STRIKERS ARE SHOT.

DEPUTIES AND POLICE FIRE ON MINERS.

Mob at Shenandoah Attacks Nonunion Men—Rioters, After Victory, Control the Town—Troops Are Rushed to the Scene.

One thousand shots were fired, a merchant was killed, two score strikers and four policemen were shot and a deputy sheriff and two non-union miners were beaten almost to death during a battle at Shenandoah, Pa., between 5,000 strikers or strike sympathizers and officials who sought to protect non-union miners that had been imported in an effort to break the coal strike.

Sheriff Beddall, whose cousin was slain in the skirmish, appealed to the Governor for troops, and the Eighth and Twenty-fourth regiments were ordered out, together with the Governor's troop from Harrisburg. The miners' union admitted that the foreign element was beyond control. The rioters took complete control of the town. The United Mine Workers posted a bulletin disowning any connection with the rioting, and calling upon all miners to aid in maintaining peace. Mayor Brown issued a proclamation calling upon the citizens to help preserve the peace.

Town in Grasp of Mob.

The long pent up anger of the strikers, to control which has been the continued effort of the leaders of the United Mine Workers, burst all bounds shortly before nightfall Wednesday and a desperate battle raged. The men engaged in the conflicts were largely of the foreign element of the strikers. These flung the counsel of the leaders to the winds. Shenandoah, a town of 25,000 inhabitants, and the surrounding region during the night underwent a reign of terror.

All day the town was in disorder, but the serious trouble did not start until 6 o'clock, when Deputy Sheriff Thomas Beddall, a cousin of the sheriff, attempted to escort two non-union workers through the strikers' line of pickets. The workmen were dressed in their street clothes, but one of them carried a bundle under his arm, and this aroused the suspicion of the strikers. The bundle was torn from him, and when it was found to contain a blouse and overalls the man was taken from the deputy and beaten almost to death.

In the meantime Beddall opened fire on the mob, which had gathered by this time, and emptied his revolver. Two of the shots took effect, one man being shot in the leg and the other in the foot. The deputy and the other strike breaker were now compelled to fly for their lives and took refuge in the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad station. The station was soon surrounded by an angry mob of 5,000, which was becoming more threatening and demonstrative every moment. Joseph Beddall, a hardware merchant, and brother of the deputy sheriff, was seen making his way through the crowd in an effort to reach his brother, and the rumor spread that he was carrying ammunition to those inside the station, seized him and beat him with clubs into insensibility. He died on the way to the Miners' hospital.

The strikers continued to stone the station, and the entire borough police force rushed to the scene and escorted the deputy sheriff and his men to an engine which had been backed into the station for that purpose. When the mob realized that its prey was about to escape, it surrounded the engine, and the engineer was afraid to move.

In a few moments the police fired a volley, dispersing the crowd for a brief period, and the engineer turned on full steam and got away with his men. Stones were now thrown thick and fast about the heads of the police, whereupon Chief John Fry gave the order to fire. At the first volley the mob fell back and several were seen to fall. Their retreat, however, was but momentary. They turned and with revolvers, stones and a few shotguns charged on the little band of policemen and made them fly for their lives.

The policemen turned in their flight at short intervals and fired volley after volley at their pursuers, but the mob seemed thoroughly infuriated and smoking revolvers seemed to have no terrors for them.

When the Lehigh Railroad crossing was reached a passing freight train blocked the progress of the police, two of whom were caught and beaten. One of them, Stiney Yacopsky, will die.

It is estimated that upwards of one thousand shots were fired, and the wonder is that more fatalities did not result. At least twenty strikers, all of whom were foreigners, were shot, and at least two of them will die.

FOOD DEAR IN LONDON.

Poor Feel the Record-Breaking Price of Provisions.

The increase in the price of provisions is making a great difference to London's humbler inhabitants. At the present moment, in the opinion of Londoners in the provision trade, food is dearer than at any time for a quarter of a century. Bacon, the poor man's luxury, has risen in price between one-third and one-half. Bacon dealers declare that it is due to a scarcity of hogs in the United States.

"How does the poor man, whose wages are of fixed amount, do?" one dealer, experienced in the retail trade, was asked. "He simply doesn't do at all," was the reply. "He has either to diminish the quantity of bacon he eats, or else, the more usual course, he substitutes a cheap jam or marmalade."

