

South Dakota Legislature

Defeat of School Book Bill

The Dowdell uniform text book bill came out into the open Saturday. The board of education will get to empty cities from the first, second and third class from the provisions of the bill, which Thompson, of Turner, desired to amend by making it county optional as well as city. This was hotly voted down. Dowdell taking the position that with county option they would be back to the starting point, had the bill might as well be killed and done with it. That the bill was the opening wedge which was to relieve the people of the state from the shackles of the book trust. The battle raged for nearly an hour. Seroggs, Dillon, Jenkins, Robertson and Kruger getting into it before it was settled, but the heavy and continuous firing came from Dudley and Dowdell, who were the principal performers, and were only silenced by the previous question which cut their arguments short. The bill was lost for lack of a constitutional majority, although it secured 22 favorable to 21 opposing votes. Dillon attempted to bring the election question to a vote, but could not get enough votes on roll call, and it yet is alive.

Railroad Rate Situation

After holding his rate bill back for a week, and finally deciding that he had enough votes to carry it, Carroll made a break Saturday which carried him the bill, and which means that it cannot come up at this session. But he has not lost hope, and promises that the question is not yet settled, and the house members will give an opportunity to vote on a rate bill. While that particular bill is out of it for the session, there have been other bills introduced which have been lying in committee for a long time, some of which are being dug up and made to do in an emergency, and something in that line is likely to get out onto the floor at any time after the first of the week. The bill which will be used is not yet certain, but it will probably be the Glass bill, to cut all rates 25 per cent, which will be amended in several cases to cover the situation and give a place on the calendar.

To Investigate Discriminations

The house Saturday passed the house resolution by a special committee to investigate the alleged discriminations in lumber charges in the state and report to the two houses. The committee as named in the resolution is composed of the following: Messrs. two Republicans, the Democrats being Representatives Eastman and Smith of Miner, and Senator Schiltz, and the Republicans, Senator Erlon and Representative Wittmore. They are instructed to investigate and report to the house and senate their findings, but the resolution has just gone through the house. The committee will get its action this session will be so far gone that they will have very little time left for their work.

Sunday Amusement Bill

The bill to prohibit Sunday theaters and shows and Sunday baseball applies only to places where an admission fee is charged. Wittmore, the author of the bill, has no intention of attempting to prevent the boys from getting into the back lots Sunday afternoon for a game of ball, but only applied to the games where an admission fee is charged, and it is expected a vote of 51 to 27. Bratrud, of Minnehaha, opposed the bill as something which the people of Sioux Falls do not want, but his protest was in vain.

Divorce Bill Called Up

The steady grind of the senate routine was only broken once Thursday when the divorce bill got out on committee report. The South Dakota Civil Federation had been bombarding the members on the claim that the bill was being held in committee. It was reported with favorable and unfavorable recommendations, and Dillon, Dudley and Carroll opposed action upon such legislation, claiming that it took away legal rights. The bill, which went over to Monday, requires one year's residence in the state and three months in the county before commencing divorce action, with all hearings in open court.

The Parmlay Road Bill

The Parmlay road bill was up in the house as a special order Thursday and was amended to provide for a referendum, after which it was opposed by Nelson, Dingsor and Krebs, and failed to pass, but is open for reconsideration, as the effort to tie it failed.

House Passes Bills

House bills passed Saturday were: state treasurer as a guarantee for payment of losses incurred by them; requiring railway companies to keep open any station which has been opened on their lines without a permit from the railway commission to close the same, which permit can only be given when the receipts for business both going out and coming in to the station fall below \$1,000 for any quarter of a year.

Kittredge, Burke and Martin

It now looks as though Senator Kittredge and Congressmen Burke and Martin will all appear before the investigating committee in the closing days of the session. Senator Kittredge is charged with having kept friends on the pay roll without any record being rendered, and other irregularities not specified. Congressman Martin is charged with having placed his son on the pay roll and with irregularities in the location of the national academy of science and in acquiring water rights at that place. There have been no charges filed against Congressman Burke, but he has been invited to appear before the committee generally. Each has expressed the intention of appearing here before the close of the session.

