The Evening Times

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Tuesday, November 8	66,329
Wednesday, November 9	54,176
Thursday, November 10	47,089
Friday, November 11	45,219
Saturday, November 12	45,083
Total	325,750
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Communications intended for publication in THE TIMES should be tersely and plainly written, and must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Rejected communications will not be preserved, and only manuscripts of obvious importance will be returned to their authors.

The Advertisers' Guarantee Company, of Chicago, hereby certifies that it has, by its expert examiners, proven and attested the circulation of THE TIMES, of Washington, D. C. The daily average PAID circulation for the month of October, 1898, was 47,780 copies.

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ADVERTISERS' GUARANTEE COMPANY.
By J. R. MASON, President.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1898.

The Delay at Paris.

The patience of the President with the dilatory tactics of the Spanish Commissioners at Paris has been amazing. The sessions have covered seven full weeks, at the end of which we have taken the first step and the only step of importance—in notifying Spain, formally, that we claim full title to the Philippines and will listen to no arguments, save on the subject of indemnity for Spanish expenditures for the permanent benefit of the islands. As we have pointed out often, this long delay has been of no use to Spain and has been a most serious injury to our own interests in both the Philippines and Cuba. There would be less cause of irritation if the consideration we have shown to the Spaniards had enabled the Madrid government to strengthen its hold and discourage the threatened earlist uprising, but it has not. It was not necessary in order to convince the other nations of Europe of the validity of our claim, which nobody outside of Spain has challenged.

The important advices from Admiral Dewey as to the successes of the insurgents in the Island of Panay verifies the statement of this Government that Spain was not, in fact, in possession of the Philippines; but there has been no need of any such demonstration, since Spain's convention was not sincere, but was made solely to prolong the negotiations in a vague hope of the intervention of Providence in her behalf; or even if they were honest in their argument, the Commissioners were without any support. If they had not presented this claim they would have found another quite as plausible. In the news from Manila is our warrant for an instant demand for a positive answer to our claim. There can be no special form of common sense for governments different from that for individuals. The facts that impress the intelligent individual must have quite as much force with diplomats. The situation is as clear to any close observer as to our Commissioners at Paris and the common sense view of the people should be that of the nation's representatives. It is obvious and therefore indendable that every postponement of the inevitable end increases the difficulties with which we shall have to contend in the islands.

Soldier Lawlessness.

The reports of riotous and ruffianly conduct on the part of American troops in Porto Rico and in Cuba are to be received with caution. It is inevitable that among thousands of soldiers away from home in a country where whatever civilization may have existed is suspended as a consequence of war, a few scoundrels will be found to engage in lawlessness when opportunity offers; but it is also inevitable that every act of disorder will be magnified, especially by persons who have been misled by demagogues into an unwarranted distrust of the troops. Even in this city we have had experiences of a few drunken soldiers from Camp Alger creating disturbances, but the men who were guilty were exceptional and did not represent the army. There is no doubt that in Santiago province in Cuba, the colored troops especially are subjected to insults and assault and any effort to defend themselves is magnified into a causeless riotous demonstration against a peaceful populace.

In Porto Rico there are bands of brigands who infest the districts where our soldiers are few and they commit depredations that are charged to the Americans by the Spaniards who have returned to their homes and are as bitter against the men who drove out the Spanish army as Pando or any other rabid enemy. We have no right to doubt the efficiency of General Wood and General Brooke and if there are abuses by their soldiers they will be investigated and the offenders punished, without any orders from Washington. Such reports as this morning's news brings are not worthy of credence—or if they are true, it is certain that order will be restored by the American commanders. The Cuban Junta will make a mistake if it tries to create political capital out of it. In assuming command of districts in any of the islands our officers issue orders prohibiting all forms of lawlessness on the part of the troops and affording the same protection to the people that American citizens in the neighborhood of a garrison enjoy. When, as in this country, drunken soldiers are guilty of excesses or any violation of the orders, they are punished.

The fact that the agents of Spain are busy in every island wrested from that oppressive nation, fomenting trouble and aiming particularly to misrepresent the purposes and the character of the Americans, makes the responsibility of the commanders more serious; but in reading the reports of outrages by our soldiers we should take account of the disposition of our enemies and the misguided natives to exaggerate every fault and magnify every unpleasant incident.

Alger's Attorneys.