Chickens all round are 9 pence each more at retail than in 1900. Pigeons are 3 pence or 4 pence more. Pork has risen so much that many shops no longer keep it.

From Far and Near.

Edward Philbrook, one of the largest cattle owners of Eastern Montana, was drowned in the Rosebud River near Forsythe, Mont.

The Madrid express was derailed owing to some unknown cause near Guarda (Portugal). Nearly all the cars were wrecked. Six persons were killed and twenty-seven injured.

Secretary Moody, after consultation with his bureau chiefs, gave orders that one of the battleships authorized at the last session of Congress be constructed at the New York navy yard.

William J. Haddock, for thirty-eight years secretary of the board of regents of the University of Iowa at Iowa City, has resigned because of ill health.

A Mexican woman in El Paso, Mexico, has given birth to two healthy children, the second one born six weeks after the first. The case has caused considerable comment among physicians.

A gathering of representatives of the religions of the world like that of the Congress of Religions of the World's Fair is planned in connection with the Olympian games to be held at Chicago in 1904. Every country which will send an athletic representative will be urged to have its religious represented as well.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

New York. Each day brings the agricultural products of the nation nearer maturity, and as the possibility of any serious injury becomes smaller the feeling of confidence in fully sustained trade grows stronger. Storms destroyed much property in some sections, and the prompt restoration of structures has added to the activity of building trades. Railway stocks rose to new high record quotations and gold was exported, yet money ruled easy. July oats succeeded corn as the leading speculative cereal, but all distant grain options tended lower as the outlook improved. The heavy distribution of merchandise is shown by railway earnings thus far reported for July 25 per cent larger than last year and 20 per cent in excess of the corresponding period of 1900.

R. G. Dun & Co's weekly review thus sums up the trade outlook and continuing, says:

Insufficient fuel is the one serious difficulty in the iron and steel industry, interruptions and delays from this cause becoming more noticeable each day. Supplies of coal are curtailed by the strike, although coke ovens are making new records of production. Shipments are retarded by the car and motive power shortage. In a market where there is comparative dullness because deliveries cannot be made promptly, the outlook for long continued activity seems favorable, especially as scarcity of fuel cannot continue a factor indefinitely. All forms of pig iron have sold ahead, and there is no evidence of over production, in the near future at least. Billets are still somewhat unsettled by heavy importations, yet domestic prices are steady and further foreign arrivals are expected.

There was less activity in the speculative markets for the leading cereals, yet prices were fairly well maintained. Meats were somewhat weaker on large receipts and smaller export buying. Among the other staples coffee continues active and firm, despite the statistical situation, while cotton was irregular, because improved crop prospects acted in opposition to the brisk demand for consumption. Finally the former influence prevailed, and quotations declined sharply.

Failures for the week numbered 208 in the United States, against 198 last year, and seventeen in Canada, against twenty-eight last year.

Exports of Grain.

Bradstreet's says:

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending July 24, aggregate 3,080,969 bushels, against 3,775,222 last week and 8,974,526 in this week last year. Wheat exports since July 1 aggregate 13,765,306 bushels, against 19,737,647 last season. Corn exports aggregate 79,611 bushels, against 130,679 last week, and 1,155,276 last year. For the fiscal year corn exports are 459,405 bushels, against 7,164,043 last season.

Chicago. The Northwest is just about entering upon what may be called the nervous period of the year. The time is close at hand when the growing wheat will have reached the most delicate stage, and the weather attendant upon the process of maturity through the critical period following may make or unmake the crop. What wonder, then, if interest for the next few weeks centers upon the crop reports?

From every corner of the Northwest comes good news, and from every point of view the present outlook is highly encouraging. Grain men, whose business it is to anticipate, and who habitually scan the horizon for a speck to denote the rise of an adverse factor, are unable to discern the faintest indication of anything in the least disturbing. Hot winds, always a possibility through the milk period, could do great damage to the crop. There is no more reason, however, to expect them now than in any other year.

One of the most conservative financiers in the country said: "If the corn crop fulfills its promise, this fall will see the advent of the most remarkable era of commercial prosperity America has ever experienced."

Without a doubt a bumper corn crop will bring this about, for if the grangers roads made money with a corn failure last season, a heavy yield this year should enable them to show the largest earnings in their history. All other roads will share in this to some extent, and the people will be benefited by the continuation of general prosperity.