No Salary Boost

The old soldier went got a black eye in the senate Tuesday by that body refusing to pass the house bill to increase the pay of the soldiers' home board from \$2 to \$5 per day. Lincoln attempted to tie the bill, but Dudley secured reconsideration and another vote, in which it failed again, and Lincoln cinched his action to put it beyond further reconsideration.

Anti-Treating Bill Held Up

The expected discussion in the senate over the anti-treating bill did not come up Tuesday, as it was put over until Thursday of next week for a vote.

Aid High Schools

The senate Tuesday passed the bill providing state aid for high schools, the bill giving to schools from \$100 to \$300 a year, according to the class of the school.

Must Make Accounting

The house Tuesday passed the senate insurance bill requiring mutual life companies to make annual accountings to their policy holders as to the manner of investment of surplus and the rate of interest drawn.

Helps Railroad Commission

In the line of providing the railway

commission with the necessary figures to base a general rate for the state the bill, as passed, was finally put to rest by the actual cost of railroads in this state.

Immigration Commissioner

The senate passed the bill making the secretary of the state board of agriculture immigration commissioner providing him with an appropriation for expense account.

Text Book Bill Put to Sleep

The Dowdell uniform text book bill, after being a cause of senate contention for the past week, was finally put to sleep Tuesday afternoon on a tie vote.

New Insane Hospital Not Located

On the bill to repeal the law creating an insane hospital at Watertown the committee returned an adverse report, and Scott, the introducer of the bill, attempted to change the report. Glass was busy for a time defending his town as a good location for an insane asylum, and was opposed by Scott, Olson, Van Odel and Bibelmeier, who thought the state should not put itself in line for additional institutions, while State backed Glass in his appeal to leave the present law stand, and the bill was voted down by a vote of 43 to 36, leaving the law locating the institution yet on the statute.

No Sunday Shows

Among the new house bills presented Wednesday were a number of appointment bills from different sources. The senate held a short session, receiving a number of new bills and passing the senate bill adding the duration of the term to the insurance department, and the standard life insurance bill which was adopted by the Chicago conference. House bills passed by the senate were prohibiting Sunday theaters and prohibiting the sale of liquor within 300 feet of schools or churches.

Gov. Crawford Signed the Primary Election Bill

Gov. Crawford signed the primary election bill and filed it Wednesday afternoon.

Negotiable Instrument Bill

Iessenhuth called up his negotiable instrument bill Wednesday as a special order and made the first request of the session for a call of the house, which was responded to by the sergeant going into halls and cloak rooms and rounding up members without closing the doors. The bill is a long one, and the farmers of the house were afraid of it. They preferred to continue in a system they at least partially understood rather than take chances on something new which was so complicated that they could not be certain just what it did contain. This was in effect the position taken by Olson of Moody and Sater, and when Price of Yankton and Democrat attorneys, attacked it as taking away privileges granted under existing laws it went down with 51 votes against it.

Two-Cent Fare Knocked Out

The 2-cent rate was knocked out Thursday and the 2 1/2-cent rate, when the railroad commission gets ready to promulgate it, took its place.

Carroll's 2-Cent Rate Bill

Carroll's 2-cent rate bill was amended by striking out all after the enacting clause, and re-enacting the present law, which 2 1/2 cents, instead of 3 cents, as a maximum, which passed the house without a dissenting vote.

The Bill Forcing Telephone to Make Connections

The bill forcing telephone to make connections, with a forfeiture of rights as a penalty, was defeated.

The Honest Caucus Law

The honest caucus law was wiped out of existence by being repealed.

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WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Gov. Magoon is carrying out President Roosevelt's policy in Cuba, but he is credited by a New York newspaper with the opinion that ultimately the United States will be compelled to restore and maintain order in Cuba or to suspend the Monroe doctrine while European powers undertake the job. In accordance with this view a vigorous movement is already under way for the establishment of an American protectorate for the island, patterned after that maintained by England in Egypt. Outlines of the plan have been drawn and at least one prominent paper in Havana advocates its adoption. There is apparently little hope that the new republic will be stable, but any effort to entangle the United States more than the present position does will be opposed by the many who believe that Cuban speculation by American and Cuban capitalists is responsible for much of the agitation and apprehension.