A noteworthy and a significant fact about the recent sessions of the Alger Relief Commission is that General Dodge appears to have been deposed as the chief examiner of witnesses. There is probably an interesting history back of the apparent fact, if we could get at it. Long ago there were hints of the dissatisfaction of one or more members of the board, but it had no effect until after the elections. There is still an obvious purpose on the part of some of the Commissioners to direct the testimony so that it will favor the War Department and exclude ugly facts, or at least to color them in Alger's favor, but Captain Howell has now and again asked questions that have opened the way to evidence not at all pleasant for the Secretary of War. In its report of the proceedings the Herald says:

In some instances those present regarded the form of questions persistently adopted as evidence of a desire to make it appear that no hardships were encountered by the troops, either in the field or in hospital, except such as could not have been prevented. All witnesses would not agree that such was the fact. It is not true that all of the commissioners adopted such a line of inquiry. Captain Howell was a notable exception, and he succeeded in eliciting some facts touching evils of which the public has heard much.

The most important witness examined on Friday was Dr. Greenleaf, of General Miles' staff. It is a suggestive fact that the questions did not lead him to recite the difficulty he had in securing a detail of colored or other enlisted men for sanitary police duty at a time when he told General Shafter it was necessary to take steps to prevent an epidemic of disease. Dr. Senn and others have related the incident, with the rude refusal of Shafter, but it was not brought out by the Alger Relief Commission. No impartial person can read the proceedings without understanding that most of the Commissioners desired to inject remarks or lead the witnesses to admissions that would palliate the fault and make the conditions appear to be unavoidable. Commissioner Woodbury, for example, persisted in assuming, against the obvious dissent of Dr. Greenleaf, that the transport horrors were a necessity. General Beaver came to the relief of the witness, but Woodbury defended the horrors to the last and even denied the plain facts—all for the purpose of discrediting the testimony of Dr. Greenleaf. If there had been any doubt as to the whitewashing purposes of some of the members of the Alger Relief Commission in the New York mind, it must have vanished then.

In the examination of a private of the Seventy-first New York, Mr. Woodbury again appeared as the attorney for Alger, reflecting on the character of the regiment because of the recent trouble about the chaplain, which had no more to do with the conduct of the war than a cat fight in a Washington alley. It was the same when Private Henry, Dr. Donaldson and others were on the stand—if Mr. Woodbury had been the paid lawyer of Secretary Alger he could not have been more zealous in attempting to discredit their statements. There was no lawyer for the prosecution to uphold the witnesses.

Yet, in spite of this distinct attempt of the Commission to exclude or color facts, enough has been brought out to insure a rich harvest of damning evidence for a Congressional investigating committee. The testimony of General Breckinridge, Dr. La Garde, Dr. Greenleaf and others has shown that the direct responsibility lies with the War Office and indicated an easy placing of the blame for the defects and neglect that bore immediately on the army. If, with the strongest desire to protect Alger, the Commissioners have not been able to shut out all proofs of the truth of every charge made against the War Department, what may we expect from a committee that is determined to reveal the truth?

Cato the Paris Missionary.

One trembles to think how mirthless life in Washington might be were it not for the daily efforts of one of our newspaper neighbors to enliven it from far-distant Paris. Absent in the body, this gentleman is ever present per Atlantic cable, and regardless of expense, is able to be with us editorially as well as "specially," and great happiness is the result. It is as if some radiant being, formerly in the golden and illuminating Spanish service at this capital, stood upon a distant planet—describing himself, as he certainly would, as a "looker on in Venus," and beamed gently upon us in adaptations from whatever phrase books might happen to be in his trunk, which he would scorn to regard as anything but a "portmanteau."

Business at the Peace Commission being dull, and tips, whether professional or eleemosynary, being scarce, on the day before yesterday, it occurred to this wanderer to feed his home editorial columns by telegraph, as through a beriah root pipe, and incidentally to demonstrate to an admiring staff his progress in the acquisition of classic lore—probably in the Quatier Latin. As a text, he very appropriately selected his sometime friend, young Bailey of Texas, whose recent tendency to veracious ex post facto narrative, at the expense of refined consideration for feelings, has embittered the heart of our missionary against him. Wherefore we were not surprised to observe in yesterday's edition of the local syndicate organ, a most scholarly thesis on the decline and fall of the evening-dressless Texan, together with some remarks which were calculated to show that he had been utterly routed and massacred, his remains treated with quick-lime, and his shade consigned to the tortures of Jehannum. So supreme an opportunity to round out the history of a hideous slaughter with a classical quotation could not well be missed, and so our polyglot savant of the boulevardes—whose ordinary every-day expressions are "Ici on parle Francais," "Aqui se habla Espanol," "Erin go bragh" and "Interrogatum est ab omnibus ubi est ille de Lome et de stuff"—wound up the demonstration that his enemy and merciless critic had been utterly destroyed, in a tense so past as to be lost in the vista of ancient history, by the Cato-like exclamation: "Delenda est Joballey!" which, being translated, is to say, that at some future time not mentioned, "Joballey" must be destroyed.

