EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

1903 LEAVES DARK RECORD IN MANY RESPECTS.

Deeds of Rapine and Violence and Far-Reaching Natural Disasters Overshadow Its Showing of the Fruits of Industry and Peace.

The year 1903 has been marked by massacre, murder, disaster and violence that are in sharp contrast with the underlying spirit of progress that is steadily making for friendliness and better mutual understanding between individuals and nations. Religious intolerance, political intrigue, class hatred and convulsions of nature are the causes upon which the dread responsibility rests.

In May occurred the great massacre of Jews in Kishinev, Russia. A month later King Alexander and Queen Draga of Servia were murdered in their palace in Belgrade by their own soldiery and officers. Strikes and other labor disputes have been responsible for a good deal of violence and several deaths in the United States; and natural phenomena, under which classification are numbered the disastrous floods and storms of last spring and early summer in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri and other parts of the nation, hurricanes in the South Sea Islands and an earthquake in Asiatic Turkey, have caused the loss of thousands of lives and much valuable property.

In the world of politics epoch-making events have been the Alaskan award, the bloodless revolution in Panama and the formation there of a new republic, continued aggressions in China by Russia, the going into effect of the new Irish land law, and in our own country the unearthing of gigantic frauds in the Postoffice Department and in the distribution of public lands, and the passage of a Cuban reciprocity treaty.

The unfaltering course of commercial achievement has been evidenced by the opening of two new cables beneath the Pacific ocean, successful practical tests of wireless telegraphy, and the establishment of a Department of Commerce in connection with the government in Washington.

The year's roll of deaths includes ecclesiastical authorities like Pope Leo and Canon F. M. Farrar, statesmen like Lord Salisbury of England and ex-Premier Sagasta of Spain, thinkers like Herbert Spencer and Prof. Theodor Mommsen, public men like former Postmaster General W. S. Bissell, religious workers like Mrs. Emma Booth Tucker, and inventors like R. J. Gatling.

The events of the year 1903 are briefly summarized below.

January.

1. Opening of Pacific cable between San Francisco and Honolulu......Asiatic plague at Mazatlan, Mexico.
5. Death of ex-Premier Sagasta of Spain in Madrid.
6. Death of J. I. Case, of Racine, Wis.
11. Death of Gen. Samuel Thomas, prominent railroad man.
14. Congress votes tariff off coal.
17. German gunboat attacks Fort Carlos, and is repulsed by Venezuelans.
18. Death of ex-Mayor A. S. Hewitt of New York.
19. President Roosevelt and King Edward VII. exchange greetings by wireless telegraphy......Forty-four Chicago coal men indicted by Grand Jury.
20. Death of Julian Ralph, war correspondent.
Germans recommence bombardment of Fort Carlos.
Canal treaty with Colombia signed.
24. Treaty for arbitration of Alaskan boundary dispute signed in Washington.....Senator Teller re-elected in Colorado after hard fight......W. R. Day appointed to United States Supreme bench.
27. Fifty perish in burning of Colney Hatch insane asylum in England......24 killed and many injured by collision on New Jersey Central railway near Cranford.
28. Train wreck at Vallo, Ariz., kills and burns 20 persons, injuring many others.
29. Army of Sultan of Morocco routs that of Pretender in battle near Fez.

February.

8. Earthquake shakes felt between St. Louis, Mo., and Louisville, Ky......More than 1,000 lives destroyed by hurricane in South Sea Islands.
9. William Hooper Young pleads guilty to murder in New York and gets life sentence.
11. One million five hundred thousand dollar fire at Rock Island, Ill., arsenal.
13. Allied powers sign protocols for raising of Venezuelan blockade.
15. Venezuelan blockade raised.
15-18. Extreme cold and storm over United States.
17. Eighteen lives lost by sinking of river steamer near Edenton, N. C.
19. Eight children killed by train in Newark, N. J.
20. Many injured in fire that destroys Clifton House at Cedar Rapids, Iowa......Pope's silver jubilee.
25. Four miners killed and many injured in battle with United States officers at Stanniford City, W. Va.
26. Pike Opera House in Cincinnati burns with half a square of other buildings; loss $2,000,000......Albert Knapp, of Hamilton, confesses five murders......Death of R. J. Gatling in New York.

March.

2. President Roosevelt issues message calling Senate in special session March 5......Two Senators elected in Delaware, after long fight.
3. Pope Leo celebrates 25th anniversary of his pontificate.
5. Special session of Senate meets.
7. Nineteenth lives lost by capsizing of ferry boat at Spier Falls on Hudson River.
8. Six burn to death in hotel at Leiten, W. Va.......Death of Hawaiian Commissioner Blount at Macon, Ga.
9. Twenty-two lives lost by oil fire and explosions at Olean, N. Y.
11. Cuban reciprocity convention ratified by Senate in Havana.
12. Czar proclaims religious freedom through empire.
16. Tax riots at Coimba, Portugal.
17. Strike Arbitration Committee files report......Senate ratifies Panama canal treaty.
10-20. Floods along Ohio and Mississippi rivers.
19. Senate ratifies Cuban reciprocity treaty and extra session is adjourned sine die.
21. Finding of Coal Arbitration Committee made public.
22. Death of Very Rev. F. W. Farrar in London.
23. Six miners killed by explosion at Athens, Ill.
25. Irish land bill introduced in Parliament.
27. Death of N. K. Fairbank.
28. Reciprocity treaty with United States ratified by Cuban Senate.
29. Death of Gustavus F. Swift, Chicago packer.
"Young Corbett" defeats Terry McGovern at San Francisco.

