RUINED CITIES BEYOND KHARTOUM

Strange Christian Cities With Avenues of Paschal Lambs—All Are Now in Ruins.

Capitals of the Columns of the Temples Bear the Cross—Some Remarkable Discoveries.

London, June 14.—John Ward, F. S. A., writes the London Times from the Saville club: "We have all heard of the temples and pyramids of Meroe, but few were prepared for the discovery of ruined Christian cities beyond Khartoum. In the beautiful garden of the palace of Khartoum I saw a huge stone paschal lamb, of evident Roman sculpture. Father Ohrwalder told me that this was brought from the ruins of Soba, on the Blue Nile, twenty-five miles beyond Khartoum, in Gordon's time, and that he knew the place, which abounded with the remains of a civilized kingdom. Colonel Stanton, governor of Khartoum, found me a map of the country round Soba, with the ruins laid down. Since then he has visited the ruined temples himself and is preparing to have them cleared from the sand and photographed. About eighty miles north of this there are the extensive ruins of another city—Naga—with fine temples of Roman architecture, avenues of lambs, the same as the one at Khartoum, leading up to them. The inscriptions are in hieroglyphs, while the composite capitals of the columns bear the cross, both at Soba and Naga. The lamb at Khartoum has a long hieroglyph text and the cartouche of some ancient king. This inscription had not been observed before I discovered it on the base under the gravel. So far south Roman work of Christian times with hieroglyph texts is a novel combination and demands further research. Since I left Khartoum Colonel Stanton writes me that he learns from the natives that there are many similar ruins spread all over the country, and eighty miles east of Khartoum, sculptured rocks and inscriptions, while as far away as Darfur tidings of ruins of temples reach him."

An Image That Performs Miracles of Healing

Constantinople, June 14.—Great excitement reigns throughout the Greek community in Constantinople owing to the miracles performed by an icon (image) of the Virgin Mary, which, for hundreds of years, has been preserved in the church of Alti Mermer, in Stamboul. This icon's method of performing wonders is not original, as another one exists in the Island of Peramos, which has the same habit, consisting of suddenly falling on the believer and striking him violently until the blood flows. Then the sufferer is cured. The icon at Alti Mermer has hitherto been quite quiet, and is simply an ancient picture of the Virgin painted on wood. About a fortnight ago a girl, suffering from epilepsy, had a revelation that she was to go to this church and have a special service performed, and she would be cured. Accordingly she went, and during the service the priest gave her the icon to kiss. The moment she touched it, it knocked her down and kept on striking her. After a second service and a good belaboring by the image, the girl was cured completely, and the reputation of the icon established. Every day new cures are heard of, and thousands of cripples and invalids flock to the church.

The Greek Patriarch is seriously troubled as the orthodox church does not admit that icons possess the power of working miracles. In spite, however, of his opposition, multitudes continue to throng the building, which is making over £10 a day by the sale of candles. Last week the Patriarch sent a special commission, consisting of the grand vicar, the secretary general of the holy synod, and the bishop of Xanthupolis, to examine the icon. They questioned the priests, but could get no definite evidence, the chaplain stating that he was too busy to notice each cure. In consequence of the failure of the commission an official communication has been addressed by the Patriarch to the churches, warning the people against being deceived, and also reminding them that if God does perform miracles He does so gratuitously, and no amount of money paid to the churches will help.

"Is My Coronet on Straight?" Is the Question

London, June 14.—Edwin A. Abbey is no longer envied by the English artists for obtaining the commission for painting the coronation. What promised to be an harmonious color scheme of red and white, with touches of black and purple, is now threatened with combinations of many colors. The court officials, fancying that there would be reds enough and to spare in the robes of the peers and peeresses, have decided against scarlet coverings for the tiers of the carpentry with which the Abbey is littered, and have ordered blue and yellow velvet in large quantities. The peeresses ought to have some method of protecting their crimson mantles from the excessive use of yellow and indiscriminate blends of colors. Many ladies are having gowns embroidered with coats-of-arms, national flowers and other things in gold and silver, touched with the forbidden colored silk, to bring out the badge of a clan or an ancient heraldic quartering. Gold embroidery down the sides of dresses and on shoulder-straps is also much employed, many persons exactly copying pictures of costumes worn by ancestors at previous coronations.