This is punishment after death.

In his sermon, or rather in his talk to the preachers after his sermon, in the Church of the Nativity, in Jerusalem, the Kaiser again undertook to instruct ministers of the Gospel in their own business. He upbraided them for wrangling over dogmas instead of leading Christian lives. Probably nobody will deny that his lecture was timely and truthful, but it is a new thing for an emperor to take his ecclesiastical office seriously.

As long as the present condition of affairs at Pana, in Central Illinois, continues, the indignant comments of the Chicago newspapers on lawlessness in the Carolinas will read queerly. When the throwing of a clod by a child starts a riot in which a man is killed, and when a deputy sheriff is shot down while attempting to serve a legal process, and when the militia is hardly able to prevent a collision of whites and blacks, it would seem that the Illinois newspapers might find material enough at home for ripping editorial articles, and might be relieved from the regulation of Carolina affairs.

The most exasperating recent fact in the Dreyfus business is the bare announcement that the prisoner of Devil's Island was informed that he would have a new trial and would be allowed to make a defense—and not a word as to how he received the news. The man, after being degraded in a way to break his heart, and excluded from the world for a number of years without a hint of all the excitement his punishment has caused and with no hint of the efforts of his friends to obtain a new trial, is suddenly told that the courts are open to him for a defense. We are cruelly left to imagine how the information affected him.

The municipal authorities of Vienna have begun a crusade against the American game of draw poker which is ravaging that capital. The movement is said to be in the interests of morality, but that is not true. Poker interferes with the town lotteries and the gambling establishments licensed by the municipality. The chief objection to it is that it gives to a man a chance for his money, which is contrary to the principles of European gambling houses.

Rio is the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, Rios is the president of the Spanish Peace Commission and another Rios is the governor of the island of Panay, where the Philippine insurgents are most active. Rio, Rios and Rios, and then come Riots, if the fears of Sagasta are well founded.

The appeal of Gomez, transmitted by Admiral Sampson, for relief for the starving Cubans, has brought out a statement from "the Cuban-American League" to the effect that there remains a part of the half million dollars appropriated by Congress on May 18, for supplies to be sent to Cuba. This balance is available only until the treaty of peace is signed, after which private benevolence must take up the work. The President made an attempt to land provisions at Havana, but his purpose was defeated by Blanco. Since then the fund has been used to carry relief to parts of the island not in control of the Spaniards. It happens, of course, that the greatest need is where Blanco's authority is still supreme and neither the Government nor the Red Cross nor private charity can do much there without a conflict of authority which the President would rather avoid. That is the chief curse of Blanco's continued sovereignty.

Nobody will object to buying a Caroline island from Spain and paying a pretty stiff figure for it—nobody but the un-American clique that would keep this great nation in the baby clothes that were in fashion a hundred years ago.

Shades for Electric Lights.

(From the New York Commercial Advertiser.)

A novelty in shades for electric lights turns out to be a big cluster of silk rhododendrons in crimson, deep pink, and ruby red. Such a cluster hides the bulb completely, and is made safe from combustion by a fireproof lining. Roses, hydrangeas, and hawthorn are utilized for the same purpose. Ornamental bronze figures are made to hold branches, vines, and reeds, specially mounted for electric lights, each light having a floral shade.

Angelina.

When de fiddle gits to singing out a ole Yahginny reel,
An' you 'mence to feel a ticklin' in yo' toe an' in yo' heel;
Et you think you got 'religion an' you wants to keep it, too,
You jes' bettah tek a hint an' git yo'self clean out o' view;
'Cause de time is mighty tempin' when de chune is in de swing,
Fu' a darky, saint or sinner man, to cut de pigeon-wing,
An' you couldn't he'p f'om dancin' ef yo' feet was bound wif twine,
When Angelina Johnson comes a-swingin' down de line.

Don't you know Miss Angelina? She's de da'lin' of de place,
W'y, de ain't no high-toned lady wif sich manahs an' sich grace.
She kin move across de cabin, wif its planks all rough an' wo';
Jes' de same's ef she was dancin' on ole mistus' ballroom flo'—
Fact is you do' see no cabin—evah'ting you see look grand,
An' dat one ol' squeaky fiddle soun' to you jes' lak a ban';
Cotton britches look lak broad clof an' a linsey dress look fine,
When Angelina Johnson comes a-swingin' down de line.

Some folks say dat dancin's sinful, and de blessed judgment day,
Gwine to punish us fo' steppin' when we hyeah de music play.
But I tell you I don' b'lieve it, fu' de Lawd is wise and good,
An' he made de banjo's metal an' he made de fiddle's wood.
An' he made de music in dem, so I do n' quite t'ink he'll keer
Ef our feet keeps time a little to de melodies we hyeah.
W'y dey's somef'n downright holy in de way our faces shine,
When Angelina Johnson comes a-swingin' down de line.

