The Evening Times

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Circulation Statement.

The circulation of The Times for the week ended June 30, 1900, was as follows:

Sunday, June 24	19,608
Monday, June 25	40,394
Tuesday, June 26	40,740
Wednesday, June 27	41,547
Thursday, June 28	42,038
Friday, June 29	45,882
Saturday, June 30	42,703
Total	273,312
Daily average (Sunday, 19,608, excepted)	42,284

THE TIMES, in all its editions, Morning, Evening, and Sunday, will be sent to one address for FIFTY CENTS per month. Addresses changed as often as desired.

The Day at Kansas City.

Pre-Convention developments at Kansas City related in our correspondence from that place today, offer additional evidence that the Convention itself will be firmly in the grasp of Mr. Bryan and his lieutenants, and that they will successfully prevent any departure from the programme in regard to the platform declaration in favor of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one.

As the uncompromising element in the party is definitely "on top," and is favorable to the Vice Presidential candidacy of Mr. Towne, it is not improbable that he may receive the honor of the nomination. Ex-Vice President Stevenson also appears to have developed considerable strength. But, so far as one can judge at this distance, the Vice Presidential nomination was anybody's up to this morning.

The Glorious Fourth.

After their exasperating experience of a week ago, quietly disposed citizens of Washington, and especially sick persons, looked forward with dread to the stroke of twelve last night. They were agreeably disappointed. There was not enough racket to wake normal sleepers, and those who waited up for the advent of Independence Day, very quickly recognized the difference between the midnight noise of Tuesday, July 3, and that of Wednesday, June 27. And they retired to their beds of ease thankful that the second bombardment was under the sane and skillful direction of Major Sylvester, and was not commanded and superintended by the antic Harries.

So far the day has been one of comparative quiet. The wise prohibition of the giant cracker and of the maddening nitro-glycerine torpedo, has exerted a soothing effect upon the occasion. Last Fourth of July there were gangs of hoodlums on some of our principal thoroughfares, engaged in the patriotic pursuit of throwing giant crackers at passing open street cars, to the intense delight of the hoodlums, and to the terror of defenceless women and children who were exposed to injury or to have their clothes set afire. Today, there is nothing of that sort to be seen; for which all good citizens will be glad and grateful.

The explosion reform is one which has been sadly needed, and we hope it has come to stay. Young America should be allowed to celebrate to its heart's content, but that proposition does not involve the corollary, that content should be sought in the use of celebrative agents distructive of public comfort and dangerous to life and limb. Freemen who cannot get enough sound and glory out of the small firecracker of the fathers, should quit trying to and go and join the Harries six-inch rifle gun club.

The Butchery at Pekin.

Our latest news from China is horrifying if true. Native reports, which are probably well founded, have it that the ministers, their families, staffs, and guards have all perished. On a day the date of which is uncertain the Chinese stories say that Prince Tuan's troops took the British compound by assault, its defenders retreating to within the legation building, where the sailors and marines fought to the last man. Then the Chinese overpowered the few survivors and rushed in, butchering men, women, and children alike. We have always been slow to credit native statements, but the alleged facts as given above are based upon a number of stories brought into the lines by Chinamen escaping from Pekin, and as they accord completely with the probabilities of the situation, there is much internal evidence that they are true. The most that can be said is that the news lacks absolute confirmation; but the general Chinese assertion is that there is not a single foreigner alive in the capital, and we are sorry to say that we fully believe it.

Some of our department people appear to wonder why it is that the thirteen or fourteen thousand international troops at Taku and Tientsin and between have not already started for Pekin. We may be sure that if such a thing were possible it would have happened. The brave soldiers and sailors of the civilized powers would never have allowed the ministers with their wives and little ones to perish like rats in a trap if by sacrificing their own lives the horror could have been averted.

