city. The maximum penalty for such an offense is 10 years in prison and \$5,000 fine.

Grasshoppers Stall Trains.

Grasshoppers are so thick in Red Lodge (Mont.) section that they are interfering with the operations of trains.

LATEST NEWS NOTES.

Empress of India sunk a Chinese cruiser and 14 men were drowned.

Gen. John C. Black, of Illinois, was elected commander-in-chief of the G. A. R.

The fire in the Sour Lake (Tex.) oil field was extinguished with a total loss of \$50,000.

Frank J. Hearne was elected director of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

Boy died of whipping administered by overseers of convict camp near Gainesville, Fla.

Advices from Bogota, Colombia, indicated that a compromise canal treaty will be prepared.

Mabel Parker, of Singley, or Parker, and James Reed, were held for court in New York in \$2,500 each.

A mob of several hundred persons at Halifax, N. C., lynched a negro for the murder of a small child.

The British ship, Treasurer went ashore in the Rio de la Plata between Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

Herbert Moon, aged 13, shot and killed Lucien Drew, aged 20, in a quarrel on a farm near Utica, N. Y.

Secretary of the Interior denied that government funds in his department were deposited in favored banks.

Mrs. Aurora Hodge was placed on trial at Salt Lake, Utah, for the murder of William Ryan, a peddler.

Edmund J. Karcher, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, was found dead in his store from heart failure.

An exploding gasoline tank in the basement of a Boston building caused a fire which destroyed \$150,000 in property.

A forest fire raging near Spokane, Wash., has consumed millions of feet of lumber, and several ranches are in danger.

Detective Charles M. Grimley, of the police force at Cincinnati, O., shot and killed James Mitchell in self defense.

A force of 50 miners went to work at the El Paso gold mine at Cripple Creek, Col., under the protection of armed guards.

A granite monument marking the site of the birthplace of the late President Chester A. Arthur was dedicated at Fairfield, Vt.

Sixteen more bodies of victims of the Hanna, Wyo., coal mine explosion have been recovered and the work of rescue is nearly completed.

Albert Crosby Owen, who was arrested for forging name of Senator Elkins may clear up mystery of the two Stephen B. Ellins, Jr.

The Citizens National Bank of Beaumont, Tex., was closed by National Bank Examiner Logan. The failure promises to be an important one.

The plant of the Kentucky-Vermilion Mining and Contracting Company at Vermilion, Mont., was destroyed by fire with \$150,000 loss.

Turnkey Ernest Goodsell, at Rawlins, Wyo., shot to death in his cell James Williams, a convict, who seized him and wrenched his keys from him.

Pedro Alvarado, multi-millionaire mining man, is dead at Parral, Mex. Six years ago he was a bare-footed poor working in a mine at 30 cents a day.

Harvey Thomas was killed in a fight at Frankfort, Ind., by a blow alleged to have been struck by Harry Loveland.

From 20,000 to 30,000 people attended the annual picnic of the Niagara County Pioneers' Association at Olcott Beach, N. Y.

Nearly 100 plasterers, hod carriers and lathers at Reading, Pa., refused to accept the new scale of wages adopted by the employers.

The grand chowder, Order of the Knights of Friendship, adjourned at Philadelphia to meet at Reading on the second Tuesday of August, 1904.

Thomas R. Morgan, the millionaire sash and door manufacturer, was shot to death at Oshkosh, Wis., by Frederick Hempel, a discharged employe.

The Mason & Hamlin Company, manufacturers of organs and pianos, with a factory at Cambridge, Mass., have assigned to benefit their creditors.

H. J. Heinz was chosen third vice president of the Winona (Ind.) Association, and it was decided to build an open air auditorium to seat 20,000 people.

King Eric, the famous horse, and sire of Dick Welles, holder of the world's records on a circular track for 6 furlongs and a mile, died at Eikhorn, Ky.

Samuel J. Parks, the labor leader and walking delegate in New York City, charged with extortion in demanding and receiving money was found guilty.

The disembowled body of a boy about 12 years of age was found at Detroit, Mich., wedged between two molding boxes in a lot at the rear of a stove works.