April.

1. President starts on long Western trip.
6. Republicans gain in elections in Ohio cities......Republicans carry Michigan election.
11. General strike in Holland declared off.
20. Erie train wrecked at Red House, N. Y., and six persons burn to death.
21. Eight hundred thousand dollar fire in La Crosse, Wis.
23. Riot in Illinois House of Representatives........Russia demands Manchuria of China.
26. Negro lynched for assault near Santa Fe, Ill......$600,000 fire in Columbus, O.......11 killed in railway wreck near Buffalo, Kansas.
28. Forest fires in Northern Wisconsin and Michigan......Burning of Melbourne, Iowa.
29. Dedication of St. Louis Exposition ....Death of Stuart Robson.......2,000 lives lost in earthquake at Melazgherd, Asiatic Turkey.

May.

1. Death of Luigi Arditi.
3. Eight persons killed and 40 hurt by Grand Trunk train at Detroit.
5. Steamer Saginaw sunk off Virginia coast; over 20 lives lost......15 persons drowned in wreck of Gloucester fishing boat Gloriana on Nova Scotia coast.
8. A. W. Machen, superintendent free delivery, ousted by Postmaster General Payne.
9. Discovery of plot to blow up steamer Umbria in New York harbor.
10. Great fire in Ottawa, Ont.
12. Death of Poet R. H. Stoddard.
13. Great massacre of Jews in Kishinev, Russia.
23. Falling elevator in Pittsburg kills five persons and injures 12.
28. Death of Max O'Rell (M. Paul Blouet)......Eight persons killed and six injured in Paris-Madrid automobile race.......Severe storms in Kansas, Iowa and Oklahoma.
25. Nineteen persons killed and as many more injured by tornadoes near Hastings, Neb.
26. New York City celebrates 250th anniversary of incorporation......British steamer Huddersfield sunk in collision and 22 lives lost.
27. Eight trainmen killed in wreck near Bryan, Ala.
28. Feudists attack jail at Jackson, Ky., and are repulsed......Presbyterian general assembly votes for revision of confession of faith.
31. Great floods devastate Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa......Big fire in Racine, Wis.

June.

1. Cyclone near Gainesville, Ga., kills 85 persons.
4. Santa Fe train wrecked near Stillwell, Kansas; nine persons killed and 28 injured.
6. Heavy flood losses near Spartansburg, S. C.......Negro hanged by mob at Belleville, Ill.
7. One hundred lives lost in collision of vessels off Marseilles, France......Flood at its height at St. Louis.
9. Marriage of Gov. W. J. Bailey of Kansas and Mrs. Ida B. Weede in Kansas City.
11. King Alexander, Queen Draga, two brothers of the queen, Premier and two Cabinet members assassinated at Belgrade, Servia. Prince Peter Karageorgevitch proclaimed king.
12. Death of Gen. Alex McCook.
15. Prince Peter Karageorgevitch chosen king of Servia........Waterspout destroys Heppner, Oregon.
20. American Derby at Chicago won by The Picket.
21. End of Lowell (Mass.) textile strike ......Death of Major James B. Pond.
22. Negro burned at stake near Wilmington, Del.
25. Peter Karageorgevitch takes oath as king of Servia.
27. Million-dollar fire in Milwaukee.
30. Two hundred and thirty-four men lose lives by explosion in mine at Hanna, Wyo.

July.

1. New Department of Commerce started in Washington.
4. American Pacific cable from San Francisco to Philippines completed.
5. Fifty to 100 persons lose lives by breaking of dam near Jeannette, Pa.......Race riots at Evansville, Ind.......Hammond packing plant at St. Joseph, Mo., burns, causing loss of $1,500,000.
6. Seven killed in race riot at Evansville, Ind.
7. Twenty-four killed in railway collision near Charlottesville, Va.
15. Death of Mrs. James G. Blaine.
18. Son born to Grover Cleveland and wife.
20. Death of Pope Leo XIII.
21-26. Great financial storm in Wall street.
22. Death of Gen. Cassius M. Clay.
25. Entombment of Pope Leo.
26. Negro lynched and burned and public buildings defaced by mob at Danville, Ill.
29. Twenty-five persons killed and 30 injured by powder explosions at Lowell, Mass.

August.

