The Evening Times

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The circulation of The Times for the week ended August 19, 1899, was as follows:

Sunday, August 13	20,783
Monday, August 14	42,419
Tuesday, August 15	42,527
Wednesday, August 16	43,346
Thursday, August 17	43,224
Friday, August 18	42,927
Saturday, August 19	42,096
Total	278,323
Daily average (Sunday, 20,783, excepted)	42,921

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

MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1899.

The Reign of Terror Begins.

One of the most unhappy complications in the Dreyfus case from the start has arisen from the unsought for, injurious, and wholly insincere sympathy of the French Anarchists. These relentless enemies of government, society, and civilization espoused the cause of the prisoner of Devil's Island, not because they cared two pins what might be done to him, or how the French nation might suffer through the infamy of its official course in the affair, but because the Monarchists, Bonapartists, and upper classes disliked by them, happened to be anti-Dreyfusards.

Intrinsically speaking, the Anarchists hate the Jews quite as fiercely as they hate the Jesuits, and if they could have their will, the latter would no sooner be expelled from the country than the former would be turned upon with equal rancor. Unfortunately, it suits the purposes of the Anarchist leaders to pose as Dreyfusards. This in itself would be bad enough. It becomes intolerable when sympathy is expressed, after the characteristic manner of the cult, by gutting churches, destroying things held sacred by a majority of the French people, and killing police officers.

That is what happened in Paris yesterday, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, and we are bitterly sorry to say that the outbreak and the outrages attending it undoubtedly will be charged up to the account of Dreyfus and his coreligionists, notwithstanding the fact that both would have done or sacrificed almost anything to prevent such a disastrous assault in the dark upon their interests, hopes, and position in the community. The brutish insanity of the Anarchists, in tearing down crucifixes, images of the Virgin, and burning them, and in trampling the consecrated wafers from the altar of St. Joseph's Church under their feet, although justly chargeable to no one outside of the mob itself, will be accepted by the ignorant peasantry everywhere as evidence that all Jews and all Dreyfusards intend to destroy their religion. It is also highly probable that the section of the French clergy actively engaged in attempts to restore the monarchy, will regard this sentiment at least with complacency.

If anyone has thought it possible that the hellish situation throughout the republic might be composed and civil war averted, he must have abandoned any such idea after reading our press despatches this morning. The evidently paltering spirit in which the government met the riots yesterday, and its paralysis in the face of the defiance of Guérin and his companions, are but too conclusive that the reins of power in the hands of Loubet and Gallifet are broken, and that, no matter what the court-martial may do at Rennes, any decision it shall announce will be the signal for a bloody struggle of factions which may not end short of an intervention of the great Continental powers in the interests of civilization.

Never since the days immediately preceding the French Revolution have conditions in France appeared as alarming to friends of justice, liberty, and order as they do at this hour. The sacking of the Catholic churches on Sunday was but the beginning of the end. Murders, emeutes, massacres, and a reign of terror may be feared as natural consequences, and, indeed, with sad reason, expected.

A Great Strike Threatened.

In anticipation of a strike of telegraphers on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway system, all the block signal stations on the line from New York to Boston have been equipped with long-distance telephones, and the company's officials assert their ability to move trains without serious difficulty, even if every operator in the employ of the road should walk out.

The difficulties between the corporation and its telegraphers are many. The latter all belong to the railway telegraphers' union, which the former refuses to recognize. The men have a long list of grievances which they have filed, but of which no notice has been taken. A strike has been in preparation for some time and may be declared on any day; but it is not at all likely to be confined to the class of employes immediately concerned.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Company operates not only the railway of that name, but all the important water lines between its termini, via Long Island Sound. Should the railway telegraphers strike, it is said that the conductors, firemen, freight handlers, and all the other classes of labor on the road, the engineers perhaps excepted, will go out, and that a sympathetic strike on the steamer lines will occur at the same time.

This is a very serious outlook. Aside from a disastrous demoralization of local and interstate trade and transportation interests all the way from New York to Boston, there is the chance of violent outbreaks in cities and towns where municipal police resources are limited and weak. It is to be hoped that the struggle may be averted, but, as the situation stands, neither side seems to be in a temper that promises much in the way of concession or compromise.

Polar Foolishness.

Another expedition is search of the North Pole has failed. In this case there was certainly a reasonable hope of success. Walter Wellman was a man of some experience, great determination, and much imagination; he had picked men and a good equipment. He returns disappointed, as have all who went before him—if they returned at all.

