

THE BULLETIN.

FLORIN, PA.

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THE BULLETIN, - Florin, Pa.

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Prof. W. H. Pickering's alleged discovery of snow on the moon is positively asserted to be all moonshine.

The deaf-mutes who are doing their utmost to learn to speak evidently take no stock in the saying that silence is golden.

Australia has accepted another American idea. The commonwealth has taken the first step toward adopting a decimal currency.

The Indians who sold Manhattan Island for the price of a beef stew were the first in these parts to put into practice the theory that to die rich is to die disgraced.

In the new mint in Philadelphia the United States will have the finest, costliest and most complete money-making establishment of its kind in the world. The granite structure was commenced two years ago, and will cost about \$2,000,000, including the mechanical equipment, costing \$200,000. There will be 24 coining presses in the new mint.

Under the title, "The Corrupting Power of Public Patronage," Congressman Oscar W. Underwood calls attention in the Forum to the dangerous influence exerted by the spoils system on the legislation of the country. He advocates the prohibition of representatives from having any voice in appointments to governmental offices, either directly or indirectly.

London is a variable term; its boundaries being different for different administrative bodies. "Greater London," the one which under the Metropolitan Act, 1889, was to be perpetuated.

The sick and women, without respect to sect or race, and dumb brutes were his special beneficiaries.

The New York Times gives a compilation showing that the United States have produced 6500 authors of definite books in the last three centuries. Naturally in the earlier part of this period our authors were mostly foreign-born, and foreign countries have supplied 700 out of the total of 6500. New York state has furnished the largest number of writers—1600—though in proportion to population Massachusetts holds the palm, 1250 having been born within her borders. All New England has supplied 2350, or more than one-third of the total, while the Middle States have supplied 2000. Pennsylvania is the third state in literary production, her crop of authors having been 600. Virginia leads the Southern States, with 235, and Ohio the Western, with 175.

Anecdotes without end are told of and intelligence of the lower animals, but very few careful experiments have been made to determine what they can really do. In this connection, Dr. E. L. Thorndike, of Columbia University, seems to have done the best work. He has published experiments showing that dogs, cats and chickens not only do not reason, but only learn as it were by chance. They cannot be really taught even the smallest trick. In an article in the Popular Science Monthly, Prof. Thorndike describes recent experiments with monkeys. He thinks that they may be included with man in a special mental genus, owing especially to their enjoyment of physical and mental activity. They cannot, however, learn by seeing other animals do the same thing or by being shown the movements. In spite of the notion that the con-

PREVIOUS HEAT RECORDS SMASHED.

No Prospect of Relief From These Exhausting Conditions in West.

DRY THUNDERSTORMS IN PLACES.

One Hundred Degrees Was Generally Reached Throughout the Middle West, and in Des Moines, Cincinnati and Louisville the Mercury Mounted Several Degrees Above the Century Mark.

Washington (Special).—One-hundred-degree temperatures were common throughout the great corn belt Monday, according to the reports to the Weather Bureau here. In various places in Illinois, Iowa and other States all previous heat records were smashed. There appears to be no prospect of decided relief from these exhausting conditions for the next two days at least, except such as may come from the always present possibility of scattered thunderstorms, which are predicted for some portions of the superheated area.

Thunderstorms, unaccompanied by some rain, prevailed in several sections of the West, hundreds of miles apart. They temporarily cooled the atmosphere but brought no relief to the parching crops. Absolutely no rain fell in the corn belt, according to the official reports received here.

In Western Iowa it was a trifle cooler, while in the central portion of the State it was warmer. There is a little belt of high pressure over the Great Lakes and another over the South Atlantic Coast, but it offers no prospect of relief in the West so long as the continued low pressure remains in the Northwest.

The warm weather again was general throughout the entire country except on the Pacific Coast. In the East the temperature, while high, did not approach anywhere the extremes prevailing in the West, and a recurrence of the hot wave of two weeks ago is believed to be unlikely in the Atlantic Coast region. Thunder showers have continued from the South Atlantic Coast westward into Arizona, and a continuation of them is predicted for the South and Southwest.

In Des Moines, Iowa, the temperature officially reported was 108 degrees; in Springfield, Ill., 108 degrees; in Cincinnati, 106 degrees, and in Louisville, 106 degrees, in each case breaking all past records. In Indianapolis it also was 106 degrees, 5 degrees higher than ever before reported.

