

The Evening Times

THE TIMES COMPANY. WALTER STILSON HUTCHINS, President. Publication Office. THE EVENING BUILDING, Corner Tenth and D Streets Northwest.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Monthly by Carrier: Morning, Evening, and Sunday... Five Cents. Daily by Mail: One Year, Morning, Evening, and Sunday... \$5.00.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT: The circulation of The Times for the week ending Sunday, May 18, 1919, was as follows: Sunday, May 18... 20,801. Monday, May 19... 42,989.

The Advertiser's Guarantee Company, of Chicago, hereby certifies that the circulation of THE TIMES, of Washington, D. C. The daily average paid circulation for the month of March, 1919, was 42,989.

Readers of THE TIMES who may at any time be unable to procure copies of it at any newsstand or railroad station, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of the fact.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1919.

Sherman Versus Dewey.

Unless the Hon. John Sherman is a much belated man his remarks to interviewers at Pittsburg on his way to his Ohio home, form ample justification for the course of the Administration in retiring him from the Senate, and later from the Cabinet.

Such is to be excused to one of Mr. Sherman's age and alleged infirmities, but it must be added that any man of his position, record, and remaining influence who is capable of denouncing his country as he did at Pittsburg, and of making direct, unambiguous, and unqualified statements of contempt and endorsement to the Malay natives in the Philippines, is either responsible for his language and its possible effects and should be held so, or else he is an unfit person to be left at large, and should be locked up.

Sherman is quoted as declaring that we promised the Filipinos independence, which we never did or thought of doing; that they were our friends, which they never were except as a means to get rid of the Spaniards, and that our war upon them is unholty and outrageous, almost as much so as the awful persecution of the patriotic Edward Atkinson by a tyrannical nation of a Postmaster General.

The American people, except as above excepted, are not. They unanimously reject the Sherman-Atkinson view of the Philippine situation and adhere to that expressed by Admiral Dewey in a press interview attributed to him at Hongkong. He is reported as saying: "I have the greatest enthusiasm in the future of the Philippines. I hope to see America's position the key to Oriental commerce and civilization."

The Peace Jubilee was inaugurated under favorable auspices, despite the fact that shortly after noon the rain fell in torrents. As was to be expected, the number of visitors to the city was large, and the patriotic spirit and intent of the occasion were generally appreciated. Especially commendable, with one or two noteworthy exceptions, was the good taste displayed in the decorations.

Governor Roosevelt's Message. In his message to the New York Legislature explaining his call of an extra session to consider the proposed amendments to the Ford Franchise Tax bill, Governor Roosevelt takes occasion to make his position particularly clear. While not sympathizing with the outcry against corporations, and admitting that to deprive them of an ample reward would be to turn their energies in some other direction, he insists that any corporation which derives its powers from the State should pay to the State a just percentage of its gains for the privilege it enjoys.

No one, we presume, will dispute the proposition that franchises should of great value, taxed heavily, and if of small value, taxed lightly. Values differ in proportion to the locality of the holding, for no one would think of taxing a railroad in Syracuse as much as one in New York.

ical courage should leave himself open to the imputation of being dumb-screwed. The defects in the Ford bill may not be as serious as its critics allege, and on the merits of the proposition there was really no urgent necessity for the calling of an extra session. Naturally amendments which would make it more acceptable to the corporations and to the "statesmen" who are in the service of the corporations would lend prestige to the Governor along whatever political ambitions he may entertain.

People are beginning to ask whether Mr. Roosevelt be entirely sincere. Is he, as Governor, displaying moral courage to the extent that he displayed physical courage when he made his famous charge up San Juan Heights? He has his campaign on his record as a soldier, and in response to the patriotic impulse of the State, opportunity stirred, was elected over one of the ablest judges of the New York Supreme bench. But he has not fully kept his promises as yet. He has not brought the canal through the Isthmus nor have the civil service reform ideas borne the rich fruit that his friends expected.

It is his ambition, as he says, to go down to history as "one of the model Governors of New York." It is to be hoped that he will succeed in that commendable purpose. But at the same time the fact remains that "model Governors of New York" have not customarily been in the habit of seeking the seclusion of the Fifth Avenue Hotel at the end of each legislative week for the purpose of ascertaining the drift of party sentiment, or receiving suggestions or criticisms from the political magnates, as the baseball men would say.