Senator Daniel has introduced a bill establishing a fund, the income from which is to be used for promoting a better understanding between employers and employees, and thus securing industrial peace. The trustees are to be the chief justice of the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, a representative of capital, a representative of labor and two others to be nominated by the President. The Nobel prize recently awarded to President Roosevelt will form the nucleus of the fund.

Commissioner Leupp advocates less government supervision and more independence for the various tribes as a change calculated to improve the condition of the Indians. To this end he suggests the organization of those tribes having money and lands into joint-stock companies for the administration of their common estate. He suggests that the Secretary of the Interior be named as the perpetual treasurer and transfer agent for the several corporations.

Fullo Larrinaga, commissioner from Porto Rico to Washington, declared in a recent statement that whatever the island is today is not due to any helping hand on the part of the American Congress; what it is it owes to the industry of the people. He says that Porto Rico cannot be made an American community of the Anglo-Saxon type for centuries to come, and the sooner that is realized the better for all concerned.

A statement issued by Secretary of the Navy Metcalf, dealing with the construction of the battleships Connecticut and Louisiana, the former by the government yard at Brooklyn, and the latter by the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, shows that the government-built ship cost \$350,423 more than the private-built one. The cost of the Connecticut was \$6,240,247, and of the Louisiana \$5,980,822.

After some debate in the United States Senate a few days ago it was decided by unanimous vote that the term "Civil War" and not "War of the Rebellion" should be used in Senate documents. Senator Carmack offered the motion to change the name of the service pension bill to agree with the term, afterward accepted, and after several Democratic Senators had spoken, the motion was adopted.

In a letter, the president has approved the policy of Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock relative to the withdrawal of coal, oil and gas lands in the Indian Territory to prevent their falling into the hands of certain monopolistic corporations. This comes in response to the recent talk of certain Senators, who proposed to impeach Secretary Hitchcock.

In a letter to Secretary Metcalf, the President, referring to the report of Admiral Evans in commendation of the course of Admiral Davis at Kingston, expresses hearty approval of all that Davis did during the earthquake panic at the Jamaican capital, saying that he "upheld the best traditions of our navy in thus rendering distinguished service to humanity."

The House Judiciary Committee reported unanimously that Congress has no jurisdiction over woman and child labor. It is found that the subject is governed by either the commerce or police clauses of the Constitution or the police power of the State, each of which acts as a limitation to the other.

By agreement between the House Postoffice Committee and the attorneys for the railroads, the postal appropriations for transporting the mails on the railroads will be based on a compensation of \$10 per ton per mile. Instead of \$21.87, as last year. This will result in a total reduction of about \$4,000,000.

Carnegie's University Next

Educational papers credit the report that Andrew Carnegie and his colossal fortune are behind the announced incorporation of the Andrew Carnegie university at Chicago, which is to be the site of the new institution. The articles state the object to be to establish a university for the teaching of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, science and arts, theology and all kindred branches of learning, and that it shall not be conducted for profit.

The report of the Carnegie fund for the advancement of teaching shows that already 280 institutions have applied for a share of the proceeds, and that of these fifty-two have been placed on the accepted list, having met the conditions in regard to denominationalism and academic standards. In the accepted institutions forty-five professors have received more than \$50,000, and the widows of some professors have been assisted. One-half the accepted colleges are in New England, New York and Pennsylvania, and with one exception, the entire list lies in the northern belt of States.

MANY DIE IN WRECK.

DISASTER ON THE COAST OF HOLLAND.

English Steamer Berlin Driven Ashore by Gale, Strikes Sandbank Near Hook of Holland, Breaks in Two and Sinks Immediately.

A disastrous steamship wreck attended with great loss of life, occurred Thursday off the Hook of Holland, when the Great Eastern Railway Company's steamer Berlin, bound from Harwich, England, to the Hook of Holland, was lost. Of those on board, 141 persons in all, of whom ninety-one were passengers, all but one were drowned. The wreck occurred off the north pier of the Hook of Holland.

The agents of the wrecked steamer say that although they are not positive regarding the number, they believe the vessel carried 120 passengers and a crew of sixty officers and men.

The wreck occurred at 6 o'clock in the morning, during a terrific southerly gale. The steamer struck the north jetty, while trying to enter the new waterway at the Hook of Holland. She broke in two, the forward part immediately sinking, while the passengers and crew gathered on the stern, where they vainly attempted to use the lifeboats.