In St. Louis it was 106 degrees; Omaha, 104 degrees; Bismarck, N. D., 104, and Concordia, Kan., 102 degrees.

AGUINALDO IN BAD MOOD.

Irritated Because He Must Add the Word "Prisoner" to His Signature.

Manila (By Cable).—Aguinaldo is considerably irritated at his continued surveillance by the American authorities. Whenever he signs his name he adds the word "prisoner." He has refused the request of his friends to write to the insurgent General Malvar, still at large in Southern Luzon, advising him to surrender. He consented to sign a copy of his oath of allegiance, with the understanding that it be forwarded to Malvar, with the purpose of influencing his surrender, but under his signature to this oath he wrote "Prisoner in Malacanan Prison."

General Davis has been ordered to the command of the American troops on the Island of Mindanao and in the Jolo Archipelago. General Kobbe, formerly commander of this district, will return to the United States.

General Chaffee has issued a circular in which he explicitly defines the status and duties of army officers, with respect to their relations with the provincial and other civil governments. It is expected this circular will settle the minor misunderstandings between the two departments and prevent possible conflicts of authority.

As fast as the insular constabulary is organized the American troops will be centered in fewer garrisons and their number will be decreased.

AMBUSH REVENUE MEN.

One Killed and One Badly Wounded by Moonshiners in Tennessee.

Nashville, Tenn. (Special).—Seven revenue officers were ambushed supposedly by moonshiners, about six miles from Monterey, in Putnam county. One man was killed and one badly wounded.

A posse of six, led by a deputy collector, was creeping along a steep hillside, above an illicit still, when they received orders to throw up their hands. They had barely located the speaker, 40 feet below them, when a deadly volley from eight guns was poured upon them.

Deputy Marshal Thomas Price was instantly killed and Posseman C. Mackey was badly wounded. The officers returned to the scene, but the moonshiners made the place so hot that Collector Bell and the survivors retired and carried Mackey with them. One moonshiner was heard moaning and calling to his friends that he had been mortally wounded.

Collector Bell has gathered another posse and started out to recover the body of Price.

\$2,000 Picture for \$1.60.

Cleveland, Ohio (Special).—At an auction sale of unclaimed storage goods here R. M. Murray bid \$1.60 on an old bundle. On unwrapping the bundle he found a painting, "The Birth of Liberty," by E. S. Willard, of Cleveland, valued at \$2000. It originally belonged to Charles Latimer, a wealthy civil engineer, and on his death thirteen years ago was placed by a relative in storage and was never called for.

Max Muller's Library Sold.

Oxford (By Cable).—The library of the late Prof. Max Muller, composed of 13,000 volumes, has been purchased by Baron Iwasaki for presentation to the University of Tokio.

Bandits Cause Trouble in China.

London (By Cable).—A dispatch from Peking says: "Disaffection, caused by bandits, is prevalent in 30 districts in the central part of the province of Chili. The local officials are either disinclined or unable with the force at their command to suppress the troubles. Li Hungchang, as viceroy, is too busy to attend to provincial matters. The troops sent against the bandits showed sympathy for the latter, many of the bandits having formerly been soldiers. They are better armed than the troops."

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS

Domestic.

The machinists who had been on strike at Wilkesbarre applied for reinstatement in the shops of the Lehigh Valley Railroad and other mills. Many were taken back, but the places of others had been filled.

The coroner's jury in Winchester, Va., holds the Winchester Gas and Electric Light Company responsible for the death of Jacob Houck and Lewis Price, who were electrocuted by a live wire.

Mayor Hugh O'Hara, of Santa Paula, Cal., was shot down by Charles Waxsmith, one of a party of disorderly characters whose arrest he had ordered.

Herman Treetz, aged 18, and Ida Dupuy, aged 16, wanted to die together, and were taken to a hospital in New Brighton, where the girl died.

The Pennsylvania Forestry Commission decided to purchase Mont Alto Park, with the view of establishing a college of forestry.

Six persons were severely injured and a panic created by the stampede of a number of horses at the gypsy camp near Chicago.

William Brooks, a negro, was lynched at Elkins, W. Va., for shooting Robert Lilly, the chief of police of that town.

W. Gray, alias Ellsworth Lewis, was arrested in Denver, Col., on the charge of securing jewelry in Topeka by fraud.

Robert E. Craddock struck Luther A. Auster with a rock in Roanoke, Va., and the latter died from his injuries.