The lessons of the Chino-Japanese war, as far as they relate to the fighting qualities of the Chinese troops, have become worthless. Since that affair large numbers of Chinamen have been carefully drilled and trained in the use of modern infantry and artillery arms, and it is probably short of the truth to say that more than one hundred thousand Chinese regulars now know how to use them. Practically all of the drilled forces are understood to be in the Province of Pe-chi-li, where concentration has been in progress for months. There are fifty thousand in and outside of Pekin, according to report. The force operating against Tientsin is probably nearly as strong, and is aided by an immense horde of irregulars and Boxers, imperfectly armed but dangerous on account of their sheer force of numbers. What could a little column of fourteen thousand accomplish in such circumstances?

The convincing answer to people who think that Seymour should be on his way to Pekin again, is that the international commanders are gravely in doubt of their ability to hold Tientsin, and that a retreat upon Taku is not at all impossible within the next day or two. This is the information conveyed by our late despatches via Chefoo. They also give the opinion of the Admirals that an advance to Pekin cannot be attempted with a force of less than forty thousand men. The seriousness, or perhaps it would be within bounds to say the desperateness, of the situation, is illustrated in the fact that the despatches do not speak confidently of present international ability to hold even Taku.

There has been sad lack of foresight and criminal delay in throwing troops into China. The nations who had troops to spare should have strained every nerve to get them on the scene without the least delay. Japan is not to be blamed, as her advice in the matter was not followed, and she was unable to act with the strength she had ready, in view of the jealousy of other powers. Now that the worst is believed to have happened, Japan's hand will not be stayed, and Russia, France, and Germany are eager to do whatever they can. It is not a time for the American Government to make a new display of the hesitation and procrastination which have become the hallmark of the present Administration. The United States owes it to itself, to the world's opinion, and to humanity to send every soldier possible to the relief of the few troops now fighting on the line of the Pei-Ho.

A Few Words to Mr. James L. Norris.

Just why Mr. James L. Norris should have desired to drag The Times and its proprietor into the controversy which he is conducting at Kansas City, to the mingled amusement and disgust of the Democratic delegates assembled there, we do not know, but if a special despatch, printed in the "Washington Post" of this morning, is to be believed, he has done so, and therefore merits immediate attention at our hands.

"Mr. Norris," says the report in the despatch referred to, "then spoke in his own behalf. He accused the proprietor of a Washington paper (Stilson Hutchins) of aspiring to the National Committeeship, and, because his aspirations had been defeated, with allowing the Holmead faction to write false articles and have them printed in his paper."

This statement is a lie and Mr. James L. Norris, if its author, is a liar. Mr. Stilson Hutchins has never during his twenty years residence in Washington aspired to any office or honor at the hands of the District Democracy. He is a citizen of a State, and when he decides to enter national politics personally it will be to the Democracy of that State that he will appeal. Membership in the Democratic National Committee for the District of Columbia he could not and would not have accepted in any circumstances.

So far as The Times is concerned it took no part or interest in the series of disgraceful wrangles precipitated by Mr. James L. Norris in his frenzied attempt to break into the National Committee through a friendly delegation to the Kansas City Convention. It simply published the news. But The Times thought when the fight was on, and it thinks now, that Mr. James L. Norris is a thoroughly unfit person to represent the Democracy of the District in any way. It may be that his delegation will be seated, and if they are he will of course (as he owns them) be elected to the National Committee. But that will not obscure the fact that his aim was attained by scandalous means, and that if the truth could be made known at Kansas City Mr. James L. Norris would be excluded by the gentlemen of the National Committee from any further association with them.

Harries, with his St. Elizabethan faculty for getting into hot water, is up to his ears in it now with the Navy Department. The Naval Battalion, which is a part of the fleet under his command, was expected to go on a practice cruise on the naval vessel Prairie. On April 19 last Harries informed the department that he would issue the necessary orders and have the battalion in readiness. Then the cruise was abandoned, but the authorities were not notified of the fact. The result is a stinging letter from Assistant Secretary Hackett to the militiaman. One would think that, after a while, President McKinley would get as tired of Harries as the War and Navy Departments are.

