The Evening Times

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Sunday, January 7	20,809
Monday, January 8	41,990
Tuesday, January 9	42,336
Wednesday, January 10	42,171
Thursday, January 11	42,111
Friday, January 12	41,918
Saturday, January 13	42,339
Total	273,675
Daily average (Sunday, 20,809, excepted)	42,142

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 November, 1899, was 40,008 copies.

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

TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1900.

The Canal in the Senate.

Following quickly upon the action of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals yesterday decided also to make a favorable report on the Hepburn bill. This is the more encouraging since it has been generally known that Senator Hanna is a rock-rooted opponent of affirmative canal legislation, and until now has believed it possible to smother any movement in Congress inimical to the interests of the transcontinental railways and the Panama schemers. However, it is reported that, finding himself in a minority of one on the subject, he has concluded to accept the situation and finally to vote for a measure antagonism to which would be no longer useful.

This latest step toward the goal the whole country has been trying to reach for twenty years, is a most encouraging sign. And the earnestness with which Mr. McKinley appears to be using his influence in behalf of a universal demand of the American people, will not fail to bring him their congratulations and friendship. The Nicaragua Canal is a matter without any possible connection with partisan politics. For two decades the project has been supported and fought for by patriotic men of all parties, and during all that time it has been opposed and legislation in promotion of it obstructed only by the lobbyists and money of a combination determined to defeat the great national enterprise strictly from sordid and selfish motives.

At last the designs and methods of this unpatriotic opposition appear to have suffered a final reverse. Senator Morgan is quoted as saying that the Hepburn bill can be passed in the Senate within thirty days after its passage in the House. We hope and believe that this is a correct view. It is a good time to strike while the iron is hot. No time should be lost in securing enactment. It would be nice and appropriate if the bill could be laid on the President's table for signature on Washington's Birthday, remembering what an enthusiastic canal man was the Father of His Country.

Mr. Wolcott's Rebuke.

It is much to be regretted that Senator Wolcott should have felt it necessary to dignify the personally conducted Pettigrew, by devoting to rebuke of his open sympathy with rebels and traitors, and his impertinent abuse of the President, the better part of a speech, which yesterday held the attention and interest of a crowded floor and galleries. The proper course for the Senate to pursue with persons of the Pettigrew type, is to consider their actions in committee, and to discipline them severely for breaches of the dignity and decorum of the body, in the manner and by the methods open to all parliamentary organizations. To leave the duty of castigation to individual initiative and action is neither sufficient nor is it a solution acceptable to right-minded citizens anywhere. If the Senate is to be publicly regarded as ready to tolerate vulgar personal attacks upon the President of the United States by its members, its reputation for high-minded conduct, and for dignified maintenance of the traditions of its past, will suffer in national estimation; and in those respects the Senate is not in a position to lose much without ultimate danger to itself as an institution.

Inasmuch as Mr Wolcott did feel compelled to excoriate the individual from South Dakota, he may be congratulated on having done it well and thoroughly. But, as we have said, the offences against patriotism, the right of immunity from personal denunciation formerly accorded to Presidents of the United States in the Senate, and against parliamentary decency, which the Colorado Senator rebuked, should never have been left to his punitive oratory. They should have been recognized and acted upon by the Senate itself.

Chicago's Young Idea.

While Chicago has in several instances given wonderfully clever imitations of civilization, it not infrequently attracts more attention because of incidents demonstrating that it is yet very wild and extremely woolly on the outer and suburban edges. Were it not for the vain boastfulness of the Cook county centre of culture, these incidents might be allowed to pass by charitable observers as irresistible lapses into the habits of a barbaric character, which only time and an ambitious imitation of more refined communities can obliterate.

When Chicago comes to realize that the looting of street car passengers in the early evening by masked men is abnormal and that a police force should be useful as well as ornamental, certain social delinquencies may be overlooked. Until the pace toward Utopia becomes more than a saunter, however, the metropolis favored of blustering Aeolus and his mischievous zephyrs, cannot hope to escape arraignment.

These remarks are provoked by an incident just chronicled in the press of the windy municipality, and which may be taken as indicative of what is to be expected from the rising generation thereof, after it has actually risen.

A small army of Chicago's youngsters has just been giving to the world of its embryonic ability a reproduction of the famous American charge upon San Juan hill. The scene of action was the broad prairie which Chicago has annexed and given the euphonious names of Western and Wabasnia Avenues. The signal for the beginning of the carnage was furnished by a diminutive Chicagoan who defiantly tooted a tin horn. At this martial sound two opposing forces, each numbering a half hundred, swept ferociously upon one another.