Rev. A. B. Warwick, of Nashville, will become principal of the Valley Female College in Winchester, Va.

Miss Mary Gibson, daughter of County Clerk John M. Gibson, died at her home near Berryville, Va.

Six prospectors on their way to the Klondike gold fields were frozen to death near Cape Romanoff.

Anna Kowalchik was arrested in Cleveland for killing her child in Johnston, Pa. She confessed.

No success attended the effort to amicably settle the carpenters' strike in York, Pa.

Mrs. Leah Finarock committed suicide in Chambersburg, Pa., by hanging.

Former Governor Jones, of Alabama, had an exciting discussion with Chairman Knox, of the Constitutional Convention, in which the Governor refused to be expelled from the hall.

Dr. Michael N. Regent received an indeterminate sentence in Chicago for substituting a corpse for an insured man to swindle the Knights and Ladies of Security.

Judge Troutt, of San Francisco, has decided that the trust clause in the Fair will with regard to personal property is void.

Thirty of the new cadets at West Point were overcome by the heat at the funeral of General Butterfield.

A general strike of the United Garment Workers in New York has been ordered, involving 50,000 men.

Henry Burgess, a steeplechase jockey, was killed in New York while schooling a horse over the jumps.

Some incendiary has been setting fire to property in Richmond, Va., belonging to Joseph Heppert.

Charles E. Parsons was acquitted in Richmond of the charge of trying to beat a Norfolk hotel.

The Salmon combine was incorporated in Trenton, N. J., with a capital of \$25,000,000.

Foreign.

A plan for the payment of the Chinese indemnity to the powers has finally been adopted. It contemplates the entire liquidation of both principal and interest by 1940, China to raise \$23,000,000 annually.

Chinese bandits are causing trouble in the province of Chili. They are better armed than the Chinese troops. In a recent conflict a hundred soldiers and officers were killed.

The House of Lords sustained an injunction forbidding unionists to watch and beset a railroad company's property to win over non-unionists.

The American ladies of the hospital ship Maine presented King Edward with a medal commemorative of the work of the American hospital ship.

Mr. Kruger, though depressed over the death of his wife, is reported to have plunged into his work with more than usual energy.

Salo Rawicz, a banker, committed suicide in Berlin because of his losses in connection with the Leipziger Bank failure.

Cardinal Vaughan gave a reception in honor of Cardinal Gibbons in the chapter hall of the new cathedral in London.

The Republican party gained 47 seats in the elections for the French Councils General.

Daniel Frohman secured the Hungarian violinist Kubelik for an American tour.

Terrific electrical and hail storms have done great damage in Germany.

The Paris Figaro publishes some new facts connected with the Schaebele affair, showing how a second Franco-German war was averted by Prince Munster de Derneburg.

In consequence of the Boer raids into Natal the British military authorities have ordered all white men to evacuate farms on the Tugela and Sunday rivers.

Germans are agitated over the high duties and the minimum and maximum charges on cereals. The Vorwarts characterizes the schedules as usurious.

It is brought to light that there are many young actresses of talent who cannot make a living, as they lack the necessary influence.

The governor of the Island of Quelpart says that the Christian converts were responsible for the uprising on that island.

The late Prof. Max Muller's library was bought by Baron Iwasaki for presentation to the University of Tokio.

Intense heat has been accompanied by violent storms throughout Germany.

The Siberian crops are reported to be nearly a total failure.

It has now developed that the fire in the Yildiz palace was the outgrowth of an intrigue in the Sultan's harem, the women wishing to be rid of the lady treasurer, who was accused of the crime.