4. Cardinal Sarto chosen Pope.
7. Circus trains wrecked at Durand, Mich.; 21 persons killed.
8. Fall of balcony at Philadelphia baseball park causes nine deaths.
9. Crowning of Pope Pius X.
10. Fire and panic on Paris underground railroad causes 100 deaths.
14. Jeffries whips Corbett in San Francisco.
15. Russia sends fleet into Turkish waters.
20. Turkey accedes to demands of Russia.
22. Death of Lord Salisbury, former premier of England.
23. Death of Chas. C. Bonney of Chicago, originator of World's Fair Congress.
24. Lou Dillon trots mile in 2 minutes at Readville, Mass......50 persons burned to death at Budapest.
24-27. War game off Maine coast and Portland harbor.
26. United States Vice Consul Magelssen assassinated at Beirut, Syria.
27. Heavy rain storm sweeps Western States.

September.

3. Reliance wins international cup race from Shamrock III.
7. Town of San Miguel, Yucatan, destroyed by hurricane.
14. Rain, snow and frost injures crops in Northwestern States.
16. Severe storm on Atlantic coast.
17. Joseph Chamberlain and two others resign from British Cabinet.
19. Four more members of British Cabinet resign.
22. Curtis Jett convicted of Cockrell murder at Cynthiana, Kentucky.
23. Death of ex-Senator Chas. B. Farwell of Chicago.
28. Big riot in Sault Ste. Marie, Canada.
30. Death of Sir Michael Herbert, British Ambassador to Washington.

October.

3. Tornado sweeps Northwestern States. Village of St. Charles, Minn., razed. Twelve lives lost by sinking of steamer in Green Bay.
5. Peter Elliott, armed anarchist, tries to force his way into President's room in White House.......New British ministry announced.
6. Death of former Postmaster General Wilson S. Bissell.
9. Heavy rainstorm causes losses of lives and property in New York City, New Jersey and vicinity.
11. Marriage of United States Senator Thos. C. Platt of New York.
13. Death of Archbishop Kain of St. Louis.
16. Million-dollar fire in Aberdeen, Wash.
17. Decision of Alaskan tribunal announced.
26. United States Senator Wm. M. Stewart of Nevada marries at Atlanta, Ga.
28. Mrs. Emma Booth-Tucker killed in train wreck at Dean Lake, Mo.
31. Members of Purdue College football team killed in train wreck at Indianapolis. ......25 persons burn to death in New York tenement fire.

November.

1. Death of Prof. Theodor Mommsen.....Fire in Vatican in Rome destroys priceless literary treasures.......New Irish land law goes into effect.
3. Elections in several States.
4. Revolution in Panama; new Republic proclaimed.
5. Colombian troops evaculate Colon.
6. United States extends recognition to new Republic of Panama.
9. Fifty-eighth Congress meets in extra session.
12. Big strike on lines of Chicago City Railway Co. begins and rioting occurs.
18. Treaty with Panama signed.
19. Cuban reciprocity treaty passed by House of Representatives.....31 men killed in wreck on Big Four near Tremont, Ill. ......Death of Novelist Henry Seton Merriman.
21. Thirty men cremated in fire at Lilly, Pa. ...... Mine explosion at Connellsville, Pa., destroys 12 lives.
24. Gustave Marx, in Chicago, confesses car-barn robbery and several murders by "Automatic Trio."
25. End of Chicago street-car strike.
27. Bandits Niedemeier, Van Dine and Roeski captured after fierce battles in Lake County, Indiana......Grover Cleveland announces he is not a candidate for Democratic nomination for Presidency.

December.

1. Receiver appointed for John Alexander Dowie's Zion City and industries.
2. Canal treaty signed at Panama.
7. Congress meets in regular session.....American Consul assaulted at Alexandretta, Turkey.
8. Death of Herbert Spencer.
13. Frigid wave covers Middle West; thermometer registers 13 below zero in Chicago.
16. Senate passes Cuban reciprocity bill.

The Good That Came of It.

"Her marriage was very unhappy, wasn't it?"

"Oh, no, she considers it very fortunate."

"Why, I understood she was divorced."

"Yes, and her divorce was the opening of her stage career which is now very promising."—Philadelphia Press.

Told in a Few Lines.

Each ear has four bones.

The lower limbs contain thirty bones each.

The sense of touch is dullest on the back.

Make dressings instead of buying them bottled.

Over 400,000 people in London live in single room tenements.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN

One Hundred Years Ago.

Plans of several foreign gunboats were brought to Washington to furnish ideas for an American navy.

The Postmaster General reported that 1,159 postoffices had been opened in the United States, of which 159 were in New York, 199 in Virginia, 102 in Pennsylvania and 13 in Ohio.

A "good, strong black girl, 16 years old, and free from vice," was advertised for sale in New York City.

The twelfth amendment, providing for the election of President and Vice President of the United States separately, was submitted by Congress for ratification by the States.

Commissioned officers and privates who should descend the Mississippi river on the threatened expedition against New Orleans were voted 150 acres of land each by the Kentucky Legislature.

The entire expenses of the State Department at Washington for one year, including $46,550 for the diplomatic service, were reported at $159,900.

Seventy-five Years Ago.