There had been a neighborhood feud, and the desperate youths had agreed, under the protecting symbol of a white flag, to settle the difficulty by a pitched fight, modeled as nearly as possible after the memorable charge in Cuba. Many of the lads had secured possession of rifles and shotguns, most of which, fortunately, were not loaded. Some others had revolvers, and others still were armed with brooms and clubs.

Just as the pitched battle was at its height a patrol wagon dashed upon the scene and numerous able-bodied bluecoats charged the combatants, causing an utter rout of the belligerents. When comparative quiet had been restored, several of the pugnacious youngsters were found prostrate on the Western and Wabasnia Avenue prairie. An eleven-year-old lad had been shot in the back. Another had a bullet wound in his leg. The remaining casualties were slight, and there were no fatalities.

Little attention was given to the matter in Chicago, however. The suburban battle was apparently regarded as merely a harmless exhibition of boys' play. Perhaps it was accepted as a welcome illustration of intuitive patriotism, since the fighting infants drew some inspiration from San Juan. And the satisfaction arising from the unique feature of the embroglio, the arrival of the police before the desperate youngsters had annihilated each other, may have had considerable influence in forestalling any criticism that would have otherwise been forthcoming from the effete elements of the city's population.

The lack of protest against this robust frolic on the Chicago prairies will naturally cause the degenerate East to form its own conclusions, and they are not likely to be complimentary. One of them will be that the elementary classics employed in the Cook county suburbs to teach the young idea how to shoot are yellow-covered, copiously illustrated with scenes of violence, and sell at ten cents a copy or less.

The Military Mystery of Natal.

The little that can be deduced from driblets of news allowed to pass the censors at Durban and Cape Town, is strongly corroborative of the views we have ventured to take of Sir Redvers Buller's flanking movement by way of Potgieter's Drift; and, in the main, the military writers of the "London Post" and "Westminster Review," who are generally accepted in Europe as the best critics of the operations in South Africa, this morning have come around to our opinion. Perhaps a majority of the London experts still cling to their original and arbitrary theory that the real objective of the advance has been the Boer left, and the movement against the right only a feint, but there is nothing in the facts of the situation as far as they are known or can be reasonably inferred to justify such an idea.

It appears from fragmentary hints that whatever force left Frere on Thursday night, and it is still assumed to have been Sir Charles Warren's division, marched northwest to Springfield. One report, received this morning, distinctly states that Warren is some miles beyond that point, perhaps having moved around Buller's initial position. This would agree in principle with our tentative explanation yesterday, of the movement from Frere, which was that it probably was intended to support Buller by an attack on the Boer right in front while Buller should strike it in reverse. The only variation suggested by the latest story is that the two generals have exchanged roles.

All the signs point to the Boer right as the point of main attack. It is said that a large force of Boers have moved up the Colenso-Dewdrop road, which runs parallel with the roads in the same direction from Estcourt and Frere, evidently with the object of intercepting Buller at Dewdrop, where the heaviest fighting on the right should be, supposing the advantage of the turn to have been fully realized. The critics who admit the probability of our position, argue that the movement of Warren to Springfield instead of to Weenen, if it has occurred, represents an extremely daring battle plan on the part of Buller, as it involves wide separation of the British divisions. It does not look so to us. On the contrary, it seems to us to illustrate the very reverse. If we were right in our prognosis, which there has been no apparent reason to even modify, the tactics which seem to have been adopted are the safest to which Buller could resort.

There is cause to believe that the Free State commandos and the Transvaal detachments which have held Joubert's right were severely handled, and possibly crippled, in the Sunday assault on Ladysmith. This is indicated by evidence that since then the Boer general-in-chief has been shortening his lines, which, being twenty miles long, were dangerously extended for defence by any force we are permitted to credit him with. That would make it more feasible to attempt a turning movement beyond Springfield than elsewhere, because, as we have shown, a movement in that direction was favored by the existence of highways from Estcourt and Frere, by the reasonable possibility of turning Joubert's flank without a preliminary battle, and by the advantage of a position at or near Dewdrop, in reference to the quickest communication and co-operation with the Ladysmith garrison. This would not involve such a segregation of the grand battle units as would be produced by a feint at Potgieter's Drift and dependence upon operations against the distant Boer left, for decisive results. On the contrary, it is hard to see how Buller's force could be so well concentrated and utilized for mutual support as it would be in the plan we have regarded as the natural and probable one. Accepting the dispositions most lately indicated, the Estcourt and Frere divisions, the artillery, and a brigade or so at Colenso, with probably a reserve division between Colenso and Springfield, would practically be en echelon against Joubert's right, with his centre held in play. Another division would, of course, be keeping the Boer left busy at Inhlawe, a task which should not be extremely dangerous, since the Boers would doubtless use all their available force on the right, unless they were preparing for a retreat to the passes, in which case all calculations would be at sea. But it is plain that a moderate degree of success on Buller's part at Dewdrop or in that vicinity, would instantly take the Inhlawe and Weenen end of the line out of immediately serious consideration from the viewpoint of danger to the British right to the east; since it would compel Joubert to reconstruct his front, with his right resting on Dewdrop, or possibly Acton Homes; and his line extending thence along the Dewdrop road southeast to Colenso. When this stage had been reached the new Boer line would be open to extreme menace from a turning movement by Acton Homes, combined with a frontal attack from Zwartekop, possibly supported by a sortie from Ladysmith in reverse. Under such possible conditions, it is not greatly supposable that force could be spared to the eastern flank strong enough to defeat Clery, who might even be in a position, in the event of British success in the other direction, to cross the river and crush the Boer extreme left.