Evans and the Pension Bureau. Answering the attacks which have been made upon his administration of the Pension Bureau, Commissioner Evans says, in the first place, that he himself served in the army; that of his eight principal assistants seven are Union veterans, all of whom were to some extent crippled in the war; that of one hundred and ten reviewers seven are Union veterans, and that the Board of Review and the Medical Division are in the main comprised of Union veterans, and that in nearly every instance these officials determine the validity of the claims, the Commissioner's personal views being sought in exceptional cases only. Then he continues: "I have endeavored to afford claimants who are not represented by attorneys every facility for the prosecution of their claims, and have often found it necessary to take back the attorneys who do not like, and as a result they appear to have organized a systematic attack upon the Bureau in all directions, thereby endeavoring to create a sentiment of hostility among the soldiers to the administration of the Pension Bureau."

De Staal the Delegates. The opening address of M. De Staal, President of the Conference at The Hague, is made public today, though it ought to have been put on the wires as soon as delivered, according to American precedents. He begins by noting the willingness of the different nations to participate in the Conference, and comments on the character of its composition, and affirms that possibilities rather than abstractions are to be dealt with. "It is not our mission," he declares, "to attempt to reach Utopia."

The speech is that of a trained diplomat, and is as notable for what it does not, as for what it does contain. No nation can be indifferent to a conflict between two others, and while the abolition of war is yet out of the question there can, as M. De Staal affirms, be amelioration of its horrors through the channels of mediation and arbitration. The most significant part of the address is this: "Besides other matters of high importance which also enter into the idea of the maintenance of peace, and which the Russian Government thinks should be discussed, there are three reasons to ask if the welfare of nations does not demand the limitation of progressive armaments."

Russia, at this time, is pre-eminently in need of economy of expenditure. She has vast resources, but her territory is comparatively unproductive and she can do nothing to avoid a conflict with her neighbors. Her railroads and making other internal improvements on a large scale she will in the end perhaps gain the most from the peace negotiations should they result in anything tangible.

Mayor Quincy's Example. Hon. Josiah Quincy, Mayor of Boston, is a Democrat who succeeded a Republican. He has maintained the city's service law, made few removals, and appointed men of his own party to the various offices of his respective duties. Says the "Chicago Tribune": "He has secured the establishment of a department of municipal statistics, the formation of the Boston Society of Municipal Officers, and the creation of a municipal commission, which 'bring to the service of the public a great deal of special knowledge and enthusiastic devotion; the organization of a committee on the laws and the appointment of a special committee on the laws against drunkenness, and the constitution of a board of health, and the construction of new facilities for health, recreation, and instruction. He has established a municipal printing office, and a municipal library, and a municipal bath house. The public bathing facilities have been greatly increased under him, a new swimming pool has been built with city funds, large outlays are on foot for small parks and playgrounds, the schoolyards are being reconstructed, and a new playground camp was inaugurated on one of the city's islands last summer. A series of orchestral concerts in Music Hall were likewise successfully given last winter by the mayor's music commission, and the Public Art Commission is likely to enter upon positive lines of suggestion and direction for public buildings and exhibitions."

This is assuredly a creditable record, and if only as indicating the possibilities of municipal administration should commend itself to the authorities of other cities. It is cheerful to think of a mayor who is investigating the causes rather than the effects of intoxication, and who is engaged in providing new facilities for "health, recreation, and happiness."

The Latest French Duel. Catiulle Mendes and Georges Vaznar are dramatic critics in Paris, and became involved in an argument as to whether Hamlet was a corpulent person, or a thin one as pictured by Sarah Bernhardt. Beginning in jest, the controversy reached a point at which Mendes slapped Vaznar's face. Then there was a challenge to a duel.

The meeting differed from the ordinary French duels in the sense that it had a somewhat serious termination. Mendes was badly wounded. A curious phase of the story is that during the progress of the combat his wife, who had secretly followed the belligerents, witnessed the affair from a place of concealment behind some bushes. Apart from the humor incident to the

origin or cause of the duel there is a delightful suggestion of comedy in the assurance that Mme. Bernhardt expected that it would turn out to be the usual burlesque of the French type, and with that idea had invited Mendes to take luncheon with her, hoping to hear a witty account of the combat. When she heard that the critic had been seriously wounded "she burst into tears and drove immediately to the Mendez residence."

Way of variation, if nothing else, it is gratifying to hear that a French duel has been one in the true understanding of the term. The French are about the most irascible people in the world, and are great sticklers on points of "honor," but their "honor" is easily appeased. They generally content themselves with mutual apologies before the duel begins, or, if it does occur, it results in no more bloodshed than would satisfy the appetite of a New Jersey mosquito.