Angelina steps so gentle, Angelina bows so low,
An' she lif' huh skir't so dainty dat huh shoetop skarcely show;
An' dem teef o' huh'n a-shinin', ez she tek you by de han'—
Go 'way, people, dain't anothah sich a lady in de lan'!
When she's movin' thoo de figgers er a-dancing by huse'f,
Folks jes' stan' stock-still a-sta'in', an' dey mos' nigh hol's dey bref;
An' de young men, dey's a-sayin', "I'se gwine mek dat damsel mine,"
When Angelina Johnson comes a-swingin' down de line.

—Chap Book.

FOREIGN COMMERCE WITH THE JAPANESE

AMERICAN TRADE IS GROWING

Consul Lyman, in His Annual Report, Says Japan Has a Preference for Our Goods.

Consul Lyon, of Hiogo, Japan, in his annual report to the State Department says, that every effort is being made by the Japanese to introduce foreign capital into their country for business purposes.

The foreign and Japanese Chambers of Commerce at a recent meeting discussed this subject. It was pointed out by the foreign chamber that the government should make more liberal concessions, such as the equalization of foreigners with Japanese in regard to the holding of shares in stock companies, and in reference to the ownership of land with the Japanese business. Must be done with the greatest care, their responsibility thoroughly investigated, and also their general business reputation.

Special attention is called to the packing of goods and the exporter is advised to pack all small articles in fancy wrappers with artistic trade-marks. The Japanese have no prejudice against American goods or manufactures; on the contrary, their superiority is freely admitted in many lines. In a recent test made by the authorities of the locomotive department the American locomotives were pronounced superior in all respects, and it was especially noted that they worked more economically. In the lists made of American machinery the results have proven most satisfactory.

The sending of circulars and price lists is relied upon too much. It might be well to pave the way by advertising, but in order to insure sales the man must be upon the ground. Care should be exercised in the packing of goods for shipment.

In the year ending December 31 last the United States exceeded all other countries in exports to Japan of the following commodities:

Butter, carriages and parts of, cigarettes, condensed milk, cotton duck, dynamo electric machinery, flour, nails, iron, kerosene oil, sole leather, locomotives, mercury (quick silver), paper making machinery, paraffin wax, timber, tobacco and wheat.

The United States imports more of the following articles from Japan than all other countries combined:

Camphor oil, fans, matting, manganese ore, paper (Gampishi), paper ware, porcelain and earthen ware, rugs, hemp, jute and cotton, rags, silk piece goods, raw silk, silk handkerchiefs, Habutai silk, straw ware, sulphur and teas.

England started the railway system in Japan and was given the precedence, but this year the United States took the lead with the exportation of $1,191,996 against $899,139 for Great Britain. The contest for supplying Japan with railroad iron lies between England and the United States, and this country is rapidly gaining precedence.

In cotton-spinning machinery the United States does not materially help to supply the vast quantity of machinery required in Japan. This state of affairs should be looked into carefully by enterprising American manufacturers of machinery, as cotton spinning in Japan is rapidly on the increase, involving a brisk demand for equipment.

Large paper mills have been established and the United States leads in the exportation of paper-making machinery. In electric machinery the United States leads all other countries, and the demand is constantly increasing. Flour is supplied almost exclusively by this country on account of the superior quality furnished.

British India has gained largely in the exportation of raw cotton, but in the report of the foreign chamber of commerce at Kobe it was stated that the working of American cotton both reduced the running expenses of the mills and increased their capacity to turn out the finished product.

THE ORIGIN OF FOOTBALL.

The football game, "which is one of the most interesting and popular of sports," is one of the oldest games extant. It was originated in Italy in the sixteenth century and was in vogue until the year 1790, when its popularity subsided. The accompanying illustration is reproduced from a drawing now in the national library of Florence, representing a game played in the year 1688 on the occasion of the wedding of Ferdinando di Medici to Beatrice Viiolonte di Baviera, all of which is perhaps authentic and certainly interesting.

Away back in time, we find that "Nausicaa of the white arms" was engaged with her maidens playing a game of ball when Odyssey first put in an appearance. Several centuries afterward, games were played in England with inflated balls, called the bollis. They were of a character not calculated to impress upon the mind of the spectator a complete idea of mildness and gentleness. Later on, in England, Edward II may be found discoursing upon "hustling over great balls" as a very dangerous pastime, and one noxious to the nation. In 1608, Manchester, England, had a series of football games, and it is recorded that after each contest the town was devoid of glass in the windows. Along about this time, it was Sir W. Davenant, according to Max Pemberton, who remarked that football was not a very "conveniently civil sport."