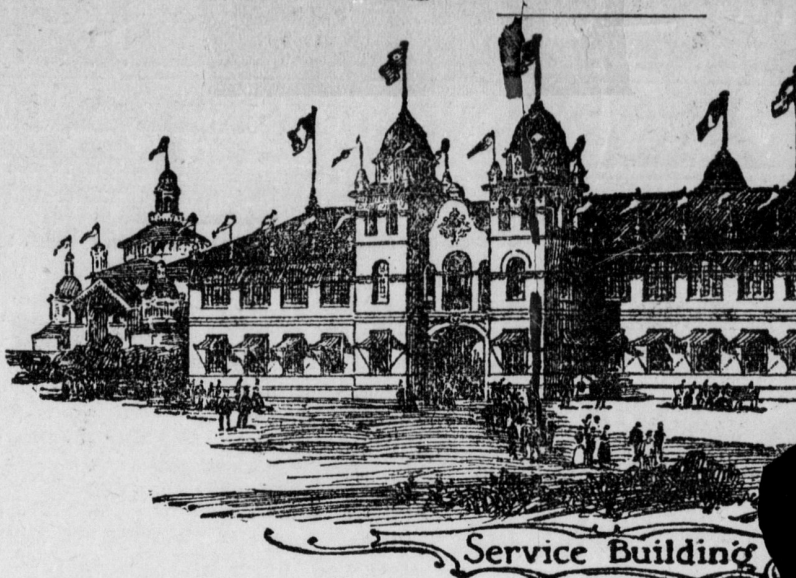
Financial.

The Allen Steel Company has been incorporated in New Jersey with a capital of \$1,000,000 to manufacture steel.

It is said President Stickney, of the Chicago Great Western, will exercise an option he holds for the purchase of the Winona and Western Railway within three months.

A second call has been made upon the Burlington underwriting syndicate, this time for 12 1/2 per cent. of the original subscription. This makes the 2 1/2 call to date, the first call of 10 per cent. having been made May 15.

THE PAN-AMERICAN AWARDS



Service Building

Buffalo, N. Y. (Special).—The juries of award for the Pan-American Exposition selected by Henry Smith Pritchett held their first meeting in the Service Building. Later they will be organized as class juries for each department and immediately take up the work reviewing and judging the exhibits.

All returns from the class juries will be subject to revision by a superior jury. Following is a list of the chairman of each jury:

Agriculture—Prof. S. M. Babcock of

the University of Wisconsin.

Agricultural Implements—Col. J. Brigham, United States assistant secretary of agriculture.

Food and Their Accessories—Lieut. Col. A. L. Smith, chief of the commissary, U. S. A.

Forestry—Prof. B. E. Fernow, Cornell University.

Fisheries—United States Fish Commissioner Charles H. Babcock, of Rochester.

Mines and Metallurgy—John Birkinbine, Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

A NEW MOVE FOR SETTLEMENT.

Probable Intervention in the Big Steel Strike.

PULLING IN OPPOSITE DIRECTIONS.

Major Farquhar, of the Industrial Commission, Goes to New York in Compliance With a Request to Confer With the Members of the Ohio Board of Arbitration, to Try to Find a Way of Bringing About an Agreement.

New York (Special).—It is believed here that a meeting may be held in a few days for the purpose of discussing the possibility of bringing about mediation in the great steel strike. Major John M. Farquhar, of the Industrial Commission, received a telegram asking him to come on to New York at once. Major Farquhar is a former member of Congress, and is the oldest living exponent of an international trades-union, having been president of the International Typographical Union some 40 years ago. He will meet in New York the members of the Ohio State Board of Arbitration and other men who are anxious to arrange some method by which the present strike can be brought to an honorable end.

"The Industrial Commission, as a body, can hardly take cognizance of this strike," said Mr. Farquhar. The commission expires by limitation in December and we need all the intervening time for the preparation of our report. It is not possible for us to intervene for the purpose of bringing the strike to an end. Such intervention would be going beyond our powers. The commission was created for the purpose of investigating the industrial situation and recommending legislation for its betterment. While we are required to report on mediation and arbitration, we are not empowered as a body to mediate or arbitrate.

"Mediation, in my own opinion, is the only thing that can be attempted in this strike. Arbitration, as President Shaffer says, is out of the question. It is impossible for this reason: Schwab is trying to 'Carnegie' all the plants controlled by the United States Steel Corporation. He is going to try to repeat his success of 1892, when he converted the Carnegie plants into a non-union organization. His testimony before the Industrial Commission indicated his purpose very clearly. I have also heard the same story from President Shaffer. But he will not succeed. Shaffer has the power to give the Steel Corporation a harder blow than has been delivered. He has the Amalgamated Association at his back to a man. The American Federation is also supporting him.

"Shaffer's purpose is to unionize all the plants by having the Steel Corporation or the constituent companies sign the Amalgamated scale for all the shops.

"Here are these men working on opposing lines. That is why arbitration is impossible.