Manila news indicates that General Otis has prepared a surprise for the mutineers in the shape of a wet season campaign that he is said to think will wind up the insurrection in two or three weeks. There is doubt, of course, as to whether he will be allowed to prosecute it or not.

The birth of a girl child in Havana to Mrs. Carabonell, nee Cosio y Cisneros, which has been announced in a letter to Mrs. John A. Logan, of this city, will pleasantly recall to Washingtonians the occasion of the beautiful Cuban girl's reception at Convention Hall shortly after her thrilling and romantic rescue from one of Weyler's filthy jails in Havana. She afterwards married one of her rescuers, a wealthy Cuban gentleman, and is now a happy wife and mother. Few romances as sad as hers have ended so well and prosperously. She is to be congratulated on her good fortune.

If the price of bunting is advancing in anticipation of Dewey's homecoming, all is all the more complimentary to the hero of Manila. No one could have lifted the flag higher than Dewey has.

LETTER-CARRIERS ORGANIZE A MOVEMENT TO SECURE BETTER WAGES. Chicago, Ill., May 24.—Uncle Sam's letter carriers are after more money. They want \$1,200 instead of \$1,000 per year. Organizations have been perfected all over the country for the effort, and \$200,000 will be placed at the disposal of the National Board of Trustees of Letter Carriers, who will engineer the movement.

Long-Distance Meets Disaster. Fairport, N. Y., May 24.—The Winton automobile, making a trip from Cleveland to New York to establish a record, made a successful run to Fairport, ten miles east of Rochester.

PROLONGED RAILWAY STRIKE. Seventh Week of Stubborn Differences in Wheeling, W. Va. Wheeling, W. Va., May 24.—The strike of the Wheeling Street Railway employees is now in its seventh week. The management of the road decides that the strike may continue for a year so far as it is concerned, and the strikers say that they are not anxious to return to work.

RUSSIA WILL HAVE HER WAY. The Zar Insists Upon a Railway to Pekin. London, May 24.—A dispatch to the "Times" from Peking says that the Russian Minister has notified the Chinese Government that the Russian Government is unable to comply with the wishes of the government of China, and will therefore send engineers at once to begin the surveys necessary to connecting the Russian Manchurian Railway with Peking.

American Strides in the Orient. (From the New York Commercial Advertiser.) While European powers have been reaching out for control of territory in China, the United States has been steadily capturing increased control of Chinese markets. American exports to China for the present fiscal year are the heaviest on record, and exceed those of the previous fiscal year by 25 per cent. This increase has been made in the face of severe European competition, backed by special advantages that Russia, Great Britain, France, and even Germany, by reason of occupation of territory in or near the Mongolian Empire, Trade undoubtedly follows the flag, and it also follows the money.

Peffer's Inconsequence. Mr. Peffer has never been far away from the Republican party, and has probably never had a week of nights about oppressions by "money" in the Senate he was always easily "hounded" by the Republicans, on nearly if not on all questions but money. He was favored with much patronage and codified with attentions. The Republican managers graciously recognized the fact that he could not go with them on money on account of the same upon which he was elected, but they did not expect everything. Mr. Peffer is out of office now, and of no use to the party directors. He has not promoted his return to public life. He is dealing with men who want to trade for something in life.

TWO VIEWS OF THE SITUATION IN AMERICA'S PHILIPPINE POSSESSIONS.

THEIR HOPE, JOHN SHERMAN. Pittsburg, Pa., May 24.—John Sherman, former Secretary of State, was in Pittsburg yesterday on his way to Mansfield, Ohio, where he will spend the summer. He was vigorous in denunciation of the Administration and its conduct of the war against the Filipinos. He said: "The war that is being waged by this Government against the Filipinos is as cruel as it is unnecessary. We promised them independence, and, instead, gave them warlike and devastating strife. It is too bad that I ever got into this trouble with these people."

"The poor fellows have always been our friends. They helped us when we needed help. The United States should have withdrawn from the islands the moment peace with Spain was assured. When the Filipinos had looked forward toward the same independence which our forefathers won through their subsequent action in taking up arms against their former allies is not unusual or unprecedented."

The order issued by our Postal Department for the excluding of the Edward Atkinson from the Philippines. I hope to see America's possessions the key to Oriental commerce and civilization. Such an action would bring on another great war. We will never part with the Philippines. I am sure, and in future years the idea that they should be given to the natives will be one of the curiosities of history."