The Countess of Shrewsbury, mother of the earl of polo fame, will wear a dress exactly like that worn by the Countess of Eglingtoun when George III. was crowned, except the hoops.

The king's golden robe has finally been completed. It is a gorgeous garment, shaped like a priest's cope, composed of the finest cloth of gold and elaborately embroidered in rich colors. Twenty to thirty girls of the Royal School of Art Needlework spent three months in making the robe.

One of the greatest present anxieties of the peresses is how to keep the coronet on the head at the coronation. It cannot be too firmly fixed, for it has to be taken off quickly and then replaced in accordance with the ritual.

Jewelers have been inventing numerous devices to overcome the difficulty. One firm punched holes in the sides so a hatpin could be inserted. Another fixed on elastic bands of the precise tint of the wearer's hair.

Another serious point is how the peeresses are to carry their costly coronets when the service commands that they be uncovered. An ingenious jeweler devised an arrangement of crossed bands of narrow white silk inside the coronet, in which the peeress slips her wrist and carries her headpiece as she would an ordinary hand satchel. The correct method, however, according to prints of previous coronations, is to hold up the coronet between the finger and thumb.

A Little Girl Author Writes a Play for Paris

Paris, June 14.—Carmen d'Assilva, the child literary prodigy, is writing a play to be submitted to the Comedie Francaise. Incredible as it may seem, the work of this youngest of authors—the girl is barely 10 years old—will probably be accepted and produced before the most critical audience in Europe. She is already eligible to the Society of Dramatic authors of Paris, to which M. Sardou, its president, recently presented her.

Introduced to the late Queen of England two years ago by the Countess of Warwick, her discoverer, the child recited some of her poems. Queen Victoria said to her: "You ought to be very grateful to God, my dear, for a gift like that." From then on her mother, Mme. Champmoynat, a pianist of some renown, permitted the little girl to write at will, having previously attempted to restrain her. A work of hers, "The Umbrella Plant," has been translated into English, and is acknowledged as being of superior merit. Her play, "The Nurse," has been accepted by the Theater des Maturins.

"Carmen d'Assilva" is, of course, a pseudonym, like that of the Servian queen's, which it so closely resembles. The little author's father, a naval officer, is dead.

Rich London Women Consult a Crystal Seeress

London, June 13.—Society has taken up with the mild-mannered madness of consulting crystal-gazers. The carriages of ladies of quality seen daily before the apartments of Mme. Voyer, in Regent street, indicating that their owners are within to consult the sibyl on the future. Indeed, matters of importance, at least to her clients, are referred to her with the gravest confidence.

Mme. Voyer, seated before a table, gazes into a perfect sphere of Japanese crystal, and sees or pretends to see marvelous things therein. She is a handsome and impressive woman, of "good style" and with a rich and melodious voice. These qualifications enable her to charge guineas for what the clairvoyants of dingy streets are glad to tell for a shilling.

The Reign of Terror Begins in Finland

Stockholm, June 14.—Advices received from Abo, Finland, say that, as a result of the reign of terror instituted by the Russian authorities and the practice of illegally forcing the young men of Finland into the army, a great exodus for America by way of Norway and Sweden has set in.

The Russian authorities in their attempt to destroy the Finish nationality do not hesitate to perpetrate acts of cruelty. Young men are forcibly seized and transported to distant parts of Russia, where they are impressed into the czar's service. In Abo alone, during the last few months, over 300 mechanics, apprentices and other young men of the military age have been enrolled in a Russian regiment.

Russian peddlers to the number of 5,000 have been sent into Finland to aid in the Russianizing process. Several business men of Abo who refused to buy goods of these political agents in disguise have been imprisoned and their goods confiscated.

But the Russian authorities are keeping these details secret. A strict censorship has been established, and even private mail thought to contain "inflammatory matter," is opened and the writer as well as the recipient of the letter is severely punished. It is estimated that during the last few months 5,000 Finns have emigrated, despite the stern order of the governor-general that no one will be permitted to leave without governmental sanction.

HEATWOLE AT HOME

He May Not Run for Congress—A Statement Expected Soon.