The *Missouri*, a sister ship of the *Malne*, for the International Mercantile Company, was successfully launched at the Maryland Steel Company docks.

Southern Miami county and Northern Fulton county, Ind., were visited by remarkable hailstorms and thousands of acres of growing corn were completely ruined.

H. J. Hinckey, of Pittsburg, was chosen fourth vice president of the National Building Trades council at Denver, and Sioux City, Ia., as the place of next meeting.

Sheriff Barclay, of Tipton, Cedar county, Ia., captured August Lueth, a farm hand who confessed that he kidnaped Mrs. John Telrow, of Bennett.

Lady Curzon, the wife of Lord Curzon, viceroy of India, is to be the guest of honor at Cheyenne, Wyo., in the great festival of frontier days, on August 25, 26 and 27.

Mrs. Lodeman Stoughton, of Philadelphia, was instantly killed and her sister, Miss Mix, seriously injured while driving to the Lehigh valley railroad station at Ludlow village, near Ithaca, N. Y.

RELIANCE OUTFOOT CHALLENGER

LIPTON STILL HOPEFUL.

The American Yacht Has Decidedly the Best of First Brush Off Sandy Hook.

The first of a series of five friendly contests in the international yacht races between Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht *Shamrock III*, and the American cup defender *Reliance* took place over the Sandy Hook New York course August 20, but owing to light winds and variable weather preventing the boats finishing within the time limit the race for the day was called off. With a light air breeze blowing from southwest and westward and sea that were larger than expected rolling up from southwest, the challenger, *Shamrock III*, met the defender, *Reliance*, at the famous old red lightship off Sandy Hook in what was intended to be the first of the series of races for the America's cup in 1903. The race was not absolutely conclusive, but *Reliance* showed her heels to *Shamrock III* in commanding style. With a breeze varying from 11 to 13 knots the defender outfooted and outpointed *Shamrock*. The course was set 15 miles southwest, straight down the Jersey coast, and return. At the very start Captain Barr cleverly outgeneraled Captain Wringe, sending *Reliance* over the line 33 seconds behind the challenger, besides being about 200 yards to windward. Then the storm broke and for 30 minutes the rain came down in torrents, the wind increasing to 12 knots. When the storm had passed the defender was seen to be firmly established on the weather bow of *Shamrock III*, and she was never afterward headed. During the last two hours of the race the *Reliance* steadily increased her lead, rounding the turn a mile ahead of *Shamrock*. Heading back for home, closely hauled, she had just reached the *Shamrock*, still outward bound, when, it being apparent that the race could not be finished in the time allowance, the Regatta Committee boat, at 3:45, fired the signal which declared the race off.

GOVERNMENT AND UNIONISM.

President Roosevelt Lays Down Precedents for the Departments.

President Roosevelt has put himself on record in regard to unionism in the Government offices. The Miller case brought the question to a head. The President has authorized the publication of a letter that was sent to each of his Cabinet Secretaries on July 22. The Secretaries each received a copy of two letters that were sent to Secretary Cortelyou at the time the Miller case in the Government Printing Office was first brought up. The President says: "There is no objection to the employes of the Government Printing Office constituting themselves into a union if they so desire, but no rules or resolutions of that union can be permitted to override the laws of the United States, which it is my sworn duty to enforce." In the second letter to Secretary Cortelyou he says: "No person shall be discriminated against on account of membership or non-membership in any labor organization, and there shall be no interference with any employe who is not a member of any labor organization by members of such organization."

BAN AGAINST GLASS MEN.

Burns Says Disloyal Members Cannot Work in Organization.

A sweeping ruling was made by President Simon Burns of the Window Glass Workers' Association, L. A. 300, in regard to self-expelled members of the union working at plants which operate under the scale of L. A. 300. After Hay 27 it is alleged that a number of men of that organization sought to work at plants outside of the Burns organization's jurisdiction, and the ruling was made to cover these cases. President Burns holds that it matters not whether the men got work or not. The fact of their going to a plant for work, he says, is enough to convict them, and they will not be allowed to enjoy the privileges and benefits of the organization.