The argument of these explorers seems to be that it will be a triumph of science and human enterprise—German, English, Norwegian, or American—if the pole is reached. But to the thoughtful it may seem that there are other scientific triumphs more to be desired than this particular one. The pole has existed in lonely self-sufficiency since the birth of time. It can well afford to wait for a few hundred or a few thousand years more before receiving the greeting of any son of man. When it is found it will be of no especial benefit to humanity. There are other things to which the attention of scientific men might be turned, which would prove of inestimable value to the race.

What we really need is a living interest in scientific methods applied to known regions, which are suffering from the barbarism of a plutocratic greed. Governments might well spend money in saving forests doomed to destruction, in preserving animals rapidly becoming extinct, in studying the characteristics and customs of vanishing tribes of savages, in making the temperate and tropical zones fit for man to inhabit. Suppose the money spent in attempting to discover the North Pole had been spent in trying to abolish malaria?

One of the crying needs of this country at present is the preservation of our forests. Yearly the Adirondacks are ravaged by forest fires; yearly the vast forests of the North are being ruthlessly cut away by ignorant and unscrupulous lumber dealers; daily, before the eyes of an indignant people, the grand Palisades of the Hudson are being reduced to a mass of shapeless ruins. This country is suffering economically, physically, and esthetically from the determined rapacity of a few men who desire to heap up dollars for themselves, that they may enjoy what they call wealth. It is time that science and government joined hands to stop this thing. Future generations will curse the men who destroyed the forests and dried up the rivers, and gave the country once watered by abundant streams a climate of frost and scorching heat, alternating with capricious irregularity. They will say that the people who allowed the Palisades to be destroyed and the most beautiful regions of the earth to be desecrated were barbarians. If they do not hold this opinion, they themselves will be degenerates.

There are hundreds of things which science may do for the good of mankind, and for which money, time, determination, skill, and patience are needed; things for which governments might well grant money and honors. The scientific man is the hero of this century. It is he who has alleviated pain, cured disease, secured to the poor innumerable comforts which were once only to be had by the rich, bridged rivers, tunneled mountains, built cities, made the sea a highway. All these things have come to the world of today through the agency of the man who studies the laws of matter. And it does seem as if some of them were more glorious than the discovery of a little, barren spot of the earth's surface, hemmed in by ice and secured against intrusion by barriers of fearful cold.

Contributions for the hurricane sufferers in Porto Rico continue to come in, but the amount so far received appears to be small when compared with the urgent necessities of the situation. However, our great philanthropists have not been generally heard from as yet. When Hanna, the Rockefellers, Uncle Russell Sage, the Havemeyers, Elkins, Widener, Yerkes, Senator Platt, Captain Carter, and other charitable millionaires begin to forward their certified checks, no doubt there will be more money than can be used. A moiety of what such people gave to the Republican campaign fund in 1896 would be amply sufficient for all purposes.

Breathless interest attends the war of science between the Sternberg hog cholerists and the marine Sanarellitarians. The latter, to judge from their latest fulmination, are a trick ahead today, although a new army medical bulletin may trump the next one. But the unprofessional mind will hardly be able to escape conviction that Surgeons Wasdin and Geddings are right in their conclusion, that the resemblance between the bacillus icteroides, in its behavior on certain media, is great, and that there is a possible similarity in the pathogenity of the two organisms in the domestic hog, of great importance. It is Sternberg's turn to play.

For a man who has not his eye on the Republican convention of 1900, Theodore Roosevelt is doing his Chautauqua and similar political "turns," in a manner that must be confusing to his friend Mr. McKinley. But the Rough Rider, while possibly incomprehensible, is strictly loyal. We are sure he would refuse to accept the Presidential nomination next year unless it should be offered to him.

Important Reading Matter.

(From the Hartford Courant.)

The more markets abroad, the more satisfied and steady customers there, the bigger the sales to them, the better. American manufacturers who have anything they want to sell abroad make a mistake if they are not close students of the consular reports. These modest blue pamphlets, issued monthly by the Department of State, abound in useful hints.

Prisoners of War.

(From the Kansas City Star.)

A few days ago reports were received, said to be direct from the American prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos, saying that they were well treated. Since then letters have come to hand from the prisoners, found, so the story goes, at San Isidro, in which the prisoners speak of their treatment as inhuman. It would appear that, whatever the truth in regard to the condition of the prisoners may be, the United States Army holds a larger number of Filipino prisoners, and that an arrangement might be made for a system of exchanges or reprisals, if that should become necessary. The Filipino prisoners should be held as hostages for the good treatment and safety of the Americans in the hands of the Filipinos. The rescue of the American and also the Spanish prisoners should be made one of the first objects of the war.

THE PHILIPPINE SITUATION.

Views of an Army Officer Expressed in a Letter.