The Long bridge over the Potomac river at Washington collapsed under the weight of a drove of cattle.

Thomas Lyman was indicted at Boston, Mass., for libeling Daniel Webster.

Attempts were made in South Carolina to manufacture sugar from watermelons.

A protest with 20,000 signatures was introduced in Congress against the custom of selling imported goods by auction.

Fifty Years Ago.

The naval affairs committee of the House of Representatives presented a bill appropriating $3,000,000 for the construction of six steam frigates.

The annexation of Hawaii was proposed at Washington to end the slave trade there.

Senator Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois presented two commissioners from the Egyptian pasha to President Pierce at Washington.

Robert M. McLane, the new United States commissioner to China, sailed with instructions to secure trade privileges to "the heart of the empire."

Forty Years Ago.

Twenty United States war vessels sailed in chase of the Cromwell line steamer Chesapeake, which had been captured by rebels who boarded it in disguise at Portland, Me.

Gen. Halleck, commander-in-chief of the United States army, in his annual report exonerated Gen. U. S. Grant from the charge of disobeying orders.

Fernando Wood's resolution for the appointment of a commission to visit Richmond and negotiate peace with the rebels was defeated in the House at Washington, only fifty-nine votes, all Democratic, being given for it.

The first committee to plan the reconstruction of the Southern States was appointed in the House at Washington on motion of Winter Davis.

A great mass meeting was held at Cincinnati, Ohio, addressed by "Parson" Brownlow and Gen. Rosecrans, to stir up enthusiasm for enlistments in the Union army.

An order forbidding the distilling of corn whisky in Illinois and Ohio was reported under contemplation by President Lincoln, because the corn crop was 130,000,000 bushels under domestic needs, while the demand for the army was enormous.

Thirty Years Ago.

A national negro convention in Washington, D. C., appealed to Congress for equal privileges with whites in hotels and sleeping cars.

The Rev. Charles Edward Cheney was consecrated bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church in Chicago.

The United States Senate, after a long debate, failed to confirm Attorney General Williams as chief justice of the federal Supreme Court, and sent his nomination back to the judiciary committee.

Great destitution was reported among the new settlers in northwestern Iowa, blamed chiefly to the "land speculators and cormorant railroads," in the language of the times.

Capt. Gen. Jovellar issued an address to the people of Cuba declaring he must surrender the steamer Virginius to the United States or plunge the island into a war, in which Spain would refuse aid.

Twenty Years Ago.

The first bill to create an interstate commerce commission was introduced at Washington by Representative Ebenezer Hoar of Massachusetts.

Claus Spreckels cornered the Hawaiian sugar crop of 80,000,000 pounds, giving him control over the Pacific coast markets.

Frank James, the notorious bandit, then under arrest for the Blue Cut train robbery, was released on bail at Kansas City and immediately rearrested for the murder of Banker Sheets at Gallatin, while United States officers tried to secure him for four other bank robberies.

President Chester A. Arthur characterized arctic exploration as "cruel, inhuman, useless and insane," and expressed a hope that after Greely was rescued there would be no more of it.

Ten Years Ago.

Richard Croker publicly announced that he would not surrender the leadership of Tammany Hall as a result of the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst's exposure of vice in New York City.

Six persons were killed and a score injured by the collapse of the bridge across the Ohio river, between Louisville and Jeffersonville.

The trial of Patrick Eugene Prendergast for the murder of Mayor Carter H. Harrison was begun in Chicago.

Senator Voorhees attempted to settle the free silver problem by introducing at Washington a bill for the coinage of the seigniorage, and when that was up, the coinage of $2,000,000 in silver monthly.

CUBAN BILL PASSES.

THE TREATY GIVEN APPROVAL BY VOTE OF 57 TO 18.

Reciprocity Measure Subject of Sharp Debate—One Republican Opposes and Nine Democrats Favor Convention with the Island—Provisions of Bill.

The Senate passed the Cuban reciprocity bill Thursday by a vote of 57 to 18. One Republican, Senator Bard of California, voted with seventeen Democrats in opposition to the measure, and nine Democrats, Senators Bacon and Clay of Georgia, Blackburn and McCreary of Kentucky, Cockrell and Stone of Missouri, Overman and Simmons of North Carolina and Gorman of Maryland, voted with forty-six Republicans for the bill. Several Democrats were absent, but paired against the measure. The opposition Democrats come from States interested in cane and beet sugar industries and from tobacco growing States.

The vote in detail was as follows:

YEAS.

Aldrich	Hale
Alger	Hanna
Allee	Hansbrough
Allison	Heyburn
Ankeny	Hoar
Bacon	Hopkins
Ball	Kean
Beveridge	Lodge
Blackburn	Long
Burnham	McComas
Burrows	McCreary
Burton	McCumber
Clapp	Mitchell
Clark (Wyo.)	Nelson
Clay	Overman
Cockrell	Penrose
Cullom	Perkins
Depew	Platt (Conn.)
Dillingham	Platt (N. Y.)
Dolliver	Proctor
Dryden	Quarles
Elkins	Scott
Fairbanks	Simmons
Foraker	Smoot
Foster (Wash.)	Spooner
Frye	Stewart
Fulton	Stone
Gallinger	Wetmore—57.
Gorman	

NAYS.