The country at large presents a view not materially changed from the previous week. The same activity is noted in the leading lines, the same hopefulness and continued talk of the good fall business that is to come. The fruit season is now at its height. Produce prices in general are high, considering that there is a sufficiency in the supply centers, but the people are consuming largely and are paying for the best. Cotton, nearly all hog products and the cereals are lower. An exception is found in cereals for July delivery in which the scarcity of supply and bull manipulations forced prices to really phenomenal points. At 72 cents, July oats were higher than corn, and higher than at any time since the Civil War.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, $4.00 to $8.50; hogs, shipping grades, $4.25 to $8.00; sheep, fair to choice, $4.00 to $4.40; wheat, No. 2 red, 73c to 75c; corn, No. 2, 58c to 59c; oats, No. 2, 49c to 52c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 53c; hay, timothy, $11.00 to $16.00; prairie, $6.00 to $12.50; butter, choice creamery, 17c to 19c; eggs, fresh, 16c to 18c; potatoes, new, 40c to 60c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, $3.00 to $8.25; hogs, choice light, $4.00 to $7.70; sheep, common to prime, $2.50 to $4.00; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2 white, 65c to 66c; oats, No. 2 white, 50c to 52c.

St. Louis—Cattle, $4.50 to $7.40; hogs, $3.00 to $7.85; sheep, $2.50 to $4.25; wheat, No. 2, 63c to 64c; corn, No. 2, 58c to 59c; oats, No. 2, 33c to 34c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 53c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, $4.50 to $7.25; hogs, $4.00 to $7.95; sheep, $3.25 to $4.00; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 64c to 65c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 55c to 57c; rye, No. 2, 58c to 59c.

Detroit—Cattle, $3.00 to $6.50; hogs, $3.00 to $7.60; sheep, $2.50 to $4.50; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 3 yellow, 67c to 68c; oats, No. 2 white, 61c to 63c; rye, 60c to 61c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 3, 64c to 65c; oats, No. 2 white, 46c to 48c; rye, No. 1, 59c to 60c; barley, No. 2, 65c to 66c; pork, mess, $16.95.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 62c to 63c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 33c to 34c; clover seed, prime, $5.12.

GENERAL CROP CONDITIONS.

Temperature Is Highly Favorable Throughout Middle West.

The crop report issued by the weather bureau gives the following general summary of crop conditions in the country. Drought of considerable severity generally prevails from Virginia and the Carolinas westward over Kentucky, Tennessee and the northern portion of the central and east gulf States, including eastern Arkansas, southeastern Missouri, and the southern portions of Illinois and Indiana, while heavy and damaging rains have continued in Texas, portions of the Missouri valley and lower lake region. Rains are generally badly needed in the central and southern Rocky Mountain districts. The temperature conditions have been highly favorable, except in New England, New York and Texas, where it has been too cool, and in California, where excessive heat has caused some deciduous fruit to ripen faster than it could be handled.

The corn crop has experienced another week of exceptionally favorable conditions over much the greater part of the principal corn area, the least favorable reports being received from southeastern Missouri and southern Illinois, where the crop is being injured by drought. A fine yield is promised in Kansas, Nebraska, Indiana and over much the greater part of Missouri, Illinois and Ohio. In Iowa, where the crop has suffered much in previous weeks from heavy rains and lack of cultivation, corn is improving, and in the early fields is earing heavily. In the middle Atlantic States and to the southward of the Ohio river corn has suffered much from drought in sections, especially the early planted.

Showers have prevented the completion of the winter wheat harvest in the lake region, New England and the northern portion of the middle Atlantic States, where damage to wheat in shock is quite extensively reported; elsewhere harvesting is completed, except on the Pacific coast, where it is progressing rapidly in Oregon and has begun in Washington.

Late spring wheat needs rain in portions of South Dakota, and rust is appearing in North Dakota, but on the whole its condition is very promising. The crop is ripening rapidly in the northern portion and harvesting has begun in the southern portion of the spring wheat region. In portions of southern Minnesota fields are too wet for the binders.

Oat harvesting is progressing under difficulties in the upper Mississippi valley and lake region, where the crop is badly lodged, and fields in some sections are too wet for the reapers. Notwithstanding these adverse conditions, the general outlook for a large yield is favorable, especially in the Missouri and upper Ohio valleys and the northern portion of the middle Atlantic States.