From The Journal Bureau, Room 45, Post Building, Washington.

Washington, June 14.—Recent advices from the third Minnesota district are to the effect that Mr. Heatwole may not again run for congress. Nothing has been heard from him since he went home a couple of weeks ago, but letters to members of the delegation from third district republicans says that sentiment there is beginning to shape around the opinion that he will not be a candidate. Some sort of statement is looked for from him soon. It is uncertain whether he will return to Washington this season.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAY.

Uncle Sam—What's the row?

S. A. Republic—Just a revolution—it beats an election all hollow—why don't you try it?

COLLEGE POLITICS

A Story in Connection With the Presidency of Princton.

CLEVELAND'S ITALIAN HAND

Revelations in Connection With the Retirement of President Patton.

New York Sun Special Service.

Lawrenceville, N. J., June 14.—Nothing has been more closely followed here than the revelations which have been made in the last few days with regard to the real reasons for President Patton's resignation from the presidency of Princeton. Lawrenceville school has ever been closely related by sentimental ties to Princeton university, if not by actual ties. Head Master Simon J. McPherson of Lawrenceville and formerly of Chicago, is a Princeton trustee, and once, long ago, he was thought to be the most likely man to succeed President Patton at Princeton. Professor Andrew F. West, the closest friend on earth of Trustee Grover Cleveland of Princeton, is also a trustee of Lawrenceville. It has been mentioned in the dispatches from Princeton that there were two trustees in the clique which wanted to see President Patton get out so that a vacancy might be made into which several individuals were ambitious to step. The names of the trustees have not been mentioned up to this time. They were the Rev. Dr. Simon J. McPherson and Grover Cleveland. These two Princeton trustees went to President Patton not so very long ago as an embassy from the clique of the ambitious, and in the guise of offering him friendly advice told him that they thought he'd better get out quietly and without making any muss. They reminded him that there had been a good deal of friction in the last few months in the Princeton faculty and that such quarreling would be a continued strain upon his already oxertaxed system.

President Patton decided to get out himself without giving the opposition any notice and to defeat the purpose of the opposition by naming his own successor. The scheme had been to give the presidency over to McPherson.

Dr. McPherson had refused college presidencies and other magnificent opportunities. But when he went to Lawrenceville, as he did, it was an open secret that he went to be more closely in touch with Princeton and be in the Princeton succession. At Princeton and in the Princeton board of trustees he was recognized to have put himself utterly out of the race by coming. He was far from well. He had no educational experience and he lacked broad executive instinct.

So McPherson, partly an invalid and quite inexperienced, was uncerimoniously side-tracked.

A COUNTER TRUST

French and Other Lines Fear Mr. Morgan.

New York Sun Special Service

London, June 14.—The Paris correspondent of the Times reports a conversation with a leading authority on French shipping regarding the Atlantic combination. The regards the combination as being directed against France and other countries not included in the combination. He says that though Mr. Morgan has been in Paris he made no attempt to see the officials of the General Trans-Atlantic Steamship company or the Messageries Maritimes, although they, through Ambassador Porter, intimated that they were ready to receive him and talk matters over he never came. He treated the French as a quantite negligeable.

The General Trans-Atlantic company has been for three years losing ground, and it has now been decided to use the profits, whatever they may be, as a sinking fund and to declare no dividends. The shares of the Messageries Maritimes company, which stood at between 700 and 500 francs, have fallen to 300 francs. Mr. Morgan's fusion will oblige the French government to protect France from the point of view of general trade and even from a military point of view. France must come to an understanding with the Belgian shipping lines, and the railway companies of Italy, France, Switzerland and Belgium must form a counter trust, the railways supporting the shipping lines.

London—The Rev. John Spurgeon, a retired Congregational minister, and the father of the Spurgeon family of preachers, died to-day at South Norwood. He was born in 1810.

London—Lady Burne-Jones having hung a banner with the words, "You have killed, you have conquered," from her window, to show her sympathy wiht the Boers, was threatened by a crowd, but her nephew, Rudyard Kipling, succeeded in smoothing over the incident.

BARNEY AND ELLA ELOPE

ON A ROMANTIC STREET CAR

The Lyric Amusement Company Receives a Sudden Shock at Chicago.