The Berlin left Harwich at 10 o'clock Wednesday night, upon the arrival there of the London train with the greater number of passengers who subsequently lost their lives. The steamer should have reached the Hook of Holland at 6 o'clock Thursday morning and would have then proceeded for Rotterdam.

A great gale was blowing in the North Sea when the Berlin started. As the Berlin was entering the waterway at the entrance of the River Maas, however, she apparently became unmanageable as her foremast broke off and she was driven ashore.

The alarm was given and lifeboats from the shore went to the assistance of the stricken steamer, but the seas were so heavy that the boats were unable to approach the Berlin close enough to take off any of the passengers or crew and the lifeboat men had to sit helpless while the steamer pounded

STICKS TO HER STORY.

Evelyn Thaw Does Not Falter Under Merciless Cross Questioning.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, young wife of the slayer of Stanford White, under a merciless cross-examination at the hands of District Attorney Jerome, the District Attorney insinuated, enfolded and at times stormed at the witness. She met his every mood. When he spoke softly her answers were soft; when he tried sarcasm she in turn was sarcastic, and when he raged her answers came sharp and defiant. And through it all the witness told just what she wanted to tell and no more. When cornered her unflinching refuge was, "I don't remember."

Mrs. Thaw's memory seemed to have suffered a relapse since she told her

BIRTHPLACE OF EVELYN NESBIT THAW AT TARENTUM, PA.

ed until she broke in two and every soul on board was carried down. The steamer apparently struck amidships as her foremast broke off and sank immediately, while her afterpart could be seen for a considerable period of time afterward.

The waterway in which the disaster occurred is a new one on the north side of which is the pier and railroad station. The steamer must have been within a few minutes of tying up after her rough passage across the North Sea when she was overtaken by the disaster. Land was but a few yards away as she lay in the roughest weather those on board the Berlin could have been rescued without difficulty, especially as the waterway is navigable at all tides.

The Berlin was a steel steamer, only twelve years old, and popular with travelers to the north of Europe. In summer she usually was crowded with passengers, but at this time of the year her average was about as it was Wednesday night, the number being equally divided between first and second class.

Mrs. Sage's First Big Gift.

The gift of \$1,000,000 to the Emma Willard seminary, and \$1,000,000 to the Rensselaer Polytechnic institute, both of Troy, N. Y., and also \$250,000 to the national committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, have been announced. The gift to the Emma Willard seminary is due to the fact that Mrs. Sage finished her education there, and has been for years one of the most enthusiastic alumnae. In a letter to President Ricketts of the Polytechnic, Mrs. Sage says that no conditions are attached to the gift, and that it was made because of Mrs. Sage's personal relation to and interest in the school, of which she was a trustee. Neither of these gifts imply that Mrs. Sage expects to specialize her charity in educational lines. It is understood that the money given to the Y. M. C. A. will be used to erect a building for the executive offices of the committee in Twenty-ninth street, near Lexington avenue, New York City.

Short News Notes.

A negro national fair will be held in Mobile, Ala., in November, 1907. The President will be asked to visit the exposition.

Fire destroyed the Townsend block, one of the most substantial structures in Princeton, Minn., causing a loss estimated at \$20,000.

Two hundred striking Italian laborers threatened violence at the General Electric Signal Company's buildings at Rochester, N. Y., but the police prevented a clash.

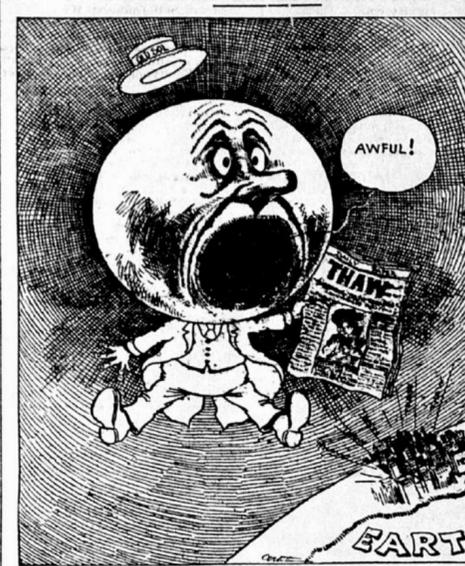
The California Bankers' Association is looking earnestly for a man named O. T. Mot, who is alleged to have forged securities of a trust company.