The following letter from a high regular army officer stationed at Iloilo, Philippine Islands, dated June 28, has been received by a War Department official:

"I see no difference in health conditions here and in the United States. The men in the regiment have been healthier than at home. Where they took the same reasonable precautions as they would in Georgia there would be no difference. Campaigning is awfully hard in the sun on account of lack of water and difficulty of fighting one's way through the grass, bushes, and bamboo. I know of no diseases that we need fear which are indigenous to the islands except smallpox. Good food is hard to get. We have had no beef or mutton here for twenty days; vegetables, there are none; fish are fairly abundant but high. There is no fruit other than cocoanuts. This, of course, being largely due to our being in a state of seige.

"As to the military situation, the views of all the officers I have met both here and on Luzon, except those doing office duty in Manila, are directly opposed to the newspaper reports with almost every respect. From what one sees in the papers the white dove of peace is always just about to light on the land. To the fighting man, however, it is not apparent. As a matter of fact, we hold nothing in these islands but what we stand upon. Our possessions are not to be counted by provinces, islands, or square miles, but actually by acres. No one can go anywhere outside of our entrenchments without great danger. The lines around Manila, when I left, May 30, were only three miles out. Rifle bullets from the insurgents actually went through the houses in Malate section of the city. Daily and hourly the firing from the trenches could be heard in the city. To the north we were holding the railroad line and a few detached posts; to the east the line of the Pasig River. We hold lines and lines only, not areas. Bordering every one of these lines are insurgent trenches and plenty of armed men, and so close are they that the duty is very hard. One night off duty is as much as a man can expect.

"The native is not aggressive, but no one out here calls him a coward. He will not stand a charge, even when in earthworks, but he does a powerful amount of damage first and last before he quits. Then he simply falls back and goes to work digging again. The moment we leave a piece of ground it is theirs, for they swarm back upon it. It is true that we can with a thousand or two thousand men go where we wish; no great force will oppose us. Every town and village will wave with white flags for the time being, but when we have passed, the waters roll in behind and it is as if we had never been there. The Filipinos are beginning to shoot well of late, as our casualties show. They seem to show no scarcity of either ammunition or food and so far as I can see show no signs of giving up.

"The flood of peace commissioners to Manila in May was simply an effort to stop the rush of our troops north, until they could recover a little. No one in the fighting line believed for a moment that they meant business, though the Manila staff seemed to place great reliance on them. I see no sign of weakening, and unless internal troubles come with them there is no end in the near future. All the fighting has been in Luzon, not because the other islands are pacified, but simply because we have no men to undertake the subjugation of the others. Here at Iloilo we hold a radius of three and a half miles from the town. One cannot walk or drive because we are surrounded. This is the only hold we have upon this island, indeed right across the bay our enemy holds possession, so that we hold only half a circle. On Negros we hold only two points. On Cebu, only one, on many others not a foot. It is hoped here that the fall of Aguinaldo's party on Luzon will mean the giving up of all the other islands, but we do not think so.

"The insurgents here will simply turn to banditti and must be hunted down. Speaking broadly, the line of the army believes it will take at least 100,000 men and two years to get even a fairly firm foothold. Once we have that it will take from 15,000 to 20,000 to keep them, besides a squadron of the navy. Whether it is worth while to pay so much for our whistle depends, of course, on the point of view. That the islands will pay a handsome profit to capital invested and that the trade we can build up with these people will be large there can be no doubt."

The writer of the letter criticises the policy of General Otis and says:

"General Otis' policy seems to be to deal only with battalions, so that the older field officers, colonels, and lieutenant colonels have no commands; most of the battalion commanders are captains, in fact, but there is no discussion of orders allowed out here. You have just got to do what is ordered."

NO FILIPINOS ON THE WARREN.

Official Report of Recent Troubles on the Transport.

Colonel Bird, the Assistant Quartermaster General, denied today that the crew of the Warren, recently arived from Manila, was composed of Filipinos because of trouble with its crew, several of which deserted while the vessel was at Mapila. The War Department, on learning of the statements made about the trouble on the Warren, telegraphed Major Long at San Francisco to report the correct circumstances. His report is as follows:

"Reference your telegram yesterday regarding trouble with Warren's crew. Transport quartermaster states that on July 5 twenty-one coal passers and firemen refused to go to work unless one of their number who was confined for drunkenness and desertion was released from the brig. They were arrested and taken ashore and tried before a superior court at Manila, punishment awarded from three to ten months in penitentiary. They were replaced by another crew of experienced firemen which were shipped the same day. These latter were discharged soldiers. No Filipinos wre shipped as part of the crew of the Warren."

Plague Cases in Bushire.