New York Sun Special Service

Chicago, June 14.—A stage courtship ending in an elopement that reads like pages from a play book, but which, for all its dramatic features, took place in real life, and not before the footlights, has been the experience of Barney J. Myers, manager and leading man of the Lyric Amusement company, and Ella Miller, his leading woman. They left Waukegan for Chicago and were married last evening.

A wreck of the street car in which they were speeding from Chicago to Waukegan, a storm that further delayed their progress, an arrival at the Gretna Green of their seeking only to find that the county clerk who was to issue the marriage license and the justice who was to perform the ceremony had left their offices, a search for these officials, and success at last in being united were some of the incidents of the elopement.

Although Myers is only 23 years old, he has been successful for the past several years in the management of "road" theatrical companies, in which he has generally assumed the position of leading man. The "Lyric Amusement company" is the latest aggregation of budding actors and actresses he has gathered together for "country consumption," as he put it.

Of course, the erstwhile Miss Miller is a member of this company. Ever since rehearsals began several weeks ago, she has, in the estimation of Myers, been the principal part of the show. Although she is only 18 years old and comparatively inexperienced, Myers has been wont to say her interpretation of the role of the heroine in "The Culprits," the play now on hand, reminds him of Nethersole.

In "The Culprits," the leading man and the leading woman plan an elopement. Mr. Myers and Miss Miller planned this elopement so many times at rehearsal that it took a firm hold upon them—the more so because Myers told his father, S. H. Myers of 731 Walnut street, that he was thinking of marrying Miss Miller, and Myers, Sr., flew into a rage and told him to forget it.

In the second act of "The Culprits" the leading man and the leading woman carry out their plans for the elopement. They do this by fleeing from the home of the heroine in the dead of night in a stage coach. Mr. Myers and Miss Miller decided to transpose this elopement from the stage to real life, and began to look about for something to take the part of the stage coach. They finally decided on a street car.

THE BEE TAYLOR CASE

The Lady Will Have to Take It to the Courts.

New York Sun Special Service

Washington, June 14.—Secretary Root yesterday sent to congress copies of the correspondence relating to the case of Miss Rebecca J. Taylor, who was recently discharged from the war department. In his letter of transmittal the secretary makes no comment upon the case, completely ignoring Miss Taylor's protest at his summary action. The secretary's attitude is interpreted to mean that the matter is closed so far as the department is concerned, and Miss Taylor will be compelled to look elsewhere for relief.

The house committee on civil service will hold a meeting next Monday for the purpose of considering Representative Shallenberger's resolution calling upon Secretary Root for his reasons for summarily dismissing Miss Taylor, and Representative Mann, who is a member of the committee, gave it as his opinion that the resolution would be laid on the table. Such action will mean that the majority of the house have determined that there shall be no investigation. Miss Taylor's only course then will be to carry the matter into court, and she is being strongly urged to do so.

FOREIGN FLASHES

St. Petersburg—Irkutsk reports say thousands are dying of famine throughout Siberia.

London—Lord Kitchener to-day reported to the war office that 1,817 Boers surrendered yesterday.

Liverpool—The provisions exchange here will be closed June 26 and 27, in observance of the coronation festivities.

Havana—Forty-three Chinese laborers from New York have been ordered to return via the steamship line that brought them.

London—Reports from Venezuela are to the effect that the revolutionary party has succeeded in overturning the government.

Dublin—Redmond, Dillon and many others are defendants in a suit brought by Lord de Freyne, on a charge of conspiracy in connection with tenant troubles on the latter's estate.

BOATS IN SECTIONS

Built at Great Lake Ports, Then Cut in Two in the Middle.

FLOATED TO THE SEA SEPARATELY

The Two Ends Are Joined at Eastern Shipyards and Enter Ocean Traffic.

Philadelphia Record.

Cutting in two a vessel of 7,000 tons capacity, towing each part of it more than 600 miles, then, putting it together again, is something of a novelty to the world in general to say the least. It is not at all a common sight in marine circles. Such a thing has just been accomplished. The steamer Minnetonka was thus recently sent to the coast. She is one of two 7,000 tons capacity steamers thus to be transported to the ocean for this year's traffice. The second one will go later.