Of course we are not attempting to predict all of these things, but merely to demonstrate the probable conception of the great movement on the Tugela, which opened with the tactical turn of Joubert's right, in the seizure of Potgieter's Drift, followed by the advance in support of Sir Charles Warren's division from Frere, and which we are more than ever inclined to believe had for its main object the defeat of Joubert's western wing by flank attack with the belief that success in that would bring the British left victoriously to Ladysmith.

Secretary Hay's brilliant success in securing at the hands of Europe the open door in China is greatly worrying our French sister republicans, some of whose statesmen and writers see in our attitude and activity as a world power a menace to the interests of the Old World, and the prospects of an Anglo-American alliance constructed to divide the earth and seas between the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. Probably these Parisian pessimists will feel better, and take heart of grace, as they read the Clayton-Bulwer remarks of English newspapers, observe how we shall heed that old, long-ago violated and abandoned arrangement, and how peremptorily we shall insist upon the integrity of our Alaskan boundary line. The love which passes that of a brother is not likely to subsist between the governments of Washington and London until these little matters have been dropped in the waste basket of past and forgotten differences.

Means of information in Arkansas must be inadequate. It would seem so from the remark of Senator Berry, from that State, that the retention of the Philippines is opposed by the Democratic party. The last official definition of Democratic faith that we know anything about was contained in the Chicago platform of 1896, and we search that document in vain for any such doctrine as Mr. Berry assumes to be binding upon the organization. On the contrary, it is notorious that only a minority, and a small one, of American Democrats are anti-expansionists. The majority naturally follow the example of Jefferson, Jackson, and Polk, and, like them, are sturdy American expansionists. It is a libel to say that the Democratic party, or any respectable fraction of it, ever would consent to haul down the flag in the Philippines. Moreover, like other Americans, Democrats are not just now pleased to hear of the continued butchery of American prisoners by the cutthroat mutineers.

In its thirteenth annual report the Interstate Commerce Commission warns Congress that consolidation of the great railway systems is going on at a rate which promises to put an end to all competition within a short time, unless laws are enacted to check the movement. But a Presidential year is a bad time to propose restrictive legislation aimed at monopoly to a Republican majority. We are afraid that the movement of concentration will not be much hindered in the present session of Congress.

By way of diversion, the Senate is this week expected to get down to a little side business in connection with the Quay case, while the House will indulge its religious and moral convictions by consideration of a report on the Roberts polygamy issue. There is plenty to do for the hard-worked statesmen of Capitol Hill.

LEZE MAJESTY IN CANADA.

A Newspaper Man's Contempt for Lieutenant Governor McInnes.

VICTORIA, British Columbia, Jan. 16.—The first case in Canada of the nature of leze majesty developed when Joseph Martin brought to the notice of the government and legislature an account given in the "Kamloops Standard" of the opening proceedings of the session, in which Lieutenant Governor McInnes, the same vice regal personage, who took occasion to offer insult to the United States at a public banquet recently, was held up to contempt and ridicule.

The correspondent refers to Her Majesty's representative throughout as "It," varied with the titles of the "The thing in gold lace," "A laced and bewhiskered monstrosity," and "The obese and shining form." The offending writer will be proceeded against by Parliament.

THE ROCKEFELER STRIKE.

The Union Men Ordered Out for a Third Time.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Building workmen employed on Mr. John D. Rockefeller's mansion, in West Fifty-fourth Street, near Fifth Avenue, struck yesterday. This is the third time that Mr. Rockefeller has been inconvenienced by building strikes. The house is being repaired and renovated by Baumgarten & Co.

Painters have been doing the work of varnishers there, and the Varnishers' Union complained to the board of delegates of the United Building Trades that the painters were depriving its members of a living.

Rules of the building unions do not allow members of one trade to work in another. Varnishing work is regarded as a separate and distinct trade by the board of walking delegates.