Vice Consul General Tyler writes to the State Department from Teheran, June 22, 1899, that, according to reports from British medical officers, three or four cases of the plague have occurred at Bushire. The authorities in Bushire have endeavored to conceal the outbreak. Mr. Tyler adds: "The great heat and the dryness of the atmosphere which at the present time prevail in most parts of the country will probably prevent its transmission inland to any great extent, if not extinguish it altogether. My own observations incline me to the opinion that altitudes above a certain elevation are a considerable protection against the inroads of this disease. The present is the season for collecting the dates, which grow 50 or 100 miles from Bushire and which are exported largely from that port to many parts of the world, some, I believe, being sent to the United States."

Justifiable Homicide?

(From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.)

"Have you anything to say before the sentence of death is pronounced?" asked the judge. "Yes, your honor," replied the condemned murderer. "I desire to relate an incident which was not brought out on trial. The day before I killed this man I was called to my telephone by a violent ring. The instrument was in a box and the temperature inside was 113 in the shade. 'Wait there a moment,' said somebody over the wire, 'a gentleman wishes to ask you a very important question.' I waited, your honor, while the perspiration rolled off me in gurgling streams. I waited fifteen minutes by the watch, and then this wretch whose life I took asked me from the other end of the line how I would like to be the ice man.' There was profound silence in the court room. "In consideration of extenuating circumstances," said the venerable judge, his voice trembling with emotion, "the verdict is hereby set aside and the prisoner stands discharged. Call the next case."

POSTMASTER OF MAYAGUEZ.

Charles Z. Landreau in Washington Studying Postal Improvements.

Charles Z. Landreau, formerly of Washington, but now postmaster at Mayaguez, Porto Rico, has been spending several days in Washington with a view of getting ideas for the improvement of the postal service in his city.

"Mayaguez is a very thriving city," said Mr. Landreau today, "and the people are rapidly adapting themselves to the new conditions which have arisen since our Government took charge of the Island, but they do not seem to understand how they can get their letters delivered without paying extra postage. Under the rule of the Spaniards, for every letter delivered there was an extra charge of two cents and when I first established the free delivery system, it was very amusing to see the surprise of the natives when they were told that there was no extra charge for the letters left at their doors by the carriers.

"I have three carriers, all natives, and they are bright and quick to learn and are giving satisfaction. The deliveries of the mail are prompt and the people are greatly pleased with the way our Government transacts its business.

"I hope to have the carriers in uniforms within the next few weeks and they are eager to get them. One day I unluckily mentioned that I would soon give them uniforms and I have not had any peace since. Every day they wanted to know when they were going to get their uniforms, and I was glad to get away and secure a little rest from their importuning.

"From what I have seen in the papers, Mayaguez, I believe, escaped the tornado, and I hope to find everything in good shape when I get back there, about the first of September."

MISSION OF THE ALBATROSS.

To Leave for a Deep-Sea Investigating Tour in the Pacific.

The United States Fish Commission steamer Albatross is expected to sail from San Francisco today on a tour of deep-sea investigation of the Pacific Ocean. The tour will include visits to the Society Islands, the Friendly Islands, the Fiji Islands, and other groups, both north and south of the equator. The itinerary will cove a distance of nearly 20,000 miles, terminating at Yokohama, in April, 1900.

The principal mission of the Albatross will be deep-sea dredging, trawling, and sounding, although many other experiments will be made and much attention paid to the collection of fauna in the islands touched at. It is anticipated that both the dredge and the beam trawl will be hauled in deeper water than ever before. A new beam trawl of extraordinary size will be one of the features of collecting apparatus. The mouth of the trawl is twice as large as anyone heretofore constructed.

It is said by the Fish Commission this will be the most important marine expedition on which it ever embarked, and will yield the most valuable scientific results. The scientific work will be under charge of Prof. Alexander Agassiz, with an able staff of assistants. The waters to be visited are comparatively unexplored, and it is believed more interesting and much larger specimens of deep-sea life will be taken than in any former expedition. The President has evinced interest in the expedition. The State Department has notified the British, French, and German authorities.

FOREST PRESERVATION.

A Circular Issued to the Farmers and Lumbermen.

The Division of Forestry, of the Department of Agriculture is anxious to stimulate interest in this science and also to collect all available information in regard to what is being done for the preservation of forests and the replanting of those partially or wholly destroyed.

With this idea in view, the forester of the department, Gifford Pinchot, has prepared a circular, detailing what has been done along this line by farmers and lumbermen and calling attention to the great benefit to be derived from planting trees for shade, firewood, and timber, as well as for protection to streams and watercourses.

All persons interested in forestry and lumbering are requested to communicate with the department and answer certain questions, from which it is hoped sufficient information will be secured to enable Mr. Pinchot to prepare a statement of the work done during the year and to show the progress the country is making in this ancient science.