The steamer Minnetonka was built at Cleveland, Ohio, shipyard. After the placing of the boilers and other machinery in her hold she was put in dry-dock and cut in two. Next in order was the job of closing up the severed ends so that they would keep the water out. This was done by means of bulkheads. Then came the towing of the two ends of this vessel down Lake Erie and on through the eWlland and other Canadian canals until Quebec was reached, where the two parts were put together again and the journey to the coast continued.

Naturally those not directly employed in marine pursuits query as to why vessels for ocean traffic should ever be built so far away as at Great Lake yards, and especially when the size of the boats ordered is so large as to make it obligatory that they be cut in two in order to pass through the locks at the Welland canal. In the first place, many boats of smaller size have from time to time been constructed on the lakes for ocean trade. These smaller boats have, in very many instances, proved highly satisfactory, and the good workmanship of the lake yards has been demonstrated. Then the ocean yards are often taxed to their fullest capacity with rush orders, and sometimes it is an advantage in the way of saving time for owners to have vessels built at lake yards, when a favorable opportunity presents itself.

All Shipyards Busy.

But the Great Lakes yards are busy, too, and in spite of the fact that the ship building interests of the inland bodies are constantly being increased, it is not an easy matter to keep up with orders there. In the construction of the steamer Minnetonka it was expected that she would be completed and sent to the coast before the close of navigation in 1901, but this was impossible for two reasons. In the first place so crowded were the yards with the large number of ships then building that it was difficult to find a berth for the work of completing her. Then, again, the scarcity of steel delayed the work. Finally it became too late in the year to navigate through the Welland canal, and the thought of getting the boats to the coast last fall had to be abandoned until spring.

It is not thought likely that the building of large ocean vessels on the lakes, cutting them in two and putting them together again will be a very frequent occurrence, although the smaller sized boats from the Great Lakes may navigate between the ocean and lakes often. However the two 7,000-ton boats now going to the coast will undoubtedly prove even more satisfactory than any that have yet been built on the lakes for the ocean. They are said to be of just the right size for trade along the coast. Many of the coast boats that are of larger capacity than 7,000 tons meet with difficulties in navigating some of the important channels.

Demand for Oil Trade.

Referring to the smaller vessels from the lakes, which do not have to be cut in two to be transported to the coast, there is a big demand for them just now to engage in the oil trade between Texas and points along the eastern coast.s A number of lake vessels have recently been engaged to go to the Atlantic coast for this purpose. Among the boats which have passed between the Great Lakes and the ocean are the vessels of the Clergue interests, most of which come from Europe and which now ply between Ontario and the destinations to which the new Canadian products are going.

Interesting in connection with taking lake vessels to the coast is the trip of the steamer Meteor to Seattle, Wash., some little time ago. The Meteor is a lake-built boat, formerly owned on the lakes, but last year sold to parties on the Pacific coast. Captain John F. Ahlstrom, a Great Lakes captain, left Toledo, Ohio, with the vessel, passed safely through the Welland, the Galoups, the Lachine canals and on to Baltimore. After receiving some repairs at Baltimore the Meteor started for her journey around the Horn, stopping at Rio de Janeiro. Later came a successful journey through the Straits of Magellan without the aid of a pilot or tug—a remarkable feat. This is one of the most perilous routes, and Captain Ahlstrom was the first lake captain who attempted such a trip and succeeded in it. Finally he arrived safely at Seattle, having had no accident of any serious nature. The taking of lake vessels to the coasts is among the most interesting feats of the marine world.

IN A NUTSHELL

Opelika, Ala.—Fire wiped out Alexander City, of 1,500 inhabitants, causing a loss of $750,000.

Saratoga, N. Y.—Dr. James H. Dunn, of St. Paul, was elected vice-president of the American Medical Association.

Chicago.—Mrs. M. C. Benham secured a divorce from R. S. Benham, $75 monthly alimony and custody of the one child.

Los Angeles, Cal.—General William G. Leduc, of Hastings, Minn., narrowly escaped death, being run down by an electric car.