ADMIRAL DEWEY. Hoangkong, May 24.—Admiral Dewey in an interview said: "The insurrection is broken. There will be no more hard battles, and the new era for the islands that was temporarily begun by the rising will soon begin. Aguinaldo and his generals must be captured, and then the very semblance of an insurrection will cease. Aguinaldo's name is the real power among the natives. Many of the island provinces that were once warlike are anxious for peace, and will accept the American terms as soon as the Tagalog and Luzon whips laid down their arms. They dare not treat with us as long as Aguinaldo has the power to confiscate property or punish those who offend him."

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PLATT'S POWER WAXING.

Signs That His Political Machine is Beginning to Trotter. Albany, N. Y., May 24.—Since the return of the members of the Legislature and other politicians to Albany, great talk has been heard here about what is called the growing weakness of Senator Platt as the leader of the Republican party in the State, and predictions are freely made that if a franchise tax bill, either the Ford measure or one drawn on lines suggested by Gov. Roosevelt, be introduced, the Senator will lay down the reins before the next national convention is held. Chief among the evidences of weakness pointed out are Platt's inability to protect the corporations whose contributions have for so many years enabled him to hold the Republican Legislature from the contrary districts. He was not only unable to prevent the passage of the Ford bill at the regular session, but he is today unable to have a single amendment inserted if it is in the interest of his friends. In fact, he confessed his helplessness after the recent conference in New York, and "lay down," as the politicians express it.

This situation has a great deal of significance, for it means that Platt's power in the politics of the State has been undermined, and that the edifice is likely to fall in the near future. As is well known, the charge has been made frequently, and Platt has declined numerous invitations to answer it, that during the last eight or ten years, he has received personally the campaign contributions of corporations which desired legislation or protection at Albany, and has personally paid those contributions to the members of the Legislature, thus securing the hold on them which made him the undisputed boss of the State. The corporations, it is asserted, that Platt could give them what they wanted, and their calculations seem to have been pretty nearly correct in former years. Now, however, passage is threatened with a law which means a vast increase in taxation, and Platt can do nothing for them. What the result will be remains to be seen, but it affects Platt's power in the State, and that, having lost confidence in Platt's power to protect them, their contributions, it is asserted, will be cut off to a large extent.

Another evidence of weakness of the same kind, pointed out by the politicians, is the failure of Platt to pass the Antigua bill, and now the Antigua bill, which that bill is familiar to newspaper readers. The whole power of the machine was used to put it through, yet it was overwhelmingly defeated. The Antigua bill was the first evidence that Platt was losing his power to give the corporations what they wanted. The passage of the Ford bill gave further evidence, and Platt's present helplessness, according to some politicians, has satisfied campaign contributors that contributions sent to T. C. Platt personally will not hereafter be paying investments.

In this connection, it may be mentioned that Lemuel E. Quigg has helped to diminish the confidence in Platt's strength. Last week, at a meeting of the Republican county committee of New York, he made a pitiful confession of the weakness of the machine when he invited the independents to nominate candidates for the assembly and the board of aldermen. He promised the support of the organization if the candidate were "reasonably Republican." Everybody believes that the appointment of Quigg to the county committee with his consent, and the opinion of the politicians generally, it is only a further confession of weakness.

A Democratic Senator expressed the opinion that the Republican machine, Republican and Democratic, today, when he said: "Governor Roosevelt dealt a death-blow to Platt's power when he forced through the Ford bill. The Republican party committee of New York, and the politicians generally, it is only a further confession of weakness."

IMPROVING X-RAY METHODS. A Chicago Physician's Claim of Advanced Discoveries. Chicago, May 24.—The value of the x-ray to have a new demonstration before the Chicago Medical Society this evening. Should the experiments stand the test in public that private trials showed last night when the experiments were conducted by the inventor of a process of x-ray photography, the whole system of medical science as applied to the vital organs of man will be greatly advanced.