The northern portions of the eastern and central districts of the cotton belt continue to suffer from drought, the effects of which are beginning to be more seriously felt especially on uplands. Outside the drought area in the districts named the crop is making very favorable progress, the plant being heavily fruited. General and heavy rains in Texas were very beneficial in western counties, but they were not needed elsewhere in that State. These rains have caused very rapid growth and the plant is heavily fruited, but considerable damage by boll weevil, boll worm, and shedding are reported. Hot and dry weather is now needed in Texas to permit cultivation and check ravages by insects. Picking continues in the southern counties and has commenced in the central counties, but has been retarded by frequent rains.

Tobacco is suffering from drought in Tennessee, Virginia and portions of Kentucky and Maryland. In the other tobacco States the reports are generally promising. Dry weather in the Carolinas has been very favorable for curing.

As a rule the general outlook for apples continues unpromising, although in some sections a good crop is promised. The most favorable reports are received from New England, eastern and northern New York, Michigan and portions of Illinois, Kansas and Oklahoma.

The bulk of a good hay crop has been secured in the States of the central valleys. In the lake region and northern portion of the middle Atlantic States haying continues, but has been considerably delayed by rains and much has been damaged.

INNOVATION IN CHURCH MUSIC.

New York Girl Who Whistled Solos During Services.

Probably the first occasion on which a whistling solo has ever been given in a church was the other Sunday morning in the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church at Lexington avenue and 111th street, New York City.

MISS TRUAX.

Miss Louise Truax, the whistler, is a charming young woman who began whistling in public at society gatherings about two years ago. Musicians call her range wonderful as it extends from F above "high C" to F below "middle C"—three full octaves. She also sings beautifully and her voice ranges from E above "high C" to G—two and one-half octaves.

Miss Truax says that the position of her body makes no difference to her in whistling. She can do just as good work sitting or bending over toward the floor or even reclining, as she can standing erect. Whistling has had a wonderful effect on her chest and lungs, her expansion having increased greatly.

The solo with which Miss Truax delighted the congregation was Traumerei by R. Schumann.

MERCHANT ENDS HIS LIFE.

Former Head of a Chicago Store Shoots Himself While Ill.

Abraham M. Rothschild, millionaire and former president of the A. M. Rothschild & Co. big Chicago department store, committed suicide Monday afternoon in the bathroom of his residence. He accomplished his purpose of self-destruction by sending a bullet through his brain. Insomnia from overwork indirectly caused Mr. Rothschild's death. Always a hard worker, he was obliged to retire from business on account of ill health last May. Since then he had been suffering from the disease which was the indirect cause of his tragic act.

Friends and relatives believe that he was temporarily deranged. That is the only explanation offered as a solution of the suicide. The merchant was prosperous and happy in all of his relations.

Mr. Rothschild used to call himself "No. 13." He was proud of the fact that from being the thirteenth child in a poor family in the Black Forest of Germany he had risen to a position of prominence in the American business world. At the time of his death his estate was conservatively estimated to be worth at least $1,000,000.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Mr. Ware, the commissioner of pensions, received a letter from a man in Illinois a few days ago which read: "I am now getting a pension of $20 a month. Recently the Lord has prospered me, and I do not think I should get so much money. I gave my services to the country, and I think I should have some pension, of course, but I think $20 a month is too much. Is there any way I can have my pension reduced or suspended while I enjoy the prosperity that is mine at present?" This is the only request for a reduction of pension ever received by the bureau. It was referred to the pension examiner in the district in which the man lived, who reported as follows: "I have the honor to inform you that the person who applied for a reduction in his pension is now in the insane asylum at this place, and has been for some time."

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All members of the Cabinet who are able to speak will be on the stump this fall, at the request of President Roosevelt, who himself will make several campaign speeches. Secretary Shaw will speak in Maine and will close the campaign in Iowa. Secretary Moody will deliver several addresses in Massachusetts and other New England States. Secretary Hay is preparing a careful speech to be given wide publicity during the campaign. Secretary Root, upon his return from abroad, will go to the Northwest for a brief tour. Secretary Wilson will speak in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and other middle Western States. Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock and Postmaster General Payne have not the gift of public speaking, and will not appear on the stump. Postmaster General Payne, however, will act as a political manager.