Strutt, when asked his opinion on the so-called football of the day, wrote: "The exercise being exceedingly violent, the players kick each other's shins without the least ceremony, and some are overthrown at the hazard of the limbs." Walter Camp, in one of his most valuable and interesting works on football, makes mention of the fact that it originated among the Greeks and Romans in the twelfth century, and that its progress was very seriously retarded by the triumph of the Puritans in the eighteenth century. These deductions, while interesting, are, of course, matters of small amount so far as they relate to the real origin of the game, and if its true origin could be traced would still be matters of small moment, for the reason that the game of football of the last decade resembled the old-time primitive sports under the same calling as blue milk resembles cream. The chaps who in times gone by kicked a bladder until it bursted with a report like pistol were wholly unlike the football players of the Yale, Harvard and Princeton 'varsity teams of today. There exists the same difference with less harm works on football, makes mention of the press and the ox cart of the ancient Romans. The football games between England and Scotland amounted to riots nearly always, and quite frequently battles, yet today serious injuries on the field are few and far between, and fatalities of rare occurrence.

With the advent of the Rugby game, the change to a fair and sportsmanlike sport began. It has gradually been enhanced until the game is now commonly regarded as the highest of all athletic pastimes and one of the most scientific.

Launched With Her Machinery.

(From the St. James Gazette.)

Her Majesty's ship Prometheus was successfully launched at Hull recently, in brilliant weather, from Earles' shipping yard with all her engines, boilers, and machinery on board. Lady Maclure, wife of Sir John William Maclure, performed the ceremony. The Prometheus is a sister ship to the Perseus, which was built by the same company. This is the first time that a vessel has ever been launched with the whole of her machinery on board.

Flashlight for Burglars.

(From the San Francisco Examiner.)

W. E. Travers, an Oakland photographer, is determined to take a flashlight picture of the next burglar that breaks into his house. During the past year his store has been robbed repeatedly of cash and valuables. Mr. Travers has placed a camera directly in front of the door on the opposite side of the room. Upon entering the intruder will walk against an invisible wire which opens the camera and at the same time electricity explodes an incandescent globe filled with flash-light powder.

MEN OF MARK.

The recent death of the Hon. T. J. Byrnes, premier of Queensland, at the early age of 38, draws attention to the remarkable number of young men who reach high places at an age when in more deliberate epochs a man had scarcely settled down to his career. Although William Pitt, the boy premier, has no rival, even in these days of rapid careers, there are hundreds who achieve fame and position within twenty years of leaving their books at school or college. Mr. Cecil Rhodes was treasurer general of Cape Colony at 31 and premier at 37, and Sir Alfred Milner, one of the most brilliant of the younger Englishmen, was chairman of the board of inland revenue at 38, and at a few years over 40 holds one of the most responsible posts in our empire. The new viceroy of 280 million people in India was a minister of the crown at 32. Mr. Asquith, in spite of his brilliant gifts, started the race for fame slowly; still he was a queen's counsel at 38, and reached high cabinet rank at 40. Lord Rosebery owes little to his rank that he was in the ministry at 34, and prime minister at 47, and Mr. Arnold Morley, still on the hopeful side of 50, was chief Liberal whip and secretary to the treasury at 37.

Among the artists there are many men who have made themselves famous in the "thirties." Mr. Alfred Gilbert, the Queen's favorite sculptor, became an A. R. A. at thirty-three, and a full-blown academician at five years' later. Prof. Herkomer was an associate at thirty and an academician at forty-one. Mr. Solomon Solomon painted his magnificent picture, "Cassandra," at twenty-six; Mr. Onslow Ford, R. A., leaped into fame at about the same age; Luke Fildes painted the grand and pathetic "Casual Ward" at thirty; Mr. Frank Dicksee became an R. A. at thirty-eight, thus equaling Mr. Alfred Gilbert's and Mr. Hamo Thornycroft's records. In music Pietro Mascagni was twenty-seven when he woke to find that his "Cavalleria" had made him famous; Mr. Hamish McCunn, the clever young Scotch composer of over 100 songs and operas, overtures and cantatas without number, is still a young man of thirty, and Sir Arthur Sullivan did some of his best work while in the twenties.

Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy, is only twenty-three, and Edison was little more than a boy when his name became known in two continents.

But it is in the field of letters that youth claims the richest harvest. It is the "Paradise of Youth," and a man who is not crowned before he enters the thirties is in danger of going uncrowned for the rest of his life.