Hence they ordered a strike against the painters yesterday, and every union workman in the building quit work.

The Perils of Electricity.

(From the Philadelphia Times.)

When one of the Edison electric plants in New York caught fire the other evening the firemen were compelled to let it burn until the current applied to it from another source could be cut off. If they had squirted water on it a current of electricity 600 volts strong would have traveled along the stream, burning up the hose and killing every human being it came in contact with.

The Game of Bowls.

(From the New Castle Chronicle.)

Although bowls is an ancient British game it is still popular. It is played on a smooth, level piece of greensward, generally about forty yards long surrounded by a trench about six inches deep. Edinburgh is believed to have the largest bowling greens. In that city there are numerous clubs, each with its own separate bowling green. There is a fine bowling green at Magathy, near Sheffield. This green has existed since 1681. The game is the same as that played by Sir Francis Drake in 1572. Bowls can be traced as far back as the twelfth century. Formerly the game was unlawful, but the restriction has been removed.

Germany's Changed Conditions.

(From the New York Times.)

In thirty years the population of Germany has changed. In 1871 67 per cent of the entire population was engaged in agricultural pursuits, the rest in commerce and manufactures. Today the figures are reversed, 67 per cent following commerce and manufacturers, the rest remaining on farms.

POLITICAL NOTES AND GOSSIP.

The Maryland Vacancy.—Governor Smith's obstinate refusal to order a special election to fill the First district vacancy is bringing down upon him unmeasured criticism by all sorts of Marylanders. That his action is calculated to establish a dangerous precedent everybody admits. Chairman Ray of the House Judiciary Committee has given the matter much attention and has come to the conclusion that the only way to compel Governor Smith to call a special election would be for some citizen of the First district to secure a writ of mandamus from the courts. If the governor should disobey this writ he would commit contempt, and could be imprisoned until he purged himself of contempt. It is considered not improbable that this means will be resorted to if Governor Smith does not recede from the position he is now so stubbornly occupying. The best legal opinion of the House is that the law is mandatory on the subject and that the governor of a State cannot use his discretion in the matter of giving the voters an opportunity to fill vacancies in Congress.

Quay's Prospects.—The friends of Quay in and out of the Senate during the past few days have regained confidence in his ultimate triumph. They are again insisting that he has forty-four votes pledged, and that even if two or three of these should change their minds at the last moment a sufficient number of Senators who are known to be opposed to him on constitutional grounds will absent themselves from the Senate without pairing when the vote is taken to let him get in. It is known that some of the most powerful influences in the nation have been quietly but determinedly at work for Colonel Quay ever since it appeared to be possible to defeat him, and it is stated that the interests which profited by Secretary Gage's bank deals in New York have given the Republican managers to understand that the White House must cease its opposition to the Pennsylvanian. Senator Turley is preparing the majority report of the Privileges and Elections Committee against Quay, and Senator Chandler is preparing the minority report in favor of him. Both reports, it is thought, will be ready for submission by the end of this week or the beginning of next week, and it is believed that Colonel Quay will again be a member of the Senate before the 1st of Feburuary.

The McComas Resolution.—It is generally believed that Senator McComas' queer resolution to extend the thanks of Congress to "Rear Admiral Sampson and Rear Admiral Schley" was introduced at the suggestion of the Administration as another "feeler" on the Sampson-Schley controversy. It had been thought heretofore that Senator McComas stood squarely with the people of Maryland in their indignant demand for justice to Admiral Schley by the cessation of the persecution which the Administration has been practicing through the Navy Department. It is still believed that Senator McComas is friendly to the hero of Santiago, though the Senator's friends fear that in his zeal to serve the White House in order to control the Maryland patronage he will do incalculable injury to himself in the State. Already some of Admiral Schley's defenders are threatening Senator McComas with political annihilation because of his offensive resolution. The consensus of opinion is against the resolution's adoption by the Senate, and it is considered not improbable that if it fails to get through the Senate the Administration will accept this as conclusive proof of the unpopularity of Sampson and therefore will cease persecuting Schley.

JUSTICE IN HAWAII.

Decisions of the Supreme Court Transmitted to Congress.

There have been transmitted to Congress several interesting decisions of the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands. In an opinion of the court by Mr. Justice Frear in the case of Hawaii against G. L. Edwards, it is held that during the present transition period felons may be prosecuted without the intervention of a grand jury, and convicted by nine out of twelve petit jurors, as permitted by Hawaiian statutes, notwithstanding the fifth and sixth amendments to the Constitution of the United States and the clause in the joint resolution of annexation which provides for the continuation of Hawaiian municipal legislation not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States.