So far the local authorities at Hoboken think that they have located three miscreants who refused aid to drowning people at the time of last Saturday's horror. Under the law, if they can be convicted, it will be possible to give them ten years apiece in prison. A very insufficient punishment, to be sure, but better than nothing.

From the Constitution-defying point of view of the Administration, Porto Rico is not a part of the United States. However, a "United States District Court" is in being and in full operation in the island. Rather a paradox, one would think!

The German Vote.

(From the Atlanta Constitution.)

In almost every Presidential election since the war the bulk of the German vote has been cast for the Republican candidates. The only notable exception was in 1892 when Mr. Cleveland was favored by this element far more than his opponent. The German vote had much to do with the overwhelming Democratic victory of that year. It gave Cleveland his great majority in Illinois. It carried Wisconsin and the greater part of Michigan's electoral vote for him. It threw Indiana into the Democratic column by an unprecedented majority; made Ohio so close that the Democrats captured one of its electors and contributed many thousands to the victorious Democratic vote in New York.

Few Cared for the Job.

(From the Butte, Mont., Miner.)

Much stress is being laid by Administration papers upon the fact that McKinley is the first Republican President to whose renomination there was no opposition. It may not have occurred to those who take this view of it that perhaps there were not many who were willing to offer themselves up as a sacrifice upon the altar of party duty.

Easy Work at Kansas City.

(From the Binghamton Leader.)

It may be hoped, of course, that the Convention will do all in its power to unite and solidify the party, but it must be admitted that the events of four years have left the Convention little to do in this line. There can scarcely be a doubt that the Democracy is practically united against McKinleyism and its attendant train of evils.

Palmer for Bryan.

(From the Buffalo Evening Times.)

Gen. John M. Palmer, candidate for President on the Indianapolis platform in 1896, says this year that Bryan can be elected, and that whatever the action of the Democrats at Kansas City on the matter of platform the gold Democrats will not put up a ticket. This is another pretty good straw.

That Little If.

(From the Philadelphia Record.)

The fact that Roosevelt has Southern blood in him will no doubt carry weight in the South. If he were at the head instead of the tail of the Republican ticket he might make serious inroads upon the Democratic strength.

Not Our Concern.

(From the Buffalo Express.)

There is no better reason why we should insist on the maintenance of China's integrity than there is for demanding that the Boer Republics be left independent.

The Needle and the Pole.

(From Brooklyn Life.)

Capt. Staysail—Yes, madam, the needle of the compass always points to the north.

Miss Sweetthing—How interesting. But suppose you wanted to go south?

CUSTOMS FEES IN JAPAN.

Depots Established for Goods, But Importers Must Pay.

In a recent report to the State Department United States Consul Harris sends from Nagasaki a copy of the Japanese custom depot laws with regulations for enforcement, which went into effect on May 1. Being translated, they read:

"Temporary depots shall be established at the customs for the purpose of allowing foreign goods landed to be stored therein temporarily. The customs where such depots are to be established shall be determined by imperial ordinance.

"The Minister of Finance may restrict the kind of goods to be stored in the depots.

"The goods stored in the depots shall be considered not to have been imported.

"The goods stored therein may be repacked and sorted and may receive other treatment within the depots.

"The period of storage of goods shall not exceed full three months; but the superintendent of customs may prolong the period, if he deems it necessary, according to the request of the owner.

"The superintendent of customs, if he deems it necessary for the good order or control of the depots or arrangements of goods, may order the removal of the goods or carry out other necessary measures.

"When the goods in depots have exceeded the period for storage, or when the goods are not removed by the person who has been ordered to do so according to the preceding article, within the period indicated, they may be taken into custody according to the Customs law.

"Customs officers may search the persons and belongings of those who enter and leave the depots.

"The Government is not held accountable for any damage to goods stored in the depots.

"Any person who desires to store goods in a depot shall apply to the customs.