Bailey	McEnery
Bard	McLaurin
Bate	Mallory
Berry	Martin
Carmack	Newlands
Culberson	Pettus
Daniel	Taliaferro
Dubois	Teller
Foster (La.)	Tillman—18.

Pairs were announced as follows: Hawley with Clark of Montana, Millard with Clarke of Arkansas, Kearns with Gibson, Warren with Money, Quay with Morgan, Kittridge with Patterson.

Work Finished in Ten Days.

Ten days after the commencement of the regular session the Senate transacted the business for which the President called Congress together in extra session last month. There has at no time been a question of the passage of the bill putting into force the reduction of duties provided for in the Cuban reciprocity treaty. The House promptly disposed of its work. There was danger, up to the time Senator Cullom of Illinois, chairman of the foreign relations committee, secured an agreement for a vote on the bill, that a filibuster would spring up which would open wide a tariff debate and postpone the passage of the bill until late in the winter.

Before the meeting of the Senate the Democrats held a caucus to consider a party vote upon the bill. An effort was made by the opposing Democratic Senators to hold their colleagues to caucus action, and make the vote of the party solid against the bill.

In this they failed. Had they succeeded they could not have defeated the bill, because the Republicans had present a vote larger than the entire Democratic strength and the bill would have passed 46 to 27 had the party lines been strictly drawn and Mr. Bard of California (Republican) voted with the Democrats.

What New Treaty Means.

The convention with Cuba goes into effect in ten days. It provides that the products of Cuba shall be admitted into the United States at a reduction of 20 per cent of the rates of duty now imposed, while United States products will be admitted to Cuba at a reduction of 25, 30 and 40 per cent, according to the articles as enumerated in the treaty. Friends of the measure insist that this will give a much greater market in Cuba to American producers, and treasury officials estimate that it will reduce the revenue of this government by $7,000,000 annually.

Following are the figures in round numbers on the trade between the United States and Cuba since the year 1855:

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
1855......	$ 26,000,000	1878......	$ 68,000,000
1856......	31,000,000	1882......	82,000,000
1857......	54,000,000	1885......	51,000,000
1858......	34,000,000	1893......	103,000,000
1872......	80,000,000	1898......	24,000,000
1874......	105,000,000	1903......	84,000,000
1875......	80,000,000		

The exports of sugar from Cuba to the United States for the last decade in amounts and values have been:

Year.	Tons.	Value.
1894..............	949,778	$63,147,745
1895..............	824,001	40,100,180
1896..............	488,023	24,102,835
1897..............	257,942	11,982,473
1898..............	196,529	9,828,607
1899..............	296,225	16,412,088
1900..............	314,936	18,245,644
1901..............	490,805	26,373,690
1902..............	439,382	18,205,359
1903..............	1,069,610	42,697,546

Notes of Current Events.

Edward M. Brown, former Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, is dead.

Henry Diemer, a former bookmaker, died on the steps of a Chinese restaurant on Pell street in New York.

As the result of a pistol duel at Chilesburg, Ky., Henry Gray is dead and Louis Skaggs mortally wounded.

Engine No. 50 on the Lake Erie and Western Railroad crashed into the caboose of train No. 64 at Findlay, Ohio.

Ollie Brown, colored, was killed by her husband, Elijah Brown, at Tonganoxie, Kan. The killing was done while Brown was drunk.

A plain band ring marked L. H. B. was taken out of a shark captured by sailors who arrived in New York.

Sam Parks, formerly business agent of the local Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, is very ill in the hospital in Sing Sing prison.

A section hand named Peter Johnson was run down and instantly killed by a Missouri Pacific passenger train in the yards at Atchison, Kan.

The Port Arthur correspondent of a Japanese paper quotes Russian Admiral Alexieff as saying that the Mikado's ships could destroy the Russian fleet.

While brooding over the serious losses inflicted upon the White Commission Company by the alleged embezzlement of F. B. Wellons, who is now under arrest, J. P. Dawson, one of the largest stockholders, took morphine with suicidal intent and died at Birmingham, Ala.

South Sharon, Pa., is to be made the greatest tinplate producing center in the world. When the plans of the American Tinplate Company are carried out the plant there will consist of seventy hot mills, giving employment to nearly 6,000 hands. The present plant consists of twenty mills and fifty more are to be added.

Pulse of the Press

The Chinese Empress wishes she could handle the Czar as easily as she can an unruly editor.—Washington Star.

The suddenness of the thing took Colombia's breath temporarily and her canal route permanently.—Kansas Journal.

The latest Santo Domingo republic hasn't been recognized yet. It seems to need interoceanic facilities to expedite things.—Boston Herald.

Mr. Cleveland might not have come in conflict with the game laws of Virginia if he had gone gunning simply for the nomination.—Washington Times.