WHERE MORMONS MAY SETTLE.

A New Port Opened in the Russian Possessions.

The State Department has been informed that a new port was opened on July 5 last near the Catherine harbor, the extreme northern point of Russia's possessions. The city will be called "Alexandrovsk," in honor of the late Emperor, at whose request S. I. Witte, Minister of Finance, visited the northern coast of Russia in 1849. The Minister reported that the location of a city at a point where a good harbor could be found was necessary to the development of the Mormon region.

The new port of Alexandrovsk is expected soon to become an important centre for the industries of Northern Russian, as it is capable of enormous development.

THE ROANOKE AT SEATTLE.

Her Crew Has a Fight With Revenue Ship's Men at Dutch Harbor.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 21.—The steamer Roanoke, of the North American Transportation and Trading Company's fleet, arrived at St. Michael last evening without much treasure. There was no company or bank gold on board, as the Roanoke did not wait for river steamers. Her 400 passengers were nearly all without means. The few on board who did have money made the ship's total less than $209,000. J. W. McDonald, of Seattle, with $50,000, was the richest Klondiker. G. W. Price, from Cape Nome, brought out from $30,000 to $50,000; L. Schley, said to be a nephew of Admiral Schley, of Montgomery, Ala., had $10,000 from Eagle City and Cape Nome; R. E. Dunn had $10,000 from Dawson. All reports from Cape Nome are encouraging.

The Roanoke broke the record from Dutch Harbor to Seattle, making the trip in five days and a half. Her crew had a spirited fight with the crews of the revenue cutters Perry and Grant at the coal station, Dutch Harbor. A dozen of the cutter men were carried off in stretchers. The first officer, Speceyer, was arrested by Captain Kilgore, of the Perry, but later released.

Fighting Diphtheria in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Aug. 21.—Health Commissioner Jones, who is now on his vacation, has been busy at work during the past three days starting the health department at work on its fight against the spread of diphtheria. During the week there were thirty-one cases reported, and they showed epidemics of the disease in two or three sections of North Baltimore. Similar epidemics were checked last spring by Dr. Jones by the free use of antitoxin. When the outbreak was discovered last week Dr. Jones applied to the board of estimate for assistance, and $1,000 was given him from the emergency fund. This money will be expended in antitoxin, to be used in immunizing the families in which the disease has broken out, those who have come in contact with it, and in treatment of diphtheria cases. Dr. Jones believes that by energetic means the disease can soon be checked and its further spread prevented.

Alter Egos.

(From the Boston Herald.)

The Hon. Amos Allen ought to be able to sound the depths of Mr. Reed's bosom if anybody can. Amos is Mr. Reed's faithful private secretary, and he says that his chief's resignation will soon be forthcoming. Private secretaries are generally well posted as to the purposes of their employers. President Arthur once assured an autograph fiend that a certain autograph was genuine because it was in the handwriting of his private secretary.

MAN BEFORE PLATFORM.

Mr. Belmont's View Concerning the Next Democratic Convention.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 21.—O. H. P. Belmont, who is at the United States Hotel, accompanied by Mrs. Belmont, said yesterday that he did not come to Saratoga to attend any political conference, and he remarked that, notwithstanding the reports so widely published, he is not now, and has not at any time been, the bearer of a message from Mr. Bryan to Mr. Croker, or from Mr. Croker to Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Belmont's position as a great admirer and stanch friend of Mr. Bryan, in spite of his political and financial environment, makes his views of special interest just now, when such active efforts to harmonize Democratic differences are in progress. When asked what he thought of the Van Wyck boom, he replied:

"If New York or the East were in a position to name the candidate Judge Van Wyck would be its natural choice, while former Senator Gorman would be the most likely fusion candidate of the South and East. But, in my opinion, the Democratic nominee must come from the West. He must be popular and able to arouse enthusiasm, and stand squarely and independently on Democratic principles, in order to counterbalance the weight of the Republican campaign fund and patronage. These indispensable requisites are supplied by Bryan."

"Do you consider the candidate or the platform as the more important?" Mr. Belmont was asked.

"As a rule, the man rather than the platform carries an election," he replied, "while it is an unwise platform rather than the candidate that loses one.

"It is no time for a 'has been,' for the Democratic party has the unprecedented opportunity of fighting on absolutely new and clean cut issues, on which it cannot lose excepting by its own volition or destiny."

"How is the party to harmonize and decide upon what issues to appeal to the people?"

"The Democracy already stands as a unit on all the main principles—East, West, and South. There is but one where any difference crops up, and that is only a difference of degree. Practically all Democrats, Republicans, or what is more important, silent, independent voters, believe with Prof. E. Benjamin Andrews, late president of Brown University, that bimetallism is an international question.