Mr. Anstey (Guthrie) was twenty-six when he wrote "Vice Versa;" Mr. Jerome was three years older when "Three Men in a Boat" appeared. Mr. Barrie was twenty-eight when "Auld Licht Idylls" pointed the way to fortune. Mr. Rider Haggard wrote "King Solomon's Mines" at thirty.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling was barely of age when he wrote "Departmental Ditties," and his "Plain Tales from the Hills" appeared at twenty-two. Mr. Israel Zangwill did his best work in the "Children of the Ghetto," when he was twenty-eight. Mr. H. G. Wells wrote the "Time Machine," the pioneer of his popular novels, when he was twenty-nine. Mr. Crockett was three years over the thirty limit when "The Sticket Minister" inspired him to try fiction.

Mr. Quiller Couch wrote "Dead Man's Rock" at twenty-four and Mr. Morley Roberts had been through a world of adventures before he closed his twenties.

THE MODERN DIVINING ROD.

The divining rod has lost its old time prestige in this matter-of-fact age, but it is interesting to note that its apostles came very near to a method which has proved of great service in locating bodies of ore in these days. It is not known generally, says the Philadelphia Record, that the magnetic needle in its various forms can be employed with accuracy to plot out the character of known ore beds, even when these are not iron ores. It is notable that the Swedish engineers have done the most to develop this system, and they have been able to discover unknown bodies of ore, such as zinc, copper, cobalt and nickel, by reason of the tell-tale presence of a greater or smaller proportion of magnetic iron ore, such as hematite. The Swedish government has encouraged mining exploration by granting to the discoverers of previous unknown ore deposits valuable mining privileges, charters and rewards.

Simple as the magnetic dip compass and declination compasses are, they have proved extremely valuable in plotting out the location of covered veins of ore without excavation or boring. A compass needle freely suspended so as to rotate a verticle axis will in any latitude take a certain position dependent upon the intensity of the earth's magnetic field or lines of magnetic force at that point.

If, now, a permanent magnet is approached to such a needle sufficiently near to neutralize this set, where there are no ore bodies, should the needle then be brought within the range of the influence of a body of magnetic ore its readings vary according to the nearness of the ore and its size and character. By plotting out readings obtained in this way it is possible to locate accurately the greatest masses of ore. Another instrument in which the needle is suspended on a horizontal axis is being extensively used. This can also be compensated for the earth's magnetism, and manipulated so as to give one only the component force of the concealed beds of ore.

In view of the effectiveness of these two instruments in locating ore bodies, it is remarkable that they have not been more extensively employed in prospecting new territory. In a paper read before the British Iron and Steel Institute attention was directed to the benefit Swedish mining industry has received through their agency, and stating that except in a few isolated cases in the United States and Finland the method is practically unknown, although it offers the practical miner a most valuable instrument.

Korea's Grand Old Man.

(From the Corean Repository.)

The recently deceased Grand Old Man of the far east, the Taiwon Kun, for ten years practically governed Korea and fought all the time with the yangban. He pardoned Prince Kyong Pyong, the nearest relative of the late king, whom the yangban had sent into exile and against whom they had actually procured a sentence of death. He demolished their temples of fame and suppressed their tablets. He gave the common people permission to wear black shoes, a privilege reserved for the yangban, reduced the size of their sleeves and cut down the brim of their hats, which were then four feet in diameter, so that only four people could sit in a room eight feet square with their hats on. He suppressed the mysteries of the Tonghaks and was, in a word, an energetic reformer.

Sir William Crookes and Telepathy.

(From the Chicago Inter Ocean.)

It is a long time since the scientific world has been so electrified as by the outspoken utterances of Sir William Crookes, F. R. S., V. P. C. S., on the subject of thought transference. The great scientist has come out boldly with the statement that "outside our scientific knowledge there exists a force exercised by intelligence differing from the ordinary intelligence common to mortals." It looks as if Sir William would soon find himself at the head of a scientific society that will be the central body of an organization by which thoughts can be transferred around the world at the will of the thinker. Sir William Crookes firmly believes this is a possibility.

The Queen's Tea Houses.

(From the St. James Gazette.)

The Queen has given orders for a charming idea to be carried out during the coming winter at Balmoral. This takes the form of a number of pretty little tea houses of which the plans have already been prepared, and which are to be erected in the grounds and on the more extended drives about Balmoral. The Queen herself has chosen the spots, which have lovely views of the mountains and of the River Dee. The tiny pavilions will have a "parlor," a dressing-room, and a tiny kitchen. The walls are to be lined with pinewood from the forests, and the roofs are to be thatched with heather and fastened with bands of the sinewy birch. The work is to be finished in May.

ABOUT CAMELS.