In the case of the Hawaiian Star Newspaper Association against H. B. Taylor, it is held that verdicts by nine out of twelve jurors as permitted by Hawaiian statutes may be received in civil cases notwithstanding the seventh amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

In the case of W. C. Peacock & Co., against the Republic of Hawaii, the opinion is rather elaborate. In brief it follows:

"The Constitution of the United States was designed to meet the requirements of a sovereign nation and must be construed with reference to recognized principles of municipal and international law; it implies the power to acquire territory by cession or conquest, and that power carries with it all necessary and proper incidental powers. Among these is the power, recognized by the law of nations and founded on necessity, to permit, either through inaction or by positive provision, the government of a newly acquired country to continue for such reasonable time as may be deemed necessary and proper by the political department of the acquiring government; and this is so whether the country is acquired by conquest or cession, by treaty or joint resolution.

"The joint resolution of Congress to provide for annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States provided, among other things, that 'until legislation shall be enacted extending the United States customs laws and regulations to the Hawaiian Islands the existing customs relations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States and other countries shall remain unchanged.' It is held that until such legislation by Congress the Government of Hawaii may lawfully collect the customs duties prescribed by its laws, notwithstanding the provisions of the Constitution of the United States that 'all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States,' and 'nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another,' and even if the words 'United States' and 'State' in said provisions are to be construed as including, for the purposes of ordinary or permanent legislation, the territory belonging to the United States as well as the several States proper."

A GRAND JURY TO INVESTIGATE.

Judge Landis' Charge Relative to Treasurer Hershey's Shortage.

LANCASTER, Pa., Jan. 16.—In his charge to the grand jury yesterday Judge Landis spoke as follows concerning the shortage of County Treasurer E. H. Hershey:

"Since the meeting of the last grand jury this community has been shocked to learn that the former treasurer has become a defaulter as to the county funds, and has left the jurisdiction of this court. The county treasury itself is not likely to suffer by this defalcation. The proper county officials have, as I understand, taken proper steps to vindicate the majesty of the law, and with them must remain the duty of bringing the offender to justice.

"It is, therefore, proper that we should calmly wait until that period arrives, when he may in due order be brought before this court."

IN THE HOTEL CORRIDORS.

Former Governor Charles R. Salter, of South Dakota, was at the Arlington this morning. Mr. Salter is a prominent Republican, and was one of the pioneers in the movement to divide the Territory into two States. He is here seeing some old friends and will remain a few days.

* * *

Col. Samuel Parker, formerly Prime Minister of Hawaii, and a prominent land owner in Honolulu, is at the Shoreham. Colonel Parker will remain here during the winter.

* * *

"I want to compliment The Times on its admirable leaders and editorials on the war in South Africa," said Col. Thomas P. Ochiltree, of Texas, at Chamberlin's today.

"I have made a study of the conflict and, although I read a score of papers carefully each day, nowhere have I been able to obtain such clear, concise, and intelligent articles as those published in The Times. I should advise all young men to read them carefully, if they desire to learn the true inwardness and progress of the struggle. I follow them with pins and a map and my knowledge of the war is due to them. I have been through the civil war and the Franco-Prussian war, and profess some knowledge of military tactics, but my attention was called to your editorials on the campaign by General Longstreet and I have been reading them carefully ever since. The British will win the next great battle and the struggle will soon end."

* * *

"Germany is recognizing the value of the training ship and hereafter all seamen admitted into the navy must have a thorough understanding of the sails and spars of a sailing vessel," said Capt. G. F. Minnick, of New York, at the Raleigh today. "The latest move in this direction is the establishment of a training ship by the North German Lloyd Company. A big sailing vessel has been secured and voyages will be made to all parts of the world. The cadets will serve for one year as ship's boys, for the second as seamen, and for a third as able-bodied seamen. About eighty cadets will always be receiving instruction and the education will also include foreign languages, mathematics, and navigation. Splendid recruits for both the navy and the merchant marine will be obtained in this way. At the end of the three years' training the cadets will be given commissions as junior or warrant officers, and both the company and the navy will benefit thereby."

* * *

"I hardly think that Mexico is as far advanced in civilization as it might be," said C. A. Cox, of El Paso, Texas, at the Riggs today. "Tomorrow a criminal will be executed at Juarez, just across the line, and, strange as it may seem, the officials have decided to charge admission to the jailyard where the man will be shot. Tickets will cost 25 cents, and the proceeds will go to the widow of the condemned prisoner. I believe the widow has agreed to this method of raising a 'stake' for her, and while the authorities may know their own business, I should hardly want to be slaughtered before a 25 cents per head mob, which will, without doubt, be a large one, as such scenes have a wonderful attraction for the morbid."