"The point is this—shall the Democratic party sacrifice itself for the selfish interests of a few men who have come to the front on an issue upon which the party is not united? There is no question of restriction, apology, pointing fingers of scorn or making Queen Anne fans. There is but one thing to do, and that is to say, 'Let bygones be bygones, and let us use the weapons the enemy have placed in our hands to beat them.'

"Anti-Hanna-McKinleyism, anti-imperialism, anti-trust can win without reference to any past. Politics is business, not Quixotism. Bryan's Iowa speech and Croker's interview are, in my opinion, very promising signs of the future harmony which is to score a victory in 1900."

THE ANNAPOLIS AT WEST POINT

Naval Cadets Royally Entertained at the Military Academy.

West Point, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The cruiser Annapolis, with the flower of the Naval Academy on board, dropped anchor opposite the reading hall early yesterday. Fifty-nine future admirals waved their handkerchiefs at the hundreds of white-trousered cadets who cheered them from the bluff.

Adjutant W. C. Rivers was rowed to the ship and informed Captain Ingersoll that Acting Superintendent Hein had placed the freedom of the post at the disposal of himself and his officers and cadets.

Captain Ingersoll went ashore and lunched with Colonel Hein. The middies were not allowed to go ashore until afternoon. The military lads went to meet them, and soon sounds of hilarity were heard.

The Annapolis was found spick and span. The ship had received a new coat of paint. The Annapolis had had no stiff gales to weather since leaving here six weeks ago, when the cadets could not land on account of an epidemic of scarlatina here. They were greatly disappointed, but Captain Ingersoll promised that if the epidemic should die out, he would bring the lads back again.

An entertainment for the visiting cadets has been planned for this afternoon at the mess. Tomorrow night the cadets will give a hop in Memorial Hall. Tomorrow night the campus will be decorated and illuminated in honor of the guests. Tomorrow afternoon Mrs. Bruff will give the cadets a reception at her house. On Wednesday the Annapolis will leave here.

SENATOR CARTER RETURNS.

His Love for America Increased by His Trip Abroad.

New York, Aug. 21.—United States Senator T. H. Carter, of Montana, who was among several distinguished Americans who arrived yesterday on the fog-belated American liner New York, said he never felt before so proud of returning to his own country. "Travelers may talk as they like," he said, "of the advantages abroad; as for me, I come back a more fervent American than ever. All you have to do to become fascinated with this land is to go over and take a look at the foreign places. I am an Administration man, and my relations with former Secretary Alger have always been pleasant, but I believe Mr. Root is a competent and able man for the place of Secretary of War."

"I am surprised to hear of the attempted assassination of Labori. I gathered while I was abroad that there would be a sort of a compromise verdict in the Dreyfus case. I believe that a failure to acquit may lead to a revolution in France."

DIED ON HIS WAY HOME.

An Old Soldier Fails to Claim His Fortune.

Newport News, Va., Aug. 21.—Just as the steamer New York, of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk route, was about to pull out from Old Point an old gentleman who had been sitting in front of the purser's office, on the lower deck, fell from his chair to the floor dead.

Upon investigation it was found that he was Smith E. Vanemburgh, an inmate of the Soldiers' Home, who had long been a sufferer from heart disease. He was on his way to Harriston, N. J., his former home, to settle up an estate to which he had recently fallen heir. On his person was found a deposit certificate for $1,000 and a small sum in cash. The body was removed from the steamer and has been forwarded to Harriston for burial.

Drowned at Ocean View.

Petersburg, Va., Aug. 21.—W. O. Shanks, one of Petersburg's best-known young men was drowned yesterday afternoon while bathing at Ocean View. For the past sixteen years he had held the office of general delivery clerk at the postoffice in this city, which position he filled at the time of his tragic death. Before leaving the city yesterday morning for Ocean View he distributed the mail. He was in point of service the oldest employe in the postoffice here. Postmaster Stith Bolling said that he was the most efficient man in the postoffice he had ever known. Mr. Shanks was secretary of the civil service board of Petersburg, and was also a prominent member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He was a widower and leaves three children. His body, which was recovered, reached here last night.

Wealth From Wrecks.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

In a sea fight off Chio in 1770 the Russian flagship was sunk. It had a quantity of specie on board, and of late certain Greek "adventurers" obtained a teskere, or a firman, or what document was needed, to search for it. We do not hear anything of difficulties—it is simply stated that they found the wreck in thirty fathoms of water, and forthwith began to pump up money. The pleasant operation is still going on. By last accounts "from five to ten thousand gold pieces are brought up every day." There are wrecks innumerable up and down, containing wealth beyond the dreams of avarice, the site of which is known well enough.