I am obliged to confess to the disillusioning of my mind as to the camel as well as his master. "Docile," "faithful," "gentle," were the adjectives I had always applied to the huge, ungainly, but indispensable, animal. When, however, a residence in the East brought me into personal contact with the camel, and I came to know him "in his habit as he lives," I was obliged to say a long farewell to another dream of my childhood. I had always agreed with Russell's description of the camel as "an abom'nab'y ugly, necessary animal," but had so thoroughly believed in the camel's gentleness, intelligence, fidelity and supreme usefulness that I was quite of the opinion of the Arabian poet who represents the ungainly stride of the camel as presenting a "standard of elegance in motion."

The camel is stupid save when angry, and then seems to become so suddenly possessed with an intelligence almost preternatural in carrying out its vengeful designs. Palgrave relates the following story of a camel's revenge, which serves to illustrate this point: "A lad of fourteen had conducted a camel laden with wood from one village to another at a half hour's distance. As the animal loitered or turned out of the way its conductor struck it repeatedly and harder than it seemed to have thought he had a right to do. But, not finding the occasion favorable for taking immediate quits, it bode its time. That time was not long in coming. A few days later the same lad had to reconduct the beast to his own village.

When they were about half way on the road and at some distance from any habitation the camel suddenly stopped, looked deliberately around in every direction to assure itself that no one was in sight, and, finding the road far and near clear of passersby, made a step forward, seized the unlucky boy's head in its monstrous mouth, and, lifting him up in the air, flung him down again on the earth with the upper part of his skull completely torn off and his brains scattered on the ground. Having thus satisfied its revenge, the brute quietly resumed its pace toward the village as though nothing were the matter, till some men, who had observed the whole, though unfortunately at too great a distance to be able to afford any timely help, came up and killed it."

The Arab who has angered a camel will throw his clothes upon the ground, and the infuriated brute after stamping on them and tearing them asunder with its teeth, goes on its way, and the driver is thereafter quite safe, as it seems to be an axiom with the camel as with the English law that no man shall be put in peril of life twice for one offense.

All this is upon the shady side of camel life and character. There is a very much brighter side. Progress through Arabia, the Egyptian deserts, and many other parts of the East would be quite impracticable without the camel. And when one considers the nature of the work performed by the camel, it is perhaps its very phlegmatic, somnolent organization which best fits it for that work and which gives color to the accusations of stupidity and laziness.

CURRENT HUMOR.

Equal to a Fairy Story.

(From the Ohio State Journal.)

Bilkins was seated in an easy chair enjoying his paper, while his wife was busy with fancy work. Bobby, the four-year-old son of the household, on the floor was fighting a battle with tin soldiers. Presently the little fellow tired of his play and exclaimed:

"Mamma, won't you please tell me a fairy story?"

"I don't feel like it tonight, Bobby," said Mrs. Bilkins, "go and get your father to tell you what detained him down town so late last night."

Beneficial Exercise.

(From the New York Weekly.)

Mr. Pinkie (10 p. m.)—My dear, the doctor says a brisk walk before going to bed will insure sleep to insomnia sufferers like myself.

Mrs. Pinkie—Well, my dear, I will clear the room so you can walk. Please carry the baby with you.

The Epicurean.

(From the Roxbury Gazette.)

Southender—Waiter, I want a dinner for two.

Waiter—Will my gentleman not table d'hote or a la carte?

Southender—Bring us some of both, with plenty of gravy.

Righteous Indignation.

(From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.)

Friend—What makes that new baby at your house cry so much, Tommy?

Tommy (indignantly)—It don't cry so very much; and, anyway, it all your teeth were out, and your hair off, and your legs so weak you couldn't stand on them, I fancy you'd feel like crying yourself.

Frightful.

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

"I never saw a man go to the pains to elaborate a joke that Tuffleigh does."

"What is his latest?"

"Why the other night he drank Rhine wine, and then he drank gin. 'Now,' said he with that knowing smile, 'let what famous poem she I am mind you!' Nobody could guess, and Tuffleigh looked hurt. 'Didn't you notice what I drank?' he asked. Yes, we all noticed it. 'Then I should think,' said Tuffleigh, 'that somebody would say it might have been gin-on-the-Rhine.'"

Not the Real Thing.

(From the Chicago News.)

Editor—What is your reason for thinking he is not a pugilist?

Reporter—I sent up my card, with a request for an interview——

Editor—Well?

Reporter—He sent word back that he had nothing to say.

Resigned.

(From the Medical Record.)

Husband—My darling, when I am gone, how will you ever be able to pay the doctor's bills?

Wife—Don't worry about that, dear. If the worst comes to the worst, I will marry the doctor.

A Forecast.

(From the Chicago Record.

"Della is going to be married in the spring."

"How do you know?"

"I heard her say she was going to wear her old cloak all winter."

The Queen's Boots.

(From Tit-Bits.)