* * *

"Within a short time Ann Arbor, Mich., will boast of one of the deepest wells in the country," said C. A. Clerkinwell of that city, at Willard's today. "The hole will be bored to a depth of 3,000 feet, and as the officials of the University of Michigan are interested in the experiment much valuable data will be obtained on the formation of the interior of the earth. The strata pierced by the boring and the temperatures at various depths will all be carefully recorded and many problems connected with these matters will be decided. Much interest is being shown in this scientific investigation which is the first ever attempted."

THE COMMERCE OF ILOILO.

A Statement of Exports and Imports for Three Months.

A statement was issued by the War Department today giving the value of merchandise exported and imported at the customs port of Iloilo, Philippine Islands, for the months of February, March, and April, 1899.

The statement shows that the total exports for the three months named were valued at $549,387, while the total imports for the same period were only valued at $157,269. By countries the exports were: United States, $407,500; China, $67,951; Japan, $73,936.

During the three months of February, March and April, 1899, the imports at the port of Iloilo were: From China, $88,456; Spain, $44,751; United Kingdom, $15,824; Japan, $4,508; Germany, $2,156; France, $935; Borneo, $629.

BETTER MAIL FACILITIES.

Registered Letters Received by Carriers in Certain Cities.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Beginning today, persons living above Fifty-ninth Street may give registered letters to carriers at their own doors instead of having to mail the letters themselves at the nearest branch. This is a special order which the department has applied to but a few cities of the Unitetd States, and to only a portion of this city.

In giving this privilege the department exacts a rigid compliance with certain rules from both sender and carrier. Only letters can be rigstered, and the carrier is not permitted to wait for them any longer than it takes to sign a receipt. In case of failure to comply with the printed requirements of the department in any manner the carrier is not permitted to make explanations, to engage in any discussion with the sender, or to make change. If there is the least delay the carrier must refuse the letter, leave a card of instructions and call for the letter on his next trip.

A MENACE TO TRAFFIC.

A Chicago Ordinance May Tie Up the Pennsylvania System.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—An ordinance which may tie up the Pennsylvania system was passed by the city council last night. It was aimed to compel the Pennsylvania to accept the track elevating ordinance which has been accepted by the Western Indiana Company. It provides that trains must come to a stop one hundred feet in advance of each street crossing. There are several street crossings on the Pennsylvania tracks between Twenty-second and Forty-seventh Streets.

The ordinance provides for the arrest of the engineer, fireman, conductor, and flagman, or other railroad officers violating this provision, and prescribes a fine of $25 to $200 for each offence. If the mayor wills this ordinance can be enforced so as to virtually stop traffic in and out of Chicago over the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne tracks.

A VICTIM OF CIGARETTES.

A New York Messenger, Weakened by Smoking, Dying.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Harry Rowland, a night messenger boy at Elizabeth, N. J., for the Western Union Telegraph Company, is dying at the Elizabeth General Hospital from excessive cigarette smoking. The habit wrecked his system, and now an attack of pneumonia, the doctors say, will prove fatal.

The lad came to Elizabeth a waif several months ago from Newark, where he has a brother and sister living, who, he said, turned him adrift, and having no home he tramped to Elizabeth, where, after working for a while in the Clark Hotel as a bellboy, he secured a job as messenger with the telegraph company.

AMERICAN FURNITURE ABROAD.

A Promising Field Offered in Southern Germany.

The State Department has received a report from Consul Worman, at Munich, concerning American furniture in Germany, in which he says:

"Manufacturers of furniture should turn their attention to Bavaria, especially to Munich and its vicinity, as prices charged here, particularly for bird's-eye-maple and mahogany-veneered bedroom sets, are much higher than in the United States.

"The styles in vogue are so different from those at home that they should be carefully studied. No double beds are wanted, and each set of beds must be matched by a wardrobe (patterns likewise to be carefully studied) and by two night stands, as well as a washstand, which last as here used is about the width of our bureaus or dressers, and is supplied with a marble top. Night stands are also so supplied.

"Such bedroom sets, without chairs, or with two chairs—usually cane-bottomed and to match—retail for about $200 and higher. The bird's-eye-maple sets manufactured in Michigan, western New York, and elsewhere in the United States, made to wholesale with chiffonier and bureau, each supplied with plate-glass mirror, at from $50 to $75, in good quality, could be put here at $100 and be beyond competition if the German taste were first considered by the manufacturers.

"Manufacturers of brass and iron beds (single), as well as of cribs, should combine with manufacturers of other household goods and open an exhibition here next year, when the Oberammergau Passion Play and the Bayreuth festival will draw crowds to this section of Bavaria.