John H. Quirk, convicted of manslaughter for killing W. A. Dowell, a Minneapolis newspaper man, was sentenced to fifteen years in State's prison.

The health authorities of Havana are having difficulty keeping confined residents of the zone surrounding Las Animas hospital, where the smallpox is raging.

A night bank will be started soon by the City Bank and Trust Company of New Orleans. The bank will be open continuously from 10 a. m. until midnight.

WHAT MAY HAVE CAUSED THE SPOT ON THE SUN.



—Chicago Inter Ocean.

SMOOT KEEPS HIS SEAT.

Four-Year Fight is Finally Settled by the Senate.

Reed Smoot, Mormon apostle, after nearly four years of uncertainty, strife, denunciation and waiting, was on Wednesday given a clear title to his seat as a Senator from Utah. His vindication was striking and overwhelming. Those who sought his expulsion were thirty-two votes short of the necessary two-thirds required and seventeen votes below the majority necessary to exclude him. Of the twenty-eight who voted against Smoot there were no Republicans. Of the forty-two in his favor three were Democrats.

The three roll calls, which covered every point in the controversy, came after nearly five hours of debate, to which hundreds of women who had advocated and worked for the expulsion of Mr. Smoot listened. Many of them applauded Senators Burrows, Dubois and Hansbrough as they denounced Mr. Smoot as unfit to sit in the Senate. They frowned in silence upon Senators Forsaker and Beveridge, who defended the Senator on trial for his seat.

All the galleries of the Senate were filled by women. They even encroached on the space ordinarily reserved for men. They occupied every inch of space and hundreds filled the corridors unable to gain an entrance. Included in the number were the wife of Senator Smoot, who closely followed all the proceedings until the final roll call was announced.

Scores of those who have actively worked for more than forty-seven months to secure the removal of Mr. Smoot from the Senate, representatives of all the women's organizations in the United States, were present at the final scene in the great fight against Mr. Smoot. After a final disposition of the matter had been reached scores of women crowded into the committee room of Senator Burrows, who had championed their cause, and congratulated him on the good fight he had made, although it proved unavailing.

All other business in the Senate was abandoned in order that the Smoot case might be given concluding attention. The debate was continuous and interesting.

The existing Japanese treaty expires March 12. President Roosevelt is preparing the way for a new treaty, and has already had conferences with the California delegation.

Harry F. New of Indiana, acting chairman, and Elmer Dover, secretary of the Republican National Committee, have announced that the office of chairman will be filled at a meeting next December.

Phillippe Bunau-Varilla, formerly minister to the Panama republic to the United States, predicts catastrophe for the Panama canal. He says: "If the American persist in fighting against nature the world will be deprived of a perfect highway for commerce and, at the same time, years of blind and useless work, an expensive and unsafe high level lock canal, the keystone of which, the Gatun Dam, will be washed out at the first earthquake, perhaps even before its inauguration."

President Roosevelt attended a banquet of the foreign commerce convention delegates and spoke of the government's effort to develop trade relations with the countries south of us. He also urged the necessity of a ship subsidy bill.

Sheffield Ingalls of Atchison, Kan., son of the late Senator Ingalls, is now a member of the Kansas Legislature. There was a tie vote in the election and the two contestants agreed to draw straws for the office, and Ingalls won. The young man looks very much as his father did, is said to have brilliant gifts, and is a Republican.

Steel Trust's Record Quarter.

The report of the United States Steel Corporation for the last quarter of 1906 shows \$41,744,998 earnings, which was more than any previous quarter in the history of the corporation. The unfilled orders on hand, amounting to 8,489,718 tons, also broke the record. The total earnings in 1906 were \$156,619,111, which exceeds by \$23,000,000 the previous record of 1902. Notwithstanding that the net surplus of the quarter was \$15,500,000, there was no advance in the dividend rate of 1% on preferred and 1 on the common, the money going to the purchase of new property and equipment.

Pulse of the Press

Neither to-day nor to-morrow will be an eight-hour day in political work.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Slime and slum are two suggestions for the proper pronunciation of "Salome."—New York Mail.