"No goods stored in the depots can be removed therefrom, unless a permit for importation, reshipment, transportation, or entry into a bonded warehouse, or a special permission of the superintendent of customs, has been obtained.

"Customs depots shall be established within the jurisdiction of the Yokohama and Nagasaki customs.

"The places where the custom depots are to be established shall be indicated by the Minister of Finance.

"The application for storage of goods shall be made by means of a document stating the name and nationality of the ship by which the goods had been brought; the marks, numbers, nature, and value of the goods; and the number of packages.

"Any person who desires to apply for prolongation of the period of storage of goods, according to the provision of article 5 of the customs depot laws, shall present to the customs a document stating the marks, numbers, nature, and quantity of the goods, the number of packages, the period for prolongation, and the reasons thereof, and obtain a special permission.

"The customs depots shall be closed between sunset and sunrise and on customs holidays; but the superintendent of customs may grant a special permission for opening the depots temporarily.

"Any person who desires to obtain a special permission for opening depots temporarily between sunset and sunrise, or on a customs holiday, shall present to the customs a written application stating the particular reasons thereof and the period of opening.

"Any person who has obtained the special permission mentioned in article 4 or in article 6 shall pay a fee.

"Any person who makes use of a customs depot shall pay a fee for it.

"The rate of fees shall be determined by the Minister of Finance.

"The fees for special permission may be paid in revenue stamps.

"Any person who desires to pay a fee in revenue stamps shall present the note of payment, having affixed the stamps thereon."

THE PORTS OF CUBA.

Tonnage and Nationalities of Vessels Clearing in May.

The Division of Customs and Insular Affairs of the War Department gave out for publication today the statement that 238 vessels of a tonnage of 246,587 entered the several ports of the island of Cuba during the month of May, 1900, and that 236 vessels of a tonnage of 240,307 cleared from those ports during the same period.

During the month of May, 1900, 101 vessels carrying the American flag, of a tonnage of 102,515, entered the several ports of Cuba; while 102 vessels of a tonnage of 102,161, carrying the American flag, cleared from the several ports of Cuba during the same period.

The remaining vessels which entered and cleared at the several ports of the island of Cuba during the month of May, 1900, were: Entered, British, 49, tonnage 44,076; cleared, 45, tonnage 43,742; German, entered 15, tonnage 22,650; cleared 15, tonnage 20,361; Spanish, entered 20, tonnage 39,218; cleared 16, tonnage 32,923; French, entered 2, tonnage 4,938; cleared 2, tonnage 4,938; Norwegian, entered 24, tonnage 26,248; cleared 40, tonnage 31,140; Cuban, entered 7, tonnage 4,634; cleared 6, tonnage 3,842; Haitian, entered 7, tonnage 304, cleared 7, tonnage 290; Uruguayan, entered 1, tonnage 297; cleared, none; Venezuelan entered, none; cleared 1, tonnage 204; Swedish, entered none; cleared 1, tonnage 391, and Danish, entered 2, tonnage 697; cleared 1, tonnage 315.

PRICES OF CERAMICS.

Advance in the Cost of Coal Affects European Industries.

Consul Hughes, of Coburg, writes to the State Department under a recent date in regard to the coal strike and ceramic industries in Europe as follows:

"The great Austrian coal strike has come to an end; but its unfavorable consequences will be severely felt in ceramic industries for a considerable time, the price of coal continuing from 30 to 50 per cent higher than it was before the strike. The contracts which large concerns had made are of no use to them now, as they contained almost without exception, a clause according to which they become null and void on the outbreak of a strike. There is hardly any chance of manufacturers recovering this loss by obtaining other materials at cheaper prices, as everything used in these industries has gone up. There is every probability that the prices of ceramic products will be raised in the near future. China doll heads are already sold at 10 per cent higher prices than formerly, and molded china goods have advanced 20 per cent."

COAL IN BELGIUM.