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On either side of the United States Senate chamber is an ancient snuffbox—one for Republicans and one for Democrats. The boxes are a survival of the old-time habit of snuff taking, which was almost universal in the eighteenth century among persons of fashion and public men. The habit persisted well through the first half of the nineteenth century, but during the past fifty years snuff has gone out of style. The Senate boxes, however, remain, and it appears that they are kept filled. Senator Vest of Missouri and Senator Harris of Kansas, who formerly used the boxes occasionally, have broken off the habit, and Senator Pettus is now their solitary patron. He is the last of the snuff takers in that historic body at least.

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Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador to this country, is a confirmed cigarette smoker. Once he contracted nicotine poisoning by his excessive smoking and for a couple of weeks was near to death's door. Nothing daunted, he resumed smoking as soon as he got well and he and the cigarette are now inseparable. Years ago, when on a diplomatic mission in China, he used to use between ninety and 100 cigarettes a day and used 400,000 of them during his stay in that country.

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President Roosevelt signifies his intention of going to Mississippi next fall to enjoy a bear hunt with Gov. Longino. In Tallahatchie County, where Gov. Longino's plantation is located, bears are so plentiful that the farmers are organizing bear hunts as a source of protection to their stock. This is assurance that the President will have rare sport so long as he cares to indulge in it.

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It is said that Senator Clark, the copper king Senator, is very fond of singing. He has a mild parlor tenor, and people who have heard it say they like it. When he warbles "I Am Dreaming, Ever Dreaming, as the Night Wind Croons Its Lay," it is claimed that the listeners even go so far as to murmur, "Isn't it sweet?" and "What an exquisite method!"

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An order issued by the treasury officials extends to Chicago commercial interests the privilege of depositing funds in the sub-treasury there for payment in New Orleans on the telegraphic notice of such deposits. The object of the order is to facilitate transactions in cotton operations, and it places Chicago on equal footing with New York as a center of financial exchange.

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Secretary of the Navy Moody has decided that the press correspondence shall not be favored with reports of the army and navy maneuvers. He thinks this plan will be valuable in bringing to light news leaks and in testing official vigilance in preserving the secrecy of the maneuvers.

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It is quite probable that the signal corps of the army will use a system of wireless telegraphy in the coming joint army and naval maneuvers. Gen. Greely has designated a special army board to consider the matter.

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The government has decided to build its first wireless telegraph station on the Navesink highlands of New Jersey. With such a station the Navy Department will be able to communicate with ships many miles at sea.

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The civil service commission has announced an amendment to the civil service regulations, providing a punishment for government employes who shall attempt to secure promotion by means of influence.

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It has been announced from Washington that there is now no likelihood of an extra session of Congress. The President will negotiate a reciprocity treaty with Cuba and ask Congress to ratify it when it meets in December.

Commercial Notes.

During the past week beef cattle sold for $8.25 per 100 pounds, the highest price ever received for beef in open market.

Leading window glass jobbers and some makers have withdrawn price quotations pending experiments with the new glass machine in the De Pauw factory at Alexandria, Ind. The associated jobbers have advanced prices, and it is predicted that American glass factories will be exporting glass soon.

A syndicate of capitalists has been forming a company in Buffalo for the control of the milk supply of that city. Options have been secured for a limited period on 20,000 of the 33,000 gallons of the daily supply, all but twenty of the 350 dealers being included in the combine.

With the object of increasing the use of fuel gas for domestic purposes, a number of women have been employed in New York to go about teaching housekeepers how to manage gas stoves and so to make the use of gas more attractive and economical. This constitutes a new field of work for women.

HASTE TO GET RICH.

PLEA FOR OLD RELIABLE METHODS OF SAVING.

Speculative Spirit Now Rife and General Desire to Become Wealthy Without Labor Have Bad Effect Upon Principles and Practices of Men.

Are the experiences and methods of the man who began building his present fortune fifty years ago likely to be regarded by the youth of to-day as of any practical benefit?

The question was propounded to the veteran William J. Onahan, of Chicago, by a representative of the Chicago Tribune. Mr. Onahan answered: "In their details and as affecting young men at large—no. The sane, sober, careful methods of fifty years ago are as applicable to-day to the founding of fortunes as ever they were in history. But they read too tamely for the young men of this strenuous age. The spirit of speculation has gone too far. The excitements of gaming, from the penny-tossing by the newsboys to the 'margining' in the bucket shops, has led the young men of to-day to look upon the methods of founding fortunes fifty years ago just as they would look upon the methods used at that time in sending merchandise from New York to San Francisco.