The Governor of Jamaica didn't have to explain that he was funny. Everybody saw he was.—Philadelphia Press.

The Governor of Jamaica seems to have been troubled with a rush of importance to the head.—Washington Post.

Texas oil wells are said to be running dry, but the stock in them holds as much water as ever.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Senator Tillman is willing to admit that he is more of an artist with the pluckfork than with the cap and bells.—New York Tribune.

The latest freak of this topsy-turvy winter is to freeze Italy. This year's carnival of Venice is likely to be on skates.—New York Mail.

The trouble is that many of those folks who feel that they must "think for the President" only think they think.—New York Herald.

If a woman can't brag about her husband for anything else it will be about how near he came to going into the ministry when he was young.—New York Press.

What an imbecile giant is a railroad without coal. And what imbecile management not to provide against any possible coal famine.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Five Spanish ministries have gone to pieces in the past eighteen months. At this rate even the Panama canal commission is a bad second.—New York World.

Carnegie hero commission surely overlooked a bet when it failed to award a medal to the artless man who married a Providence widow.—New York Herald.

The San Francisco judge who has maintained the earthquake clause of insurance policies doubtless is experiencing a little earthquake of his own right now.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Andrew Carnegie is driving the water wagon for the universities. Having presented Princeton with a lake, he has now bestowed a swimming pool upon Yale.—Philadelphia Record.

Since the price of Swiss watches has been advanced 15 per cent the workmen should also demand an increase on the plausible ground that their time is more valuable.—Kansas City Star.

Delaware has one advantage over some larger States. Its newly elected Senator can give a dinner to the whole Legislature without bankrupting himself.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Ice Trust must think that the weather man is lacking in business sense to send a cold snap along after all excuses had been prepared for a short ice supply.—New York World.

Houses are not the only things that tumbled with the Jamaican earthquake. A reputation or two went down, though they don't seem to have been any great loss.—Philadelphia North American.

Of course, the insurance companies that refuse to pay losses at Kingston will return the premiums collected to the people who did not recognize the policies as jokes.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The American peanut crop is estimated to be but 53 per cent of the yield of 1905. But we will probably manage to get along, since there will be very little doing in politics this year.—Washington Post.

An American who is sojourning in Cuba writes to Governor Magoon to look out for another rebellion in the island. He won't have to look out for it. Rebellions in Cuba come around without knocking.—New York Globe.

England's New Theology.

Rev. R. J. Campbell of London city temple, who is the recognized head of the English Nonconformists, has arranged a tour of the country to address provincial preachers upon the "Restated Theology." He says they object to the formal statements of belief and that the starting point is belief in the imminence of God and the essential oneness of God and man. This is where it differs from Unitarianism, which puts man on one side and God on the other side of a great gulf. Mr. Campbell and his followers believe man to be a revelation of God and the universe one means to the self-manifestation of God. The word "God" stands for the infinite reality which man can never reach. The new theology holds that human nature should be interpreted in terms of its own highest, therefore it reverences Jesus Christ. Evil is regarded as a negative rather than a positive term. It is the shadow which life ought to be. It watches with sympathy the development of modern science, with which it is in harmony. The Bible is handled as freely and critically as any other book. Immortality of the soul is accepted, but only on the ground that every individual's consciousness is a ray of the universal consciousness and that we make our destiny in the next world by our behavior in this.

Plans of Tallest Building.

The filing of plans for the tower of the Metropolitan Life Insurance building at Twenty-third street, between Madison and Fourth avenues, New York, indicates that this will be the highest business structure in the world, and second only to the Eiffel tower itself. The base of the Metropolitan tower will rest on the corner formerly occupied by Dr. Park's Madison Square church, and will be 75x85 feet. The top will be 635 feet from the street and 600 feet from the foundation. The clock face in the tower will be 345 feet above the sidewalk. The building when completed will cover the entire block bounded by Madison and Fourth avenues and Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets. It will contain a floor area of twenty-five acres.

The next highest structure in New York will be the tower of the Singer building on Broadway and Liberty streets, which will be 593 feet.

The Washington monument is 555 feet, the Philadelphia city hall 547, the Cologne cathedral 518, the promontory of Cheops 481, the Antwerp cathedral 476, the Strasbourg cathedral 474.

POLITICS and POLITICIANS

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