An Opportunity for American Operators to Extend Trade.

Writing of the demand for coal in Belgium, United States Consular Agent Dodt writes to the State Department as follows:

"There is enquiry for bituminous coal for boiler furnaces and the present emergency offers a good opportunity to introduce American coals in Belgium. Since December, 1898, I have been writing to coal concerns in the United States, but without result. People here are anxious to import large quantities, and I would like to know prices of bituminous coal delivered in Antwerp."

Poet-Laureate Austin.

(From the Philadelphia North American.)

Alfred Austin not only fills the position of poet laureate with great satisfaction to himself and equal amusement for the rest of mankind, but he has also revived the ancient and one-time honorable occupation of court fool, wherein he disports himself and his peculiar talents with the very greatest success. As court fool, indeed, he is quite worthy of all the bouquets that turn into decayed vegetables before they reach the poet laureate. The profound unconsciousness with which he wears the cap and bells and his evident belief in the prodigious size of his laurel wreath would be pathetic if he did not manage to make them so irresistibly funny.

A MARYLAND COURT DECISION.

Non-Residents May Bring Suit Against Foreign Corporations.

ROCKVILLE, Md., July 4.—The Maryland Court of Appeals has reversed the decision of the Circuit Court for this county in the case of Ella V. Hodgson, of Washington, against the Southern Building and Loan Association, of Knoxville, Tenn., and remanded the case for trial. The decision is of interest to every attorney in the State, as it goes further than any other opinion rendered by the Court of Appeals on the point involved.

The case originated in a non-resident attachment proceeding against the building association. The defendant was a corporation incorporated under the laws of Tennessee. In a suit in chancery instituted in Tennessee the corporation was declared insolvent and receivers were appointed to take charge of its affairs.

Prior to its being declared insolvent the association had been doing business in Montgomery county, Maryland, through a local board of directors of the association, which business consisted in receiving subscriptions to stock from and making loans to citizens of the county.

The transaction between Mrs. Hodgson and the association to Mrs. Hodgson arose, took place in Washington, through the treasurer of the association's local board of directors. The indebtedness consisted of stock held by Mrs. Hodgson which she sought to withdraw. Subsequent to her demand for her money the building association went into the hands of receivers and Mrs. Hodgson laid attachments upon belongings of the association in this county. At the time of the transaction Mrs. Hodgson was a resident of Washington city and has ever since continued to be.

Mrs. Hodgson was given a judgment of condemnation in the Circuit Court here and attorneys for the association made a motion to strike out the judgment and then entered a general appearance in the short note case and pleaded to the merits. In the trial of the short note case the case was dismissed on the ground of want of jurisdiction.

The case was taken to the Court of Appeals and the desicison of the lower court was reversed, the Court of Appeals holding that a non-resident may bring suit by attachment against a foreign corporation in the courts of this State, whether the cause of action has arisen in this State or not, whenever the said corporation could have sued in this State for the debt attached. The court held that "the subject of this suit was the credits and property upon which the attachment was levied. The credits were due from citizens of this State and the property was located in this State. The subject of the suit was therefore situated in this State and was within and under the jurisdiction of its courts."

BALTIMORE GIRL MISSING.

Supposed to Have Been Married, But Cannot Be Found.

BALTIMORE, July 4.—Viola Tawes, eighteen years old, disappeared from her home, 2021 East Fayette Street, last Thursday, and has not been heard from since. Her mother, a widow, said yesterday that her daughter's previous conduct had never given her any uneasiness. On Wednesday a man, whom Mrs. Tawes has since learned was William Wright, 1603 West Lombard Street, called at her house, delivered a note to her daughter and left at once. Mrs. Tawes saw Viola read the note and then tear it up into small pieces, which she threw in the street. Mrs. Tawes attached no special importance to the act.