"You can't reach the masses of the young men of Chicago, for instance, by saying to them that the only way to build a safe, desirable and lasting fortune is by slow accretion and that this accretion should begin with the first salary that they draw. Tell a young man who may be taking up business life that even on a salary of $10 a week he should be laying some of it aside, and the chances are that he will laugh at you. Why? Simply because the temptation to spend never was so great as it is now. Yet this habit of saving is easier to acquire on $10 a week than it will be afterward at $25 a week, and you may be sure that it is the one dominant trait that must be at the foundation of fortune building.

"In the nervous energy of the present there is a general disposition abroad to shelve almost any philosophy of materialism fifty years old as being out of date. It has been so easy to say, 'Yes, you could do so and so once, but you can't do it now.'

"But a truth is a truth and that permanent fortune must be the product of sound, conservative building is truer to-day, almost, than it ever was before. Most of the wealthy men of to-day began fortune building from the ground up. They began when habits of thrift and frugality were far more general in both old and young than they are now and, while they worked longer hours for less pay, they saved more money.

"I have looked to the Civil War, always, as being the line of demarcation between the young man of yesterday and the young man of to-day. I don't know but what war is productive of the spirit of extravagance. It represents waste and ruin. It creates a feeling of unstableness. Certainly the great Civil War in this country changed the traits and characteristics of the people. Excitement took the place of repose. Speculation supplanted steady trade and this has led to the spirit of gambling, which in one or another form has become dangerously widespread.

"Too many young men to-day have become infected with this passion. There is a haste to grow rich. Conservative methods in business are too slow. The hope of gaining fortune without labor has become widely alluring.

"This is a fatal delusion. Even where wealth is thus gained it is more often a curse than a blessing. The fortune quickly gained and without labor generally is as speedily dispatched. Yet just to the extent that we see flattering opportunities held out to young men for the making of fortunes by some short cut, just to that extent one may guess that these propositions are accepted.

"No doubt there is now more restless energy displayed by young men in all pursuits than formerly, but there were more steadiness, greater perseverance, and, as a consequence, more lasting results fifty years ago. Then habits of life were simpler, temptations were less common and extravagance of living comparatively unknown. Now it requires great strength of character in the young man to stand out against the temptations of environment. No doubt there is a certain fascination in these modern activities—in the whirl and excitement of latter day trading and speculation. Amusements, too, are more common and costly and dissipations are more alluring.

"That there are $2,500,000,000 in the savings banks of the United States and that the totals are increasing every year shows promise. At the same time I am not sure that it would not be shown by analysis that adopted citizens from continental Europe lead as these depositors. To some extent it may be true of the direct descendants of that old stock, but it has lost its significance when applied to the typical American.

"In these observations it should not be lost to mind that in general a vice is more apparent than a virtue. And on the surface we often see traits to be deplored—lack of reverence and respect for parents and parental authority, loss of the deference due to age, and a falling off in the chivalrous respect due to women.

'But as for opportunity for young men to-day, it is greater than it was ever before, only it is not to be sought in the bucket shops or on the race course. Steadiness, sobriety, and perseverance will assuredly bring their reward to the young men of to-day, as in the past, and more swiftly. The enormous activities of the present age; the universal expansion of American trade; which now as never before, pushes its giant ramifications all over the country, point to the gates of boundless possibilities to the energy and capacity of American enterprise.

CONVERSATION WITH TENNYSON

Enthusiastic Admirer of the Great Poet Was Thoroughly Snubbed.

An American gentleman, in the course of a recent reminiscent talk, told his friends how he once listened to a conversation between Lord Tennyson and a young Englishman, then just beginning to be known in literature. It took place in a country inn, where the two had been introduced by a friend of both, who had left to catch his train immediately after the presentation.

The American, sitting at a table near by, heard the Englishman, a shy but ardent admirer of the poet, begin modestly and stammeringly to tell him how much pleasure he had taken in his poems. When he ceased speaking, Tennyson said:

"Humph!"

The young man was abashed, but he tried again. He spoke of the beautiful scenery in the vicinity, and mentioned the points of interest which he had visited, and which he knew were more familiar to the poet than to himself. His final remark was a question. Tennyson answered:

"Humph!"