At Davenport a soldier was brought before the commanding officer for selling part of his kit, when the following dialogue took place.

Colonel—Now, Private Murphy, why did you sell your boots?

Private Murphy—I'd worn 'em for two years, sorr, and thought they were my own property.

Colonel—Nothing of the sort, sir. These boots belong to the Queen.

Private Murphy—I'm sure I'm sorry, sorr, but I didn't know the lady took twelves. (Collapse of colonel.)

Logic.

(From the Detroit Journal)

"Unless ye repent, so likewise shall ye all perish," thundered the missionary.

Young-Man-Not-Afraid-of-Anybody's-Else-Horses, the leading spirit of the Muskrat Lake John Stuart Mill Club, rose in some agitation.

"How," he asked, not unearnestly, "do you reconcile what you say with the dictum that the only good Indian is a dead Indian?"

Showing conclusively that the aborigine can be dialectic, if not enlightened.

Economy.

(From the Detroit Free Press.)

"What do you give your wife for birthday presents, Badger?"

"Well, when we make gifts of any kind we always buy something to eat; people that live in flats can't afford to accumulate other things."

A Kind-Hearted Empress.

(From the Chicago News.)

The Empress of Germany is noted for her kindness to people of an inferior station. A pretty story is told of her recent visit to Wetsphalia during the maneuvers. In a village close to the imperial headquarters the widow of a captain in the merchant service occupies a small room. She is bedridden and very old, but her one great wish was to see the Empress drive past. Some one had suggested to the Empress' chamberlain that it would be a great kindness if the imperial carriage could be allowed to drive slowly when passing the invalid's window. The request came to the ears of the Empress and in her kindness of heart she left her carriage and paid a long visit to the old lady's room, thus gratifying her wish and filling her with happiness.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Canada exports to England 99 per cent of all the cheese manufactured there.

A jury in Mexico consists of nine men, and a majority makes the verdict. If the nine are unanimous there is no appeal.

The number of readers in the Lenox and Astor libraries in a year is about 120,000. The British Museum had 187,000 in the same length of time.

A statue of Gutenberg is soon to ornament the front of the Hoe building in New York. It is nearly finished, and is the work of Ralph Goddard.

Chicago has the longest police beat in the world. One patrolman has charge of a piece of municipal territory seven miles in area, at the extreme western limits of the city.

There is said to be so much red tape about banking methods in Zurich, Switzerland, that it requires fifteen minutes to make a deposit and twenty minutes to cash a check.

Japanese children are taught to write with either hand. The better writing is produced by the left hand, but the right hand can turn out 10 per cent more work in a given time.

The Wheeling Missing Link says that an editor's room is called a sanctum because of the scriptural language used when the editor opens a letter which he thought was a paid subscription bill and finds it is a poem.

A young Irishman who recently landed in Philadelphia has hidden as a stowaway on steamers two hundred times, circumnavigated the globe seventeen times, and been to every part of the world where steamers are in the habit of trading.

A physician says that he once requested a mother to mark a stroke upon a paper each time she asked her sick daughter how she was. Next day there were 199 strokes on the paper. The invalid was ordered to spend three months away from home.

It has been asserted that the germs of typhoid and malaria are antagonistic and cannot exist together. The investigators in the chemical laboratory of the University of Pennsylvania found that the same soldier was a battlefield for both germs, which breaks the aforesaid theory into bits.

Kansas papers say that Leavenworth is responsible for early snowfall in that State. It advertised its peace jubilee for the 18th of October and was snowed under. The jubilee was postponed till the 26th, and snow fell again. The question is still undecided whether this is Leavenworth's fault or merely Leavenworth's luck.

A Spanish galleon with a cargo of $17,000,000 and an immense treasure in bars of gold was wrecked on the beach at Gunwallow, Cornwall, more than twenty years ago, and dollars are frequently washed upon the sands. A company under one Helston, an English iron founder, has just been organized to gather up, if possible, this buried treasure.

The growing of willows for weaving promises to become an important industry in the United States. It is said that a return of from 20 to 30 per cent can be secured on money invested in planting the kind of willows suitable for basket making, and land can be utilized in this way when worthless for anything else. A good basket willow should yield many slender rods without branching.

Lord Kelvin, who has held the chair of natural philosophy in Belfast University for over fifty years, has just celebrated his seventy-fourth birthday. One of his pet habits in a lecture is using long words. During a course of lectures on magnetism he once defined an ideal magnet as an infinitely long, infinitely thin, uniform and uniformly and longitudinally magnetized bar. The students cheered.

Corporal Casserly, of the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment, recently made a curious discovery in Hawaii. While climbing to the summit of Diamond Head he discovered the barrel of a rifle standing in the ground