On Thursday afternoon the girl went out, saying she was going to see a friend, but as night approached and she did not return, Mrs. Tawes became uneasy and at once thought of the note of the previous day. All day Friday Mrs. Tawes was in a state of suspense and in the afternoon went to a spiritualist's seance, hoping to learn something that would assist her in finding her daughter. She said the spiritualist told her that some men would aid her and that all would eventually turn out well.

On Saturday morning Mrs. Tawes reported the matter of her daughter's absence at police headquarters. Upon her return home in the afternoon she read in a newspaper that William Wright had secured a marriage license for Harry Neal and Viola Tawes. She then went to the Court House and there found that it was correct.

Harry Neal she never had seen or heard of. She went to the home of Wright and saw his wife, who inormed her that he was very seldom at home. Mrs. Wright said she knew nothing whatever about Neal, except that he was an associate of her husband. When informed of the circumstances attending the absence of Viola and the procuring of a marriage license for Neal and the girl by her husband, Mrs. Wright said: "Lord have mercy on her!"

Mrs. Tawes said she only desired to find out whether or not Neal and her daughter are married. If they are then she will drop the matter. On Monday she swore out a warrant for the arrest of Neal before Justice Fowler at the Southern police station, and Detective Todd Hall is engaged in searching for the missing girl.

THE TINPLATE MILL STRIKE.

Demand of Maryland Workers for a Wage Increase.

CUMBERLAND, Md., July 4.—The employes of the Cumberland Steel and Tinplate Company, nearly all of whom are now idle, deny that a strike exists at the plant. They say they have not struck and that the scale, yet unsigned, which they presented calls for from 5 to 10 per cent advance.

President Howard H. Dickey, of the company, contends that the scale calls for an average advance of 25 per cent, and says he will never sign it. The men state it is a custom to present a scale about the 1st of each July, and then take a vacation pending the adjustment.

President Howard H. Dickey was asked: "Is this a genuine strike, or not?" He replied: "What else would you call it when the men walk out and refuse to work unless they get more money? Yes, sir; it is a genuine strike." Government projectiles are made at the plant which is involved in the difficulty.

DISAPPEARED AT NIAGARA.

Unavailing Search for a Young Pennsylvanian.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 4.—On Saturday last Mrs. Hannah Rogers, of Germantown, Pa., accompanied by her son, J. Wilbur Rogers, arrived at Niagara Falls and went to the Temperance House, intending to stay for some days. Sunday was spent quietly, and on Monday morning mother and son went out to view the falls and surroundings. They returned for luncheon and about 3 o'clock the son left his mother, stating he would go out and get shaved. That is the last anyone has seen of him.

The services of the police were called in, but without result. Rogers is still missing. Mrs. Rogers called upon Superintendent Welch, of the State reservation, thinking he might possibly have information that would lead to the discovery of her son, but he had nothing to offer; no one had reported any strangers on the State reservation.

The missing man was thirty-one years old. When he left the hotel he is said to have had on a grey coat and trousers, plaid vest, straw hat, and tan shoes. He was of sandy complexion, and is fairly well built.

Diplomatic Verbiage.

(From the Boston Herald.)

There is no school like diplomacy for cultivating nicety of verbal discrimination. Our forces in China are instructed to act "concurrently," but not "jointly," with those of other powers. Probably it will make no difference in what is done, but the instruction will interpret the nature of the action. It is the distinction between a peremptory order and one with the formula "if you please" attached.

FOR SOUTHERN WHITES.

Plans to Further the Interests of the American University.

NEW YORK, July 4.—The Rev. Dr. J. H. Smythe, editor-in-chief of the "Sunshine Publications," of Philadelphia, is in New York in connection with the affairs of the American University, of Harriman, Tenn. Dr. Smythe is deeply interested in the cause of Southern education. He is a member of the Board of Regents of the American University, and is endeavoring to arouse interest in that institution. At the last commencement forty-three students were graduated. There were 1,174 students in all during the last year. These students were whites, and the distinguishing feature of the American University, as compared with many of the recent educational movements in the South, is that it does not teach colored people. It is situated in one of the most prosperous regions of Tennessee, and those connected with it believe that it has as important a relation to the white people of that State as Booker T. Washington's Tuskegee Institute, for example, has to the negroes of Alabama and neighboring States. It is the object of the present officers to make the university an equal and rival of Washington University, at St. Louis, the largest university now existing in the South.