"Much furniture is brought here from Berlin and other northern German towns. Considerable furniture is also imported from England, France, and Italy, especially parlor furniture, in which the styles do not differ so radically. Undoubtedly, a beginning has already been made in exporting such goods from the United States, but it will pay to send competent men to look over the field for the combined trade, before or after its annual exhibition in New York.

"Makers of dining-room furniture can not hope to succeed unless prepared to exhibit for some time, as the German style of sideboard and extension tables is altogether different, and the general way of fitting up a dining-room is dependent upon the use made of the apartment.

"An effort is apparent to push American cylinder desks for office and home use, but Germans prefer the open flat-top desk, and manufacturers are losing golden opportunities while attempting to supply what is not wanted. A study of the desks most in use here will soon make this America's market for office furniture.

"One house in Berlin is advertising liberally in the papers of Munich and other south German towns, and will be rewarded for its enterprise. It seems hardly necessary to emphasize the fact that Munich is the third largest city in Germany, with nearly 500,000 inhabitants, and growing about as fast as any American city. It is so situated as to be an excellent distributing point, and should be promptly looked after for present and future trade. Thousands of families are moving into this city, attracted hither even from the Rhenish and other northern provinces because of the artistic advantages, the excellence of the gymnasiums, and the university, as well as by the fact that Munich has the best water supply and sewerage system in Europe.

"Makers of brass lamps also have a good field here. American styles would quickly find favor. The best shops do not offer a lamp worth having for style or finish.

"Manufacturers exhibiting at Paris should remember that the middle class of Germans, who are the best buyers, do not go in large numbers far from home.

"It is well to consider also that a market here is a market made elsewhere. Consul Monaghan, of Chemnitz, last September reported an export of rough tables from Germany to the Transvaal amounting in 1897 to 635,140 pounds, and there can hardly be a question that if our makes of furniture were once well introduced on the Continent, and especially in south Germany, the other markets would soon be ours also."

URUGUAY'S WOOL PRODUCT.

Phenomenally High Prices Realized for the Year's Clip.

Concerning the wool products of Uruguay Consul Swalm in a report to the State Department from Montevideo says:

"The wool clip of Uruguay in late years has been found a most profitable investment on the part of the 'estancieros,' and just now a phenomenally high price rules, with an average clip to reap its great benefit. The scarcity of wool in the world's markets gave the prices a rapid advance in August and many sold at $4.70 per 10 kilograms (22 pounds). For some years the wool clip of Uruguay has been sold in lots of 10 kilograms and not by the single kilogram, save only when a fraction appeared in the scale on sale.

"The price has constantly advanced, and sales have been made at $6.10 ($6.33 in United States gold) for 22 pounds, or about 30 cents the pound. No such price has ever before been paid in Uruguay, or much above one-half of it. The average of the sales, however, is $5.40 per 10 kilograms, and the clip will reach market at about that figure, as buyers have covered the sheep-raising departments to contract for every bale. When it is considered that the highest previous average rate per 10 kilograms was $2.65, the importance of the increase may be appreciated.

THE ANTI-TRUST LAW.

Suit in Nebraska Courts Against the Standard Oil Company.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 16.—The first test of the Nebraska Anti-trust law will be made in the supreme court next week with a United States Senator as counsel for a trust. Attorney General Smyth recently began an action intended to drive the Standard Oil Company out of the State of Nebraska. The suit was originally started in the district court of Douglas county, but finding that the supreme court was willing to assume original jurisdiction the attorney general dismissed it and began suit in the supreme court for the purpose of shortening the period of litigation.

Yesterday the company filed a demurrer claiming that only the district court has original jurisdiction. Considerable comment was caused by the fact that United States Senator Thurston's name is appended as counsel for the Standard Oil Company. His term of service does not end until March 4 of next year.

CURRENT HUMOR.

His Game.

(From the Ohio State Journal.)

Old Sport—I heard you went rabbit hunting yesterday. Shoot anything?

Amateur—Yes; a farmer's cow, a small boy and some trees.

On the Spot.

(From the Philadelphia North American.)

Floor Walker—Hurry out, madam! The store's afire!

Mrs. Purchase—Oh, is it? Then I'll just wait for the fire sale.

The Higher Criticism.

(From the Baltimore American.)

Miss Gabby—David wrote: "All men are liars."

Mr. Kostick—Yes; but he was in too much haste to give his opinion of women, or else he didn't think it worth while to tell what everybody knew.

Shaking for the Drinks.

(From the Philadelphia Record.)

Blobbs—Harduppe has a very unpleasant habit of shaking hands with you every time you meet him.

Slobbs—Yes; he's always thirsty, and he thinks he thinks he can shake you for a drink.

Shrewd Management.

(From the Chicago News.)

Mrs. Diggs—How is it you are so successful in managing your husband.