A third time the embarrassed young man resumed the conversation, although he looked as if he would like to escape if he knew how. He had become desperate, and talked about the weather. The clouds had grown threatening; would it really rain? Tennyson was standing near the threshold. He stepped outside, looked up, held out his palm to feel if any drops were falling, and uttered:

"Humph!" Then he walked off around the house, and disappeared from view.

"Well!" cried the Englishman. The American, although he was not addressed, looked up with twinkling eyes and responded, "Humph!" Then both laughed, and an acquaintance sprang up between them which prospered more fortunately than the relations so rapidly begun and terminated between the great laureate and his thoroughly snubbed admirer.

GIFTS RECEIVED BY YORK.

Trophies of Tour of English Heir Apparent to Be Placed on Exhibition.

During their tour around the world the Duke and Duchess of York were the recepients of many curious and valuable souvenirs from the loyal subjects of the crown. These, according to the precedent established by King Edward on his return from India, whither he went as Prince of Wales, have been placed upon public exhibition. Of the scores of addresses being shown the most interesting is thought to be an upright silve plague covered with characters in applied gold, ornamented with silver peonies, which is the addresses of the Chinese Federated Malay States. The handsomest cases in which the addresses were contained were those recalling memories of Ceylon and Singapore, and of these particularly the casket which contained the address of Ceylon planters. It is of carved ivory and gold, set with all manner of strange precious stones, such as jargoon, yellow and green tourmaline and chrysoberyl, twenty-four varieties in all, to say nothing of 246 rubies, 142 sapphires and 100 pearls.

Of the gifts the most noteworthy are a star-shaped mox in unalloyed and really ruddy gold from the Federated Malay States and a facsimile, also in pure gold and presented by Sir Frank Swettenham, of the traditional chain of office of the sultans of Perak. Australia's gifts are not so curious, although costly in many cases, but the New Zealand collection makes up for the Australian. It includes beautiful carved models of Maori houses, enriched with gold and silver and inlaid with greenstone; numerous greenstone "meres," described somewhat doubtfully as scepters, which are touching presents, since many of them have been handed down from generation to generation for centuries, although in shape they resemble the familiar and painfully modern ping-pong bat. There are also feather mats and kilts, hula feathers, the badge of chieftainship and the model of the sacred canoe presented by the veteran Maori Major Fox at Rotorua.

From South Africa come precious jewels and ingenius mementos of the war—for example, a set of bells, a gong and a model of a diamond mine, into each of which enter cases of pompon shells, Mauser bullets and the like. Boer prisoners and their mechanical ingenuity, too, are represented by objects made by them in South Africa, and even in St. Helena, which was not visited save by the escorting cruisers.

Canada, like Tasmania, is represented by a beautiful collection of furs and by some jewelry of great value, notably a bracelet of unalloyed nuggets from the miners of Atlin, B. C., and a branch of maple leaves in gold, the outline and stem being marked by brilliants, the color shown in enamel, and at the end of the ranch a large bouton pearl. American Indian souvenirs, too, there are in plenty, including the canoe which was used by the royal tourists at Ottawa. There are 870 exhibits in all.

A Story with a Point.

Among Booker T. Washington's many stories of the contempt of the low-class Southern whites for the negroes is this one:

"One day," says Mr. Washington, "a poor, ignorant white man came to the polls to vote.

"'I wish you'd oblige me by voting this ticket," said a bright mulatto, who was standing near the polls.

"'What kind of a ticket is it?' asked the poor white man.

"'Why,' said the mulatto, 'you can see for yourself.'

"'But I can't read.'

"'What, can't you read the ballot you have there in your hand and which you are about to vote?' exclaimed the colored man.

"'No,' said he, 'I can't read at all.'

"'Well,' said the colored man, 'this ballot means that you are in favor of giving equal franchise to both white and colored citizens.'

"'It means to let the niggers vote, does it?'

"'Yes, sir.'

"'Then I don't want it. Niggers don't know enough to vote.'"—New York Times.

Unskillful dentists are more or less conscientious. They spare no pains at their work.

If you want a man to praise your judgment all you have to do is to agree with him.

A SLEEPING PREMIER.

Lord North Had a Habit of Sleeping in Parliament.

Lord North was the sleeping parliamentarian of the eighteenth century. He was forever yawning in the faces of members and their speeches. Black and White says of him that indignant orators were constantly complaining of his refusal to listen to them, and he was never at a loss in subjecting them to the further humiliation of a sharp retort.