When Uncle Sam's 500 bluejackets get to Colon the town will surrender to the proposition that it has been only a semi-Colon hitherto.—New York Tribune.

One of the questions that agitates the man in the street is whether annexation of Panama would bring down the price of his next summer's hat.—Boston Transcript.

Over in "dear old London" they are arresting passengers for crowding the street cars. And here we complain because we have to stand.—St. Louis Republic.

Speaking of bloodless revolutions, and the age of miracles, two Kentucky counties gave a majority to a Prohibition candidate for Congress.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Latest advices from Wall street indicate that money has been wanted in New York this fall not so much to move the crops as to move the stocks.—Omaha Daily Bee.

Congressional statesmen may have differing views about the tariff, but they seem to entertain a cheerful unanimity of opinion on the double mileage issue.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The ethics of tips is a subject that ought not to be ignored in the State examination of young persons proposing to join the ancient profession of barbering.—New York Sun.

President Roosevelt was only applying his "race suicide" theory when he assisted in adding the infant republic of Panama to the family of nations.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Mr. Rockefeller will give $10,000,000 to aid the search for microbes. Peary should contrive some way to convince Mr. Rockefeller that the north pole is a microbe.—Kansas City Star.

With the exception of two or three new strikes every week, with accompanying violence, everything seems to be going on peacefully in Chicago industrial life.—Kansas City Journal.

Gold is said to have been discovered in Greenland. It is rather a pity that these discoveries cannot be made in some place which is comfortable for residence purposes.—Washington Times.

The law against grafting human ears on rich miners seems to operate very much like legislation against the docking of horses' tails. It's accomplished just the same somehow.—Boston Herald.

These Philippine friars are said to be willing to sell their lands to us for $6,000,000. Possibly they feared if they did not sell we might take the property for a canal site.—Washington Post.

There is renewed talk of shortening the college course. But how can an expert football player succeed in doing in three years what he is expected to do in four years?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A certain German professor may or may not be interested in the fluctuations of oil stock, but it looks a little queer when he comes out and claims that there is radium in petroleum.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It appears that the government will not be able to collect any of the money stolen by the postoffice grafters. This restriction does not apply to the lawyers engaged to defend them.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

There have been no further promoting exposures in New York for some days. The precocious Mr. Schwab and the ponderous Mr. Morgan consequently begin to breathe freely once again.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

The Duke of Roxburghe declares that he will never come back to New York. The clown in the old-time circus used to invariably announce, "We've got your money, and that's what we came here for."—Washington Post.

Here's Mr. Carnegie extolling the blessings of poverty again. And Job Hedges says the laird of Skibo might have been enjoying these blessings now if he had taken common stock instead of bonds.—Boston Herald.

Well, of course Philadelphia accepts Mr. Carnegie's offer of $1,500,000 for thirty branch libraries in that city. The queer thing about it is that they held up the gift horse so long to examine its mouth.—Boston Herald.

With so many English-speaking people studying Spanish, and so many Spanish-speaking people studying English, a compromise may be looked for that will present weird opportunities for the dialect writer.—Washington Sar.

The report that J. Pierpont Morgan is to retire is denied, both at his Wall street and London offices. Accepting the denial as true the next best thing for the public will be to keep its hands on its pocketbook.—Kansas City Times.

What with the investigations of thefts of public lands, the Indian frauds, the postal rascality, it is a wonder that the government departments have any time left to attend to their legitimate duties.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

It may comfort the consumers of meat and butter and eggs and coal to learn that a German scientist claims to have discovered a process by which the price of radium may be reduced several thousand dollars an ounce.—Kansas City Star.

American aristocracy has been crowned with real success. There have been sham dukes, and counts, and princes, but now somebody has thought it practicable to make himself up as a sham Goelet nobly condescending to do the King Cophetua act.—Washington Times.

France, England, Russia, Germany and Japan have apparently united in a joint note to Uncle Sam, pleading pressing engagements in the far East and asking him to protect their interests in Panama, being careful not to stretch the Monroe doctrine any more than possible. —Washington Post.

It is funny. Every newspaper we pick up has something about football games and fraternity meetings of the colleges, but nothing else is ever heard of. We just wonder how Henry Clay and Thomas Jefferson and George Washington and Patrick Henry and all those boys ever amounted to anything. They had no football nor anything of the kind to help them to acquire the higher education.—Washington (Iowa) Democrat.

PUZZLE IN PANAMA.

ARE WE AT WAR OR AT PEACE WITH COLOMBIA?

Administration Officials Uncertain as to the Situation on Isthmus—Soldiers in Readiness—Incident Likely to Become an Issue in Campaign.

Washington correspondence:

Panama for several days has been the all-absorbing topic at the White House, at the State Department, at the War Department, at the Navy Department and at the capitol. Questions of greater gravity have been confronted by the administration of President Roosevelt. Problems involving our friendship with Great Britain, Germany and Russia have been solved happily, but none of them, after being in fair way of adjustment, have risen to threaten a war and to become an issue in a national campaign as this has done.

Have we been at war with olombia ever since Nov. 5, when we recognized the republic of Panama?