The discoverer of the improvement on the x-ray is Dr. Walter B. Metcalf, of Chicago, and his discovery is simply that the injection into the stomach of mineral matter makes it possible to clearly outline the organs as well as the other vital portions of human system which the ordinary x-ray failed to bring into the focus. By filling the stomach and other cavities with means of the fluoroscope, through either animal tissue or bone. Bismuth is harmless and experiments show that it is not necessary to use the dry metal, but that if it is held in suspension its capacity is governed by the percentage of bismuth held in suspension. The emulsion is very sticky, and the stomach and intestines are made antiseptic, making it possible to fill any accessible cavity. The discovery will be useful to physicians in giving a more complete picture of the stomach and intestines, and in showing the changes that take place in gastritis, atrophy, stricture, hour-glass contractions, adhesions, distortions, or displacements. It is also claimed that it will prove invaluable in treating appendicitis by showing definitely whether or not operations in any cases are necessary.

The Fatal Boiling Habit. (From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.) "Appropos of the hardships of our boys in Cuba," said an officer who saw a good deal of duty on the island, "I'll tell you one of the hardships of our boys. When we went on duty near Santiago, at the beginning of Wood's administration as governor, we began to be able to take a little better care of ourselves than we had done throughout the campaign. One of our captains—I won't mention his name, for he's more about this affair—was a great crank on the subject of microbes, and took extraordinary pains to avoid their society. He had picked up a raw Cuban cook, and gave him the most explicit orders to boil all the water used in the mess, no matter where he got it. 'Boil everything you drink,' he said, 'or I'll kick your backbone through the top of your hat.'"

The Cuban promised faithfully, and obeyed the order to the letter. A week or so afterward the captain, while foraging about town, was presented with a quart bottle of champagne from one of the shops. He was overjoyed, and, securing a small lump of ice, took it back to camp and turned over his prizes to his cook. "I want you to get up something extra good today," he said, "for I'm going to ask a few friends to dinner to help drink this champagne." At the appointed hour the party assembled, and, after serving a repast of stewed beef and sweet potatoes, the cook stalked in, carrying a steaming saucerpan full of a muddy yellow liquid. "What in thunder is that?" asked the captain. "That's 'til wine, senor," replied the Cuban. "I'll be in good deal, an' 'e mos' all go 'way." The guests raved with laughter, and the captain was so thunder-struck he couldn't say a word. He subsequently recovered himself sufficiently to grab a cleaning-rod and chase the Cuban nearly half a mile after that all anybody had to do to get a fight was to say 'billed champagne.' When I left the wound still rankled."

Cheering Him Up. (From the Chicago Times-Herald.) Little Elmer—Grampa, why do you look so sad? Grampa—Well, I'm thinking. Here I am sixty years of age, and I have never done anything that will be likely to make me properly remember me. Elmer—You get it right back to camp and get your gun, and I'll be right with you. You'll have a chance to live in history as somebody's granddaddy.

His Opinion. (From the Jeweled Weekly.) One (reading)—He gave her a jeweled v-in-a-g-r-rls—how do you pronounce that, Uncle Sam? The Jeweled Weekly—It's a baseball umpire.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Empress William has denied that he will visit this country and Mexico next autumn. Would be Columbus will be glad to learn that one-fourth of the world is still unexplored.

In France, during the period of the Capetian and Valois dynasties, the year began with Easter. Governor Chandler, of Georgia, will make the opening address at the Atlanta University negro conference on May 30.

The great pine-tree of the Southern States contains, on an average, about 5,000 feet, board measure, of standing timber per acre.

The educational system of Denmark is so perfect and popular that throughout the entire country there is but a single language.

About 100 years ago the use of starch for stiffening the collars around the neck was considered highly reprehensible, if not positively sinful.

Drums were first introduced in Europe by the Moors. The first drum introduced into the British army by the Duke of Cumberland in 1745.

The blood completes its circuit through the body in twenty-two seconds. Every three minutes the blood in the body is revitalized.

The orchid, found in the jungle and difficult of access, sometimes sells for \$1,000 for a single specimen. It takes months to stalk the "demon flowers."

Mrs. Bettie A. Miller, of Chicago, shot and seriously wounded a child, Schuyler, whose name was carried by the press. Mrs. Miller was in love.

Louis Dyer, of Oxford, England, formerly an assistant in Great Britain at Harvard, is now living a course of lectures on Machiavelli at the Royal Institute, London.

There is a creature known as the hagfish, which is in the habit of getting inside of and similar fish and devouring the interior until only the skin and the skeleton are left. It is probable that the French Government will not remove the worm at Harvard, which is in Paris, to use as a place of residence for guests of the nation during the exposition.

Senator Carter of Montana says that in ten years Montana will be a great State. It will be larger and four than any two States in the Union. It will be shipped, he adds, to Asiatic markets.

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