AMERICANS EAT TOO MUCH.

A Food Expert Says the Appetite Is Not a Safe Guide.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Prof. W. O. Atwater, Government food expert, gives, in an official report, his reasons for believing that Americans eat too much. He says:

"Experience in Europe, where people are well nourished with much less, confirms the belief that we, as a people, eat to excess. The excess appears to be chiefly in fats and carbohydrates. Among ordinary people who are not limited in their choice of food there is a common practice of overeating, which is believed to be, in many cases, seriously injurious to health. We need to observe our diet and its effects more carefully and regulate appetite by reason. Different people have different needs for nourishment."

He lays down the general rule that those in good health with good digestion should eat only the things that experience has shown will agree with them, and use such kinds and amounts of food as will supply all bodily needs without burdening the system with superfluous material that must be disposed of at the cost of health and strength. On the subject of a proper diet Professor Atwater says:

"The most that can be said with certainty, is that in general the food that is best fitted to supply the physical needs and to keep the body in sound condition is best for mental and nervous exercise."

He gives warning that the appetite cannot always be taken as a safe guide to the amount of food that should properly be eaten, and points out that "with most people the amount eaten is influenced largely by the taste of the food and the habits of the eater." Professor Atwater adds that "the standard of living is higher in this country than in Europe. People with us are better housed, clothed and fed than there; have more of the comforts and opportunities of life and make more of themselves. Many persons work harder, accomplish more and earn more money to pay for the better living. To do this they need nourishing food."

The subject of food waste is considered by Professor Atwater all important after that of proper nutrition, and much of his report is devoted to it. He says:

"From the economic standpoint, the waste of food in American households and institutions is a serious matter, and it is desirable that exact statistics should be obtained and published. In the families of fourteen professional men in different parts of the United States it was found that 3 per cent of the total nutriments of the food purchased found its way into the garbage. In fourteen families of mechanics the waste averaged a little over 8 per cent, while in dietary studies of college baording clubs it was larger and in some cases amounted to the throwing away of one-fifth of the food brought into the house."

SECURED THEIR FRIEND'S BODY.

A Corpse Disinterred in Spite of Colombian Laws.

New Orleans, Aug. 21.—To recover the body of Charlton K. Browning, who was buried in Colombia, where disinterment is not allowed for eighteen months, Joseph B. Derbes, a New Orleans attorney, and J. E. Jolet, a traveling man in the employ of a Chicago firm, braved all kinds of dangers, narrowly escaped death by shipwreck, spent money lavishly, and with their own hands opened the grave into which the body had been placed two months ago, and brought the casket to this country, arriving here yesterday.

It was on June 1 that a naphtha launch, on which Mr. Browning, who was the confidential agent of a New Orleans firm, was a passenger, exploded off Bocas del Toro. He died on June 17 and was buried the next day. Permission was refused the representatives of his family to exhume the body. The Colombian Government pointed to its law prohibiting disinterment of bodies until eighteen months had elapsed, and declined to listen to arguments.

Derbes and Jolet sailed from New Orleans in the middle of July to secure the body of Browning in whatever way they could. They had the direct backing of the Knights of Pythias, and behind them stood the members of the Masonic, Essenic, and Druidical organizations.

Upon reaching Bocas del Toro they applied to United States Consul Hands, who told them their mission was hopeless, and according to the two men, threw all possible obstacles in their way. Alcalde Bravo, of Bocas, refused to allow them to open Browning's grave.

They hired a crazy tug and set off for Colon. The drunken pilot lost his reckoning, a storm came up, they were blown sixty miles from their course, and for a while death seemed certain. At last the wind went down and Colon was reached after many hardships. There the prefect listened to what they had to say and finally gave them an order on the alcalde at Bocas instructing him to allow them to disinter Browning's body.

When they reached Bocas, armed with the order, they thought their troubles were over. But they could find no one who would open the grave. One man offered to have it done on payment of $1,000, but the offer had a suspicious look, and the Americans refused it. There was nothing left but to open the grave themselves.

Lest further obstacles should be thrown in their way, Derbes and Jolet waited until midnight. They carried the casket, which had been sent for the reception of the body to the spot where Browning had been buried, and then went to work. Their hands, unused to manual toil, were bleeding before the task was finished, but after four hours' hard work the body had been placed in the casket and carried to the steamship Utstein, which was in waiting. They sailed at once for Mobile.

Derbes and Jolet were given a great reception by the Pythians of New Orleans, when the train pulled in yesterday, and they stepped off in charge of the body. The burial in American soil took place today.