STARTS TO CORNER HAY CROP.

Broker at Davenport, Ia., Undertakes Big Contract.

W. F. Mattvs, a broker at Davenport, Ia., started to corner the timothy hay of the country. He wired hundreds of large producers, offering to buy carloads. At noon he tried to send hundreds of other messages, when the managers of the offices became suspicious, and notified his wife. She thinks him insane, and persuaded the police to send him to Mercy hospital, where later in the day he became violent and was placed in a padded cell.

New Trial Refused.

Judge Osborne at Cynthia, Ky., overruled the motion of attorneys for Curtis Jett and Thomas White for a new trial. Judge Osborne granted an appeal and gave the defense until September to file its exceptions. Jett and White were formally sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor. The troops broke camp, one detachment taking Jett to jail at Lexington and another White to jail at Covington.

Will Tax Railroads.

Passenger representatives of Eastern roads received notice that when John Alexander Dowie's expedition starts from Chicago for New York, October 14, at least 4,000 persons will have to be moved, instead of 2,400, as originally announced.

Murdered and Robbed.

The dead body of Newton Hellyer, aged 28, was found near Winona, Mich.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

General Business Well Maintained.

Little Doing in Iron—Promising Crop Outlook.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says: Business is well maintained, aside from the quieting influence of the vacation season, which somewhat restricts trade and retards collections. Making due allowance for the period, there is no cause for complaint. The adverse factors that have been operating against prosperity in recent preceding weeks are no longer as potent, normal influences gradually prevailing. Labor controversies still exist, curtailing the output of a few products and the consumption of all the necessities of life. Crops are not going to market as freely as usual, although the agricultural outlook is distinctly favorable. In spite of several obvious reasons for expecting a check to freight traffic, earnings of railways thus far reported in August show an average gain of 9.6 per cent over last year and 18.2 per cent over 1901. Complaints are beginning to be heard regarding the inadequate facilities of the railways, and it now appears that inconvenience and loss must again be experienced, notwithstanding the extensive improvements. Sensational stories of the large number of buyers now at this center and the fabulous sums that they spend cannot be accepted as statistically accurate, but it is probable that an increase over all previous years is actually occurring despite the demoralization in cotton goods caused by speculation in the raw material. Although production of coke at Connellsville has been moderately curtailed, supplies accumulate and prices are depressed. A fairly liberal tonnage of iron has been placed during the past week, providing abundant demand for all the pig that is being made. More large contracts for iron and steel have been placed by a prominent manufacturer of agricultural machinery, and as much of this business has been held back entirely on account of prices, it is believed that no further concessions are to be expected. In view of the very satisfactory jobbing trade that is reported in dry goods it is surprising that no reflection of the activity is shown in the primary market. Moderate orders for lightweight wools and worsteds have been placed for spring delivery.

"Bradstreet's" says: Among the great industries few important changes are noted. One of the notable developments is the general softening of pig iron prices, following the heavy buying of two weeks past. Weakness in Southern foundry pig iron is noted at Eastern markets, and Bessemer pig iron is reported offered \$1 per ton lower at Pittsburg than a week ago. Large buying of pig iron is less noticeable but quite a number of small orders have been booked. Steel billets are less active, but fairly firm. Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending August 20 aggregate 3,372,759 bushels, against 3,412,191 bushels last week, 5,954,759 bushels this week last year. Corn exports for the week aggregate 599,495 bushels, against 707,387 bushels last week, 51,649 bushels a year ago. Business failures in the United States for the week ending with August 20, number 166, against 160 last week. In Canada failures for the week number 14, against 17 last week.

Woman Traps Rattlers.

The problem of how to catch and dispose of the rattlesnakes at Ten Mile Point, near here, has been solved by Mrs. Daniel Dutro, wife of a small farmer. Instead of going hunting for the reptiles, and running the risk of being bitten by them, this woman uses a mouse trap, and thus far has been eminently successful in her undertaking.