Richmond, Va.—Lieutenant R. C. Crofton was found in his room with a bullet in his head. A revolver near at hand indicates suicide.

Indianapolis—Full returns show James M. Lynch re-elected president and C. E. Hawkes vice-president of the International Typographical Union.

New York—G. F. Barber, a nephew of Mrs. William McKinley, was married to Bernice Larock, of this city, Wednesday night, unbeknown to friends.

Chicago—H. Siegel, of Siegel, Cooper & Co., has purchased Mr. Schlesinger's interest in the firm of Schlesinger & Mayer, which means a merger of the interests of the two firms.

Chicago—Erysipelas, contracted by handling money in which the disease germ was lurking, nearly caused the death of Thomas J. Noonan, treasurer of the Illinois theater.

Washington—Secretary Hay has cabled Minister Bowen, at Caracas, for information regarding alleged breaches by the Venezuelan government in connection with American shipping.

Richmond, Va.—For making the mistake of entering a "Jim Crow" car when boarding the train in a hurry, the daughter of General Robert E. Lee was arrested, but relieved later on her own recognizance.

Aurora, Ill.—The purported finding of the abducted daughter of N. Nathan, of New York, proves a fake, there being no relation between the two. It was an attempt to secure some of Mr. Nathan's money.

Carbondale, Ill.—Rev. Joseph Lindsey, who has been for years a minister of the Christian church in southern Illinois, is in jail charged with robbing George Wright, a De Soto farmer, while intoxicated in a resort in Murphysboro.

New York—Manheim Brown, the juror whose illness made it necessary to suspend the trial of Roland B. Molineaux for ten days, is now totally disabled and he thinks the city should be compelled to pay him $50,000 damages.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The international convention of bookbinders elected E. W. Tatum, Chicago, president; John G. Walsh, Minneapolis, vice-president; E. B. Lott, St. Paul, delegate to the Eight-Hour League convention in Minneapolis. The 1903 session will be held in St. Paul.

Chicago—President Roosevelt was denounced as a worse tyrant than the czar of Russia, last night, at a meeting of socialists, held at 120 Western avenue. H. Gaylord Wilshire, millionaire publisher of Wilshire's Magazine, which has recently been suppressed by the postoffice department, made the attack.

New York—An automobile, in which were E. E. Gibson and James Donnelly of the Spalding-Bidwell company, plunged over a low part of the palisades at Edgewater, N. J., yesterday afternoon. The pasengers were fortunately thrown out of the vehicle before it was fairly over the edge of the cliff, and their fall was broken by their grasping at the rocks and bushes. A big stone had thrown their machine out of gear. The machine was wrecked.

CAPITAL CULLINGS

The house committee has postponed the bill for the retirement of Lieutenant Hobson because of defective eyesight.

The family of W. R. Merriam is getting ready to go away for the summer, but Mr. Merriam will not be able to go until after he has put his permanent bureau into operation, after July 1.

E. H. Osmun of St. Paul, United States consul at Stuttgart, Germany, is trying to induce the officials of the department of agriculture to make an exhibit of corn food products at Cronstadt, Germany.

Senator McMillin has introduced a bill creating a national board of pardons. The bill provides for the appointment of four persons on this board, which is to be advisory to the president in the matter of pardons.

Senator Nelson will probably have an opportunity to call up the Anoka bridge bill in the senate within a few days. This bit of local legislation has been all the easier of accomplishment, owing to the fact that Senator Nelson is a member of the senate committee on commerce, and Mr. Fletcher of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce, which handle all bills of this character.

WATER CURE AND THE N. Y. POLICE

Headquarters Denies That It Was Ever Used in Roosevelt's Time to Extort Information.

How the Story of the "Combination of National Banks" Started Up Again This Week.

New York Sun Special Service

New York, June 14.—It is said at police headquarters here that the "water cure" practice is a novelty. No one in the office had ever heard of it being used in the New York police department.

The statement was made in answer to the charges made in Manila at the court-martials of Major Glenn and Lieutenant Gaujot. The defense attempted to prove that the water cure was a practice well known in New York while Mr. Roosevelt and Fred Grant were police commissioners, but the court excluded the testimony, confining the case to what had occurred in the Philippines, but the incident became part of the court record.