Browning was a master Mason, past grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and the president of the Past Grand Chancellor's Association of Louisiana. He was also a member of the Ancient Order of Druids, the Essenic Knights, and the American Legion of Honor, besides other societies. All the expenses of the trip made by Derbes and Jolet were borne by the Knights of Pythias.

CURRENT HUMOR.

He Made No Impression.

(From the Cleveland Leader.)

Weary—Madam, I haven't had anything to eat for three days.

Mrs. Hardpi—You're doin' pretty well, but I've just been readin' about a man who fasted fer four weeks and worked every day, at that.

The Next Improvement.

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

"Liquid air? What'll they invent next?"

"Water dust, perhaps."

Not Familiar With It.

(From the Chicago Times-Herald.)

Miss Backbay—I see that Rudyard Kipling says that the Chicago church is like a circus. Is this true?

Mr. Wabash—I dunno.

Without Taste.

(From the Chicago Record.)

"Is your husband musical, Belinda?"

"No, indeed; he likes tunes."

Chronology.

(From Brooklyn Life.)

Mrs. Tilford—It must have taken Daniel Webster a long time to compile the dictionary; don't you think so?

Tilford—Daniel? You mean Noah, don't you?

Mrs. Tilford—Now, don't be silly; Noah built the ark.

A Stanch Supporter.

(From the New York Journal.)

"I see by the papers," remarked General Luna, "that the people of Kansas want General Funston for governor."

"Kansas, did you say?" enquired Aguinaldo; "where is Kansas, anyway?"

"About ten thousand miles from here, I guess."

"In that case," said Aguinaldo, with a sigh of relief, "General Funston may count on my support first, last, and all the time."

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Parisian gourmands devour 100,000 pounds of snails daily.

Daily concerts are to be given by the governor's band in Guam.

Traces of gold have been found in the Province of Puerto Principe.

Five Havana newspapers advocate annexation to the United States.

The telegraph will be extended 1,000 miles south of Khartoum by the end of the year.

The greatest distance to which wireless messages have been sent is forty-two miles.

In Madagascar silk is the only fabric used in the manufacture of clothing. It is cheaper than linen in Ireland.

The toll of an ordinary ship passing through the Suez Canal averages about $4,000. The distance is ninety-two miles.

There are now published in Paris 2,585 periodicals, nearly 100 more than were issued at the corresponding date last year.

Kamchatka may soon become as popular a resort as the Klondike, as gold has been discovered there in promising quantities.

In an exciting battle with a lot of copperhead snakes on Richard Edward's farm, near Shamokin, Pa., Hugh Jenkins killed seven of them.

During the last half-year 125 vessels, aggregating 234,877 tons, were launched on the Clyde, beating all records. England still rules the seas.

It is now estimated that the loss occasioned by recent floods in Texas amounts to $18,000,000, one-third of which sum represents the cotton destroyed.

In Germany potato bread is used by the natives of Thuringia to feed their horses, especially when they are worked hard in very cold weather. The animals thrive on it, and their health and strength are excellent.

The spider that seeks out a pebble and anchors her web with it clearly makes use of a tool, says the "Scientific American." The pebble is analogous to the iron anchor used by man. Spiders have been seen to use nails for anchors.

Lightning struck a knife in the hands of Mrs. Weaver on a farm in Springfield township, Bucks county, Pa., and hurled the blade a dozen feet away. The woman was slightly stunned but unhurt, while the knife was found to be black, as though burned in a fire.

Canals, and particularly ship canals, are costly undertakings. The Suez Canal cost $[illegible], the Manchester Ship Canal £16,000,000, the North Sea Canal £7,500,000, the North Holland and the Corinth Canals £3,000,000 each, while the partly completed Panama Canal has swallowed up over £50,000,000.

Lightning caused the death of 367 persons in the United States last year, and a property loss of $1,441,800. Few of the deaths occurred in cities. The annual number of thunderstorms at given localities in this country averages between 35 and 45. The maximum is in the Southeastern States.

The English language has at last been partially introduced in the Maltese law courts. All documents are now issued in both Italian and English. The "Gazette di Malta," a journal hostile to the English, in lamenting the event, says: "The crime has been consummated, the Italian language has been dethroned."

A number of Russian officers—among the highest of the Cossacks of the guard—have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment in Siberia and elsewhere for frauds and peculations. Gambling, as usual, appears to have furnished the motive for the vulgar crime of falsifying accounts and similar forms of swindling.

The best way to fasten the thread at the end of a sewing machine seam is to turn back on the seam just sewn and stitch for half an inch or more; then you can cut the thread and not stop to tie, which takes a great deal of time, and it is absolutely necessary if you would not have your thread ripping out all the time.

A Capuchin monkey was given some walnuts, which he tried to crack with his te