Ten Mile Point has often been called Rattlesnake point, on account of the large number of rattlers that thrive in that vicinity. Not a season goes by that several cattle are not killed by them, and now and then a human victim is claimed.

Miss Dutro and Jack Cornwall, the latter a noted snake catcher, have for a long time been trying to clear the place of reptiles, but without success. Finally they sought the aid of Mrs. Dutro.

CABLE FLASHES.

Foreign Minister Rizo, of Colombia, tendered his resignation, but President Marroquin declined to accept it. It is rumored Senor Rizo is a candidate for the presidency.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts and his staff have booked passage on the Dominion line steamer *Mayflower*, which sails from Liverpool, England, September 23 for Boston, Mass.

A revolutionary band engaged a force of Turkish troops at Kallar. Thirty of the revolutionists were killed and the troops are reported pursuing the remainder of the band.

The Italian ambassador at London, England, received a dispatch from Rome announcing that an Italian squadron had been ordered to Macedonia waters to "watch events."

The condition of Lord Salisbury, in England, continues to be undeniably grave. The bulletin issued by his physicians merely says the patient passed a restful night and that his condition is much the same.

A dispatch from Kishineff, Russia, states that the holy rolls of Torah, which were stolen from the synagogue during the massacres have been given back to the chief rabbi and were buried in the Jewish cemetery with elaborate ceremonies.

The Hague correspondent reports that negotiations have been opened by an American company with a view to acquiring the great steel and iron factories recently built at Ternuven, near the Belgian frontier.

Pope Pius X. has given \$20,000 for distribution among the poor of Rome. The pontiff seems to have quite recovered his health, as he is giving more audiences than before he suffered from his recent fainting fit.

The Chilean steamer *Mapocho*, from Panama and southward bound, bringing American and European mails, passengers and cargo, arrived at Guayaquil, Ecuador, but was not admitted, because when she left Valparaiso after the appearance of bubonic plague there.

The sultan of Dessee has appeared before Maj. R. H. Bullard, Philippine Islands, with a large retinue and has made a full and complete apology for the insubordination of the United States flag. The sultan declared that his insane son was responsible for the insult.

The squadron of the Russian Black fleet, which has been ordered to the Turkish coast, sailed from Sebastopol. The fleet consists of the battleships *Catherine II*, *Tris Sviatitelia*, *Rostislav* and *Dvenadst Apostolov*, four torpedo boat destroyers and six mine and torpedo transports.

Vesuvius continues active and the eruption was lasted two weeks. On nights when there is no moonlight at Naples the spectacle is magnificent, the crater belching flames and smoke.

BELIEVE IN YOURSELF.

A Practical Means of Teaching Timid People Bravery.

A writer in the *Woman's Home Companion* gives some very stimulating advice to timid people, and suggests a practical means of teaching one's self bravery. He says:

"Believe in yourself! That is the way to make other people believe in you, and it is the way to become what you want to be. It is the people who have believed thoroughly in themselves and their missions who have made the world believe in them.

"It is interesting in this connection to recall the observations of a certain psychologist who was experimenting with chickens. His story of a timid chick and how it was trained to bravery points a lesson to the timid. This chick was so timid that he ran from the least intrusion. If another chick picked at him, he ran. If he was jostled by his brothers in a scramble for food, he withdrew from the scramble out of pure fear. But the psychologist set about teaching him to believe in himself. By enticing the other chickens with food he made them run from the timid chick. Presently the chick began to run after them; and as they ran away when he chased, he believed that they were afraid of him, and courage flamed in his breast. Little by little he got braver, and he chased harder. He was so set up that he began to attack the others in front as well as in the rear. He was so used to having them run from him that he had forgotten what it was to be afraid. He became a fighter, and in the end the others run from him in earnest. He was just the same chicken, so far as his physical powers were concerned—that is, the same in relation to the other chicks. Only one thing had changed—now he believed in himself, and the hen yard was his oyster.

"Human beings are no very different from chickens. If you are afraid of the world, the world will misuse you. If you march valiantly forward it will retreat before you. If you take the word 'fall out' on your bright lexicon, you do not fail. It all lies in what you believe you can