"Shaffer cannot succeed in full either, and that is why mediation is the only course left open. Mediators may induce each to modify his purposes somewhat. Shaffer can never hope to force the corporation to sign the scale for all the mills. But I do think he will succeed in persuading Schwab that it will be better for the corporation to quit trying to make the mills non-union. I think he will also persuade him to agree to unionize mills in which an overwhelming majority of the men are members of the association."

To Study American Methods.

Washington (Special).—Some of the principal foreign establishments in Washington have received instructions to forward to their home governments full details of the manner in which the United States extends its foreign commerce by means of foreign agencies, commercial travelers, etc.

The large increase of American exports has drawn the attention of foreign governments to the methods employed on this side of the water to develop trade abroad. These methods have been the subject of a number of government publications, which are now being collected for transmission to foreign capitals.

Will Not Release the Americans.

Washington (Special).—In response to the representations to the State Department, the British Government has declined to release any of the Americans who were captured while serving in the Boer army. The only exceptions will be in the case of prisoners whose health is such as to make their confinement dangerous. Some Americans are among the military prisoners in Ceylon, and the State Department had special reference to their case in addressing the British Government in this matter.

SECRETARY LONG CONDEMNS BOOK.

Maclay's History Cannot Be Used in Its Present Form—Time for Action Says Schley.

Washington (Special).—The Secretary of the Navy has decided that the third volume of Maclay's history of the Spanish-American War shall not be used as a text book at the Naval Academy unless the obnoxious language it contains in characterizing the action of Rear-Admiral Schley is eliminated. In this volume the author describes the battle of Santiago and criticizes Schley, calling him, in so many words, a coward. The Secretary says that it would be manifestly improper to have a history containing such intemperate language used as a text book for the cadets.

He has informed both Commander Wainwright, who is in command of the Naval Academy, and Mr. Maclay, the author of the history, of the decision.

In this connection the Secretary says that the proofs of the entire volume were not submitted to him by the historian. He received only the proofs of the chapter, that relating to the mobilization of the fleets, which contained a summary of the orders which he, as Secretary of the Navy, had issued in making naval preparations for the war. This chapter was satisfactory and he returned it to Mr. Maclay with an indication of his approval. He says he never saw account of the battle at Santiago and criticisms of Rear-Admiral Schley until after the book was published.

Because of the interest aroused, inquiries have been made as to the identity of the author, Edward Stanton Maclay. It has been discovered that former editorial writer for the Navy Department in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, he is at present in the duties of a clerk, but classified as a laborer.

His clerical duties end at 4 o'clock each day, after which he has ample time to write history.

"No Time for Talking."

New York (Special).—"This is no time for talking; it is a time for action."

This was Rear-Admiral Winfield Scott Schley's answer to a request for a statement of his intentions in regard to the attack made upon him in the third volume of Edgar Stanton Maclay's "History of the Navy." It is believed that Admiral Schley will take measures to call Mr. Maclay legally to account for the accusations of cowardice and falsehood imputed to him in the volume which has just been issued from the press.

Beyond the declaration that the time for action had arrived Admiral Schley would say nothing of his plans as to the shafts which have been aimed at him. That it is the Admiral's intention to summon Mr. Maclay and possibly also his publishers to answer in the courts for his version of the course pursued by Admiral Schley during the operations which culminated in the battle of Santiago there is believed to be no doubt.

Admiral Schley was reluctant to say a word in regard to the controversy over the naval operations which ended in the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron. He has refrained, hitherto, from taking any part in the bitter contest which has raged both in and out of Congress ever since the battle of Santiago.

MORRO CASTLE AS A NAVAL STATION.

Protests and Approval by Cuban Newspapers of the Reported American Plan.

Havana (Special).—The report that the United States intends to hold Morro Castle and fortify it does not cause much adverse comment here. The public generally expected that Morro Castle and the Cabanas fortress would be taken for a naval station.

The Discussion protests against this action, saying it is "an imposition of a strong power upon a weak one, yet Cuba can do nothing but accept."

La Lucha strongly approves the step. It says:

"Cuba could not do anything with the two historic fortresses of Havana and Santiago, while the flag of the formidable Republic of the United States will command the respect of strangers, and other nations would see behind the flag not the little State of Cuba but one of the greatest powers of the globe. The two points of most strategic importance on the Cuban coast the United States should take and strongly fortify."

Use of "Masut"

Washington (Special).—The German navy and its manufacturers are using a new product of Germany called "masut," producing purposes vessels of the German use of this "masut" over a fourth greater in greater ease of smoke and the power steam.