Or have we been at war since the treaty was negotiated?

Or have we been at war only since the landing of armed sailors by Commander Turner of the Atlanta at Titumati this week?

Or are we at peace with Colombia and only at war with Senator Hoar and those who oppose the President?

These inquiries are being addressed by members of the administration to each other and arrangements are being made to present a defense, not only to the Colombians in the isthmus, but to the opponents of the President in the Senate. There the fight on the Panama policy was continued Friday by Senator Daniel of Virginia, an orator of the old and polished school, and Senator Morgan, also of the old school, introduced a resolution which declared that we had been at war without the sanction of Congress only since the negotiation of the treaty with Panama, in which we guaranteed the sovereignty of the isthmus to the revolutionists.

While the administration was being flayed in Congress, the cabinet was holding a meeting for the purpose of considering the situation and the State, War and Navy officials were in constant touch. News had come from the isthmus which had caused uneasiness, but its character was not divulged. It became known after the cabinet meeting that the opinion had been expressed that the commander of the Atlanta had probably gone too far in effecting a landing on Colombian soil, even though it was only for reconnoitering purposes.

Theoretically Not at War.

Theoretically we are not at war with Colombia, and we may have all the trouble we can attend to keeping out of a fight without deliberately trying to provoke one. The cables from Colon, which show how near the American soldiers were to a clash, have given the administration an idea that a Fashoda incident may occur at any time. If such a thing should happen, it would be all over so far as armed neutrality is concerned. An invasion would be looked on as certain, and the booted and spurred military expedition which is being held back, would be embarking within forty-eight hours.

As it is, another battalion of marines will be dispatched to the isthmus within a few days, and Brig. Gen. Elliott will be sent to assume supreme command of everything ashore, and the administration is debating whether to keep its little force of marines massed on the frontier or to withdraw them to the canal strip for the purpose of keeping transit open under the treaty of 1846.

The firebrand of Senator Hoar's speech astonished the administration. The effect of the defection of "the old man eloquent" of the Senate and the tiger-like quickness of Senator Gorman in taking advantage of it and making his attack on the President as a dangerous man and a second Napoleon has been to drive the Democratic Senators together more closely than party caucus ever could have drawn them. Eleven Democratic Senators, mostly from the South, had announced their intention of voting for the treaty. It is not at all certain that so many of these Senators will now hold out. If they do not, then the Democratic caucus will pass a resolution by a two-thirds vote and bind the party in the Senate.

In a close party fight this is the danger to the treaty. Party lines are to be drawn. The Democrats believe they have found an issue. The Republicans will be forced to meet them. How successful an issue it will be depends entirely on the progress of events on the isthmus, and events on the isthmus depend in large measure on the progress of events in Congress.

So there are two ends to the anti-administration campaign—one in Colombia, the other in congressional conference rooms.

BABES OF CONGRESS.

The Kindergarten Class Is an Unusually Large One.

Every Congress has its babes, but the kindergarten class of the Fifty-eighth Congress is unusually large, says a Washington correspondent. There are no less than five men in the House who are under 30 or have just turned their thirtieth year.

The youngest is Burton Lee French, Idaho's sole representative in the House. He is 28 years old. His father was a pioneer in Idaho and he is a graduate of the university of that State and also of Chicago University. At 23 he was in the Legislature and so brilliant was his course that he was elected to Congress by a majority of 7,000—the first Republican chosen for Congress in Idaho in a decade.

Morris Sheppard of Texas is three months older than French. He succeeded his father in the last Congress and has already become a man of influence among the Democrats.

Another young member full of promise is Frederick Landis, who comes from the Eleventh Indiana District. Landis has just passed his thirtieth year, but for more than ten years he has been famous in Indiana and outside as a campaign speaker. His nomination and election to Congress attracted national attention from the fact that he defeated in the Republican convention the veteran, George W. Steele, who had been a member of every Congress except three since the Forty-sixth. There were other candidates before the convention, which lasted three days, and it was on the 1,012th ballot that Landis was nominated. In 1900 he made 140 speeches in Indiana, being detailed to accompany President Roosevelt and Senator Hanna through the State.

Asbury Francis Lever, who represents the Seventh South Carolina District, is the youngest man the State ever sent to the House of Representatives. He is four months older than Sheppard of Texas, and, like Sheppard, this is his second term in Congress. He was elected to fill the unexpired term of Representative J. William Stokes, and was here as a member during both sessions of the Fifty-seventh Congress.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

New York. R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

Developments are not encouraging as to cotton spinning, but there is evidence of better conditions in the iron and steel industry, while retail trade feels the usual impetus as the holidays approach. Idleness among New England lumber mills is offset by increased activity in the South. Owing to pressure of grain there is still delay in handling freight promptly at a few western points, but as a rule traffic facilities are adequate, and railway earnings for November show an average gain of 4 per cent over last year. It is significant evidence of the attitude of consumers that, while the output of pig iron declined to about 1,000,000 tons in November, the lowest point in several years, furnace stocks rose to 658,107 tons, exceeding all recent records. Such a striking discrepancy indicates clearly the extent of contraction in this leading branch of manufacture. From present indications it seems almost certain that the situation will show some improvement by the end of this month, although inventories always retard operations during December.