Dr. Smythe is at the head of an interesting enterprise in connection with the American University. He is endeavoring to induce people to settle at Harriman on university property. The university gives forty acres of land and builds a house on it for anyone who will settle there. The only provision is that the settlers shall send their children to the university. The land and house are to be paid for within five years. According to Dr. Smythe, however, it will be possible to pay for them within a year on even a single crop of strawberries.

The university and the town of Harriman are an attempt to imitate the Rugby of Thomas Hughes, the author of "Tom Brown." Already some $10,000,000 has been sunk in the scheme. Of this sum, about $250,000 has been devoted to the university, which is in a fair way to success. It has received many generous gifts, the last of which was made in June by Dr. Bushrod Washington James, of Philadelphia, the author of "Alaskiana." Dr. James paid a visit to the university, and while there presented to the art school the Paige Mansion, valued at $18,500.

It is expected that by 1902 the university will have an enrollment of 2,000 students. The Rev. John F. Spence is chancellor of the institution.

FASCINATED WITH THE VELDT.

Captain Martin Writes to Baltimore Friends From South Africa.

BALTIMORE, July 4.—One of the Baltimore friends of Capt. Montague W. Martin has just received a unique letter from him written on the veldt in South Africa. It is written on a sheet of ordinary coarse paper, and a leadpencil was used. The sheet was then folded and sealed and the Baltimore address written on it with a leadpencil; thus without envelope the letter came safely all the way from South Africa.

Captain Martin writes that he is so much in love with life on the veldt, and especially with the delight of sleeping on it, that he will be sorry to come back to a bed. He has been on scouting duty, in command of a select party of the Fifty-first Imperial Yeomanry, or Paget's Horse, and writes modestly of some of his exciting experiences in pursuit of the Boers.

Captain Martin sailed for London on December 30 last. It is said that he left the British Army on account of family reasons, and about two years ago came to Baltimore. He is about thirty-two years old and is described as of athletic build. On account of his skill with horses, gained in his cavalry service, he found occupation in Baltimore by giving horseback-riding lessons and fencing lessons to a number of society people and their children.

When Captain Martin announced his intention to go back to England and enlist for the Transvaal fighting his friends in Baltimore set about to help him in his desire. They recognized the sacrifice he would make, as his books were full for the season, and a number of them in settling their accounts with him gave him checks for larger amounts than were due in order to help him pay the expenses of his long trip.

Captain Martin had four American riding horses, but as one was sick he could take only three with him. He recognized the value of horses in the South African campaign and expressed his intention to donate the two horses which he would not need for the use of other members of the regiment in which he might enlist.

The bravery of Captain Martin is vouched for in the story of a wreck at Atlantic City two years ago, when a fishing smack was overturned in a storm. The captain, it is said, swam out and saved a man who was nearly drowned, and for this act was given a gold watch by a Philadelphian.

MOTHER FINDS HER SON.

Separated by Poverty Twenty-one Years Ago.

CUMBERLAND, Md., July 4.—Mrs. Mary Zink, an inmate of the Allegany county almshouse, Cumberland, claims that her son, lost twenty-one years, has been found in the person of Rev. Charles H. Wagner, aged twenty-eight years, pastor of Frostburg Circuit Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mrs Zink was twice married, her first husband having been named Wagner. Two children were born, Charles and Maggie. When the former was seven years old he was taken to Baltimore by a family living there. Mrs. Wagner went to the poorhouse and afterward married a man named Zink, only to return to the poorhouse. She lost sight of her children, although she had heard that her son was educated for the ministry.

Hearing that Rev. Charles Wagner was assigned to