"Even now, in these perils, the noble lord is asleep!" burst forth an angry member of the opposition; and Lord North awoke in time to murmur, "I wish I were!"

Again he said to another grumbler, "The physician should never quarrel with his own medicine."

To a speaker who impeached him of all sorts of crimes, and called attention to his dosing through the attack, Lord North rejoined:

"It is cruel to deny me the solace enjoyed by other criminals—that of a night's rest before they meet their fate."

The best story of the sleepy premier is that connected with a peer who bored Parliament with a history of shipbuilding from the time of Noah and his ark. North began dozing at the mention of the ark, and slept until the speaker reached the Spanish Armada. Then a colleague woke him.

"Where are we now?" asked North.

"In the reign of Queen Elizabeth."

"Dear! dear!" exclaimed the prime minister. "Why didn't you let me sleep a century or two more?"

FEARLESS SCIENTISTS.

They Dwell Within Reach of Vesuvius' Scorching Breath.

On the side of Mount Vesuvius, which has been comparatively quiet during the last few years but may break out at any time, is an observatory. Here live some scientists whose task it is to study the volcano. Nothing can exceed, says Mr. Arthur Norway in "Naples, Past and Present," the value of the services rendered to science by these gentlemen, who elect to spend their lives upon a spot which is always dreary and exposed to constant danger.

The last great eruption of Vesuvius was in 1872. While it was proceeding the position of the courageous men in the observatory was rather glorious than safe. Vesuvius was "sweating fire," to use the words of Professor Palmieri, one of the scientists who was in the observatory at the time.

"On the night of April 26th," he writes, "the observatory lay between two torrents of fire. The heat was insufferable. The glass of the windows was hot and crackling. In all the rooms there was a smell of scorching."

When one ponders on what is involved in these words, and learns that "stones fell on the observatory of such size that the glass of the unshuttered windows was broken," one is ready with Mr. Norway, "to take off his hat" to the stout hearts and keen intellects, to these "outposts of mankind," who do not merely dare danger occasionally, but live in the midst of it; who fear nothing that comes to them while they serve the cause of science.

The Old-Time Tunes.

Oh, Mr. Organ Grinder, play a tune that is a tune;
I'm sick of Florodora and the ragtime of the coon;
These rootless tunes, to-day, don't seem to get a proper hold,
So play me some or anything that's reasonably old.
Grind me the strains your fathers ground with such consummate ease,
From "Olivette" or "Mignon"—either one of them would please—
Or Lauterbach, or "Buttercup," or many more like these,
Or e'en the one devoted to the praise of Limburg cheese!

You've surely noticed all the bands of all the world, to-day,
Can't sweeten up the atmosphere in Patsy Gilmore's way,
And of all the boasted primas never one can put a tongue
To a tune that has the flavor of the sort that Lotta sung;
And pianists imported for the splendor of their hair,
And virtuoso fiddlers pulling catgut through the air—
Oh, their renderings are well enough, but yet they can't compare
With the olden organ grinder tunes for solid wear and tear.

Say, if an organ grinder of the kind we used to know,
With a little strap-back organ of the make of long ago,
Should wander into town and ravel out a little string
Of the songs that Marie Stone and Susie Kirwin used to sing;
Nay, a prophet I am not, and yet a vision I can see—
A judge a-patting jujube, happy as a judge can be;
A dancing, prancing crowd around, including you and me,
And a minister a-kicking up his gaiters in his glee!

—Chicago Journal.

Transplanted by a Storm.

Will Stephenson, residing near Atchison, Kan., grows onion sets for a large seed house under a contract, and he planted twenty acres this spring. When the high winds blew recently nearly all the onion sets were actually blown out of the ground and into an adjoining cornfield. The wind continued to blow, and blew dirt around the roots, and Stephenson now has about ten acres of perfectly planted onions from a quarter of a mile to a mile from the spot where they were originally planted. They have since sprouted and are doing nicely.

According to His Acknowledgment.

Patient—Doctor, is a manicure in any way associated with your profession?

Doctor—By no means, sir; we are not in the least responsible for them.

Patient—That is surely a frank acknowledgment.

Doctor—What is?

Patient—Why, that you are not responsible for many cures.—Richmond Dispatch.

They talk of the path of the transgressor being hard, but every good man thinks it is dead easy.

A father never thinks that his children are old enough to think for themselves until they agree with him.