Mrs. Biggs—Oh, I simply feed him well and trust to luck.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Java furnishes two-thirds of the quinine used.

Birmingham, Ala., has a co-operative clothing mill.

Germany has twenty-three boats of over 17,000 tons' capacity.

There are 2,000 miles of railway open for traffic in New Zealand.

In Austria coarse cloth of good quality and cheap paper is made from peat fibre.

Paris has the largest library in the world. It contains 2,000,000 books and 100 manuscripts.

During 1899 Brockton, Mass., shipped 520,277 cases of shoes, a gain of 37,903 cases over 1898.

France has more persons over sixty years of age than any other country. Ireland comes next.

The Earl of Rosebery has been initiated as an honorary member of the Ancient Order of Foresters.

The number of women studying medicine in London has increased nearly 50 per cent in three years.

Russian photographers hang the pictures of the delinquents upside down at the entrance of their studios.

The peat bogs in Sweden, many of them eight to ten yards deep, cover an area of about 8,048,900 acres.

It is a Christmas custom in Atlanta to release all prisoners charged with offenses against city ordinances.

The black jaguar of Central America will attack any man by night or day whom he finds lying down.

German experts estimate net import of gold into that country between October 1 and December 15, at $7,500,000.

Nearly $5,000,000 were taken in at one of the seven railroad stations at Berlin in 1898 and nearly $4,500,000 at another.

The highest masts of sailing vessels are from 160 to 180 feet high, and spread from 60,000 to 100,000 square feet of canvas.

Brazilian coffee-growers are now experimenting in shipping coffee in casks instead of bags to better preserve color and aroma.

The Canadian Government has finally completed the great ship canal between Lake Erie and Montreal, at a cost of $70,000,000.

Sir Charles Nicholson, the sole surviving member of the first Australian parliament, has just entered on his ninety-second year.

Henry Shepherd, an eighty-year-old citizen of Northampton, Mass., took a horseback ride recently of 175 miles, covering a week's time.

Khartum may now be reached from Cairo by boat and rail, and a hotel with room for sixty guests has just been completed at Khartum.

Dr. William Nixon, pastor emeritus of St. John's Free Church, Montrose, is the oldest living Presbyterian clergyman in Great Britain.

An editor in a Tennessee town, who stated in his paper that the new century would begin January 1, 1901, was ridden out of town on a rail.

The Italian railways have promised the Pope a 70 per cent reduction in railway fares for the jubilee year if they are assured of 250,000 visitors.

The amount of silver dollars coined by our Government, under the act of 1890 restricted by the repeal of 1893, has increased $54,000,000 in three years.

A Jerseyite has successfully sued the New Jersey Central, and recovered $25 for blocking the street and keeping him twenty-five minutes in a pouring rain.

The woman's branch of the Church of England Temperance society will provide a reformatory, available for all England for women inebriates, to cost $50,000.

A minister of Asbury Park, N. J., celebrated his golden wedding, the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination and his seventy-ninth birthday, all on the same day.

The Rev. Dr. George D. Grundy, aged ninety-three, is the oldest clergyman in England, and is still active in the performance of the duties of his pulpit and parish.

The Rev. Stopford Brooke's friends are raising funds for a lectureship in English literature at University College, Oxford, to be called "Stopford Brooke Lectureship."

During the first eleven months of 1899 Galveston shipped 19,338 head of cattle—three times as many as in 1898. This put Galveston fourth in the list of cattle exporting ports.

A woman inventor of Bradford, England, has designed an apparatus to remove wool from skins, employing an electric fleshing knife, which injures neither the wool nor the pelt.

In a suit to recover the price of a bicycle sold on the installment plan, an Albany court has decided that a bicycle is not a necessity to a girl under age working out as a domestic.

At the last meeting of the Society for Ethical Culture in Munich a plan was discussed to establish public libraries and reading rooms, taking those of America and England as models.

Three Parisian women, Mme. Gustave Paraf, Mme. George Ostheimer, and Mme. Gustave Richelot, have offered a prize of $20,000 to the inventor of the best device for saving life at sea.

A new steamship line will be established between St. Petersburg and New York, and another line from St. Petersburg to Vladivostock. American capital to the extent of $1,500,000 is to be invested in these enterprises.

Amelia E. Barr, author of many successful books, including "The Bow of Orange Ribbon," has abandoned her country place at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson for the winter, and is living at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York.

China boasts a breed of dogs which is virtually known in all Occidental lands. The "sleeve puppy," as the tiny creature is styled, is so diminutive that it can with ease be carried in the baggy sleeve of the Chinese overgarment.

Niagara power was used so long ago as 1725, when the French erected a sawmill near the site of the present factory of the Pittsburg Reduction Company. It was used for the purpose of supplying s