Footwear manufacturers report new business seasonably quiet, but plants are taxed to their full capacity, in most cases on old orders, and western jobbers are expected to place liberal supplementary contracts. Further gains are recorded in hides, both domestic and foreign. Cotton spinning is completely demoralized by the raw material situation. The margin between buyers and sellers has widened and little new business is reported. Quotations of cotton goods are now practically nominal. In the woolen goods division new lines of overcoatings have been opened at a slight decline below last season's prices, and there is no improvement in other branches of the industry.

Failures this week numbered 331 in the United States, against 269 last year, and 20 in Canada, compared with 30 a year ago.

Chicago. Interest in business developments centers mainly at this time in the progress made toward the final distribution of seasonable merchandise. Reports gathered indicate that results equal anticipations, both in jobbing and leading retail trade, the aggregate volume of dealings making a favorable comparison with the corresponding period of last year. Hesitancy in the buying of costly wares is less noticeable, and the jewelry, music and art departments have assumed increased activity. Reorders are good in the aggregate in several branches of wholesale dry goods, footwear and heavy clothing, and the mail-order houses are pushed to the limit of their shipping facilities. Groceries and collateral lines are fully sharing the activity incident to this season. Other staples enter freely into final consumption. Prices ruling for most necessities average as high and profitable as they did twelve months ago. Manufacturing industries present no important new feature.

Grain shipments, including 727,798 bushels of corn, aggregate 2,279,554 bushels, a decrease of 12 per cent., compared with a year ago. Favorable accounts of crops in the Argentine and Australia, together with a sharp falling off in the domestic demand, account in some measure for lower prices. Compared with the closing a week ago wheat fell 2¾ cents, corn ¾ cent and oats ⅝ cent. Receipts of live stock, 348,332 head, are 14 per cent. less than a year ago.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, $3.00 to $5.00; hogs, shipping grades, $4.00 to $4.60; sheep, fair to choice, $2.25 to $4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 82c to 84c; corn, No. 2, 41c to 42c; oats, standard, 33c to 35c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 52c; hay, timothy, $8.50 to $12.50; prairie, $6.00 to $11.00; butter, choice creamery, 22c to 25c; eggs, fresh, 25c to 29c; potatoes, 61c to 64c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, $3.00 to $5.25; hogs, choice light, $4.00 to $4.60; sheep, common to prime, $2.50 to $3.35; wheat, No. 2, 85c to 86c; corn, No. 2 white, 39c to 40c; oats, No. 2 white, 37c to 38c.

St. Louis—Cattle, $4.50 to $5.40; hogs, $4.00 to $4.60; sheep, $3.00 to $3.75; wheat, No. 2, 90c to 91c; corn, No. 2, 41c to 42c; oats, No. 2, 35c to 36c; rye, No. 2, 47c to 48c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, $4.00 to $4.50; hogs, $4.00 to $4.75; sheep, $2.00 to $3.35; wheat, No. 2, 89c to 90c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 45c to 46c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 38c to 39c; rye, No. 2, 58c to 60c.

Detroit—Cattle, $3.50 to $4.50; hogs, $4.00 to $4.35; sheep, $2.50 to $3.25; wheat, No. 2, 88c to 89c; corn, No. 3 yellow, new, 43c to 44c; oats, No. 2 white, 37c to 38c; rye, No. 2, 59c to 60c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 80c to 82c; corn, No. 3, 46c to 47c; oats, No. 2 white, 36c to 37c; rye, No. 1, 55c to 57c; barley, No. 2, 63c to 64c; pork, mess, $11.25.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 87c to 88c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 35c to 36c; rye, No. 2, 54c to 56c; clover seed, prime, $6.77.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, $4.50 to $5.00; hogs, fair to prime, $4.00 to $4.45; sheep, fair to choice, $3.25 to $4.00; lambs, common to choice, $4.00 to $6.50.

New York—Catle, $3.50 to $5.10; hogs, $4.00 to $5.00; sheep, $3.00 to $3.90; wheat, No. 2 red, 89c to 91c; corn, No. 2, 51c to 52c; oats, No. 2 white, 40c to 42c; butter, creamery, 20c to 25c; eggs, western, 28c to 33c.

This and That.

Relatives are contesting the will of Francis A. Palmer of New York, who left an estate of $900,000 to endow a college.

The marriage of ex-Congressman L. W. Emerson to Mrs. Ella Thomas, both of Warrensburg, N. Y., has just come to light. It is said to have taken place last March.

It is stated that gold in more than sufficient quantities to pay for dredging out the channel across the Columbia river bar may be extracted from the sands which the government dredge Chinook is removing there.

Under the will of William Wyman, the philanthropist, just probated in Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University will receive his estate, valued at over $500,000, upon the death of his daughter, Mrs. Helen Wyman Rollins.