All About That Talk of a Combination of Banks

New York, June 14.—Oakleigh Thorne, president of the North American Trust company, says that no circular had been sent out by his own company advocating the formation of a combination of national banks by means of the chartering in New Jersey of a new corporation under the title of the American Bankers' corporation, which should be a securities holding corporation.

"The whole scheme," said Mr. Thorne, "is merely a suggestion which was made by Silas D. Scudder, treasurer of the North American Trust company, in a personal letter which he sent to a friend of his, who is a banker in Chicago. The North American Trust company knows nothing about it and is not interested in any such scheme."

It is supposed that the error in attributing the promotion of the plan to that company arose from the fact that the circular was signed by S. D. Ssudder, treasurer of the trust company. Mr. Scudder, however, it was explained, did that simply in his individual capacity.

Mr. Thorne said he had had occasion to deny a similar story about a year ago. At that time Mr. Scudder was not connected with the North American trust company. It was true that Mr. Scudder had favored for some time such a project as the one in question, and if, in his individual capacity, he chose to promote one, there was no reason why he should not do so, but he could not connect the North American Trust company with such a plan.

In some reports an attempt was made to connect James B. Dill, the corporation lawyer, with the chain of banks plan, he having formerly been a director in the North American Trust company. When asked about the matter, Mr. Dill said that he had never heard of the plan contained in the circular of Mr. Scudder. Mr. Scudder himself made this statement:

"Having received my first lesosns in a Canadian branch bank. I know the detail workings of that system sufficiently well to express the opinion that such a plan would not suit our American ways of doing business without considerable modification. Some years ago I worked on these modifications. Long before I became in any way identified with the North American Trust company I put these thoughts into written form. I also secured a charter; not so much for the purpose of immediately launching an institution of this character, but rather to be prepared should the day arrive for such a move. This is all there is to it."

Battered Autos That Are Used as "Tug Boats"

New York, June 14.—There is a queer new automobile side-line. Driving along the boulevard and Ocean avenue are a number of grotesquely patched automobiles, driven by persons in a state of repair no better than their machines. They look like machines being driven to repair shops by workmen. But a regular tugboat business on land has been established by enterprising spirits. They are machinists who manage to pick up old, battered automobiles cheap, and they cruise up and down the frequented thoroughfares, just as their congeners of the water do in tugboats, looking for any one who wants a tow.

They do not lack for business, and one cannot drive far without beholding one of these land tugs chug-chugging along with a disabled aristocratic pleasure craft at the end of a hawser. It will not be long before one of the automobile privateers captures an abandoned auto and holds it for salvage.

The Presbyterian Church for Evangelization

After listening to John H. Converse and Rev. Dr. MacIntosh of Philadelphia, the Brooklyn Presbyterians decided to introduce in that borough the Philadelphia plan of evangelistic services in tents. A fund is now being raised to defray the expense of at least one tent this summer. Dr. MacIntosh told the Brooklyn Presbyterians that he had traveled 21,417 miles, in twenty-two states, and he had seen men in large numbers resolve to lead one soul to Christ during the year. "The Presbyterian church," he said, "stands committed for the first time in its history to evangelization. We are to say to the men: 'We do not want your thoughts about doctrine or charity, but we want yourself, your whole self, your continued self, your self for work, for other's souls.' Dr. Van Dyke gave the keynote of the general assembly, and it was evangelization, and for this we need your time, your money and your prayers." Mr. Converse told all about the Philadelphia tent services, and said that Brooklyn ought not to be behind in the work. "We cannot get men to come to church," he said. "Our seats are all taken by a system of pew rents, and they do not feel welcome. We must go out for them. The church that is not a missionary church is not fulfilling its prime duty. People will go to the tents who will not go to the churches." Tent services lead to permanent work, and Mr. Converse gave instances of where churches had been established through them.

$145,000 in Bonds for Public Baths in New York

The board of aldermen authorized a bond issue for $145,000 for public baths in Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn. Drawings for three such baths are to be made at once, and the main features have been decided upon at a conference between Borough President Cantor, Secretary Tucker, of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and the architects. The buildings will be erected upon lots 50x100 feet. This is a public improvement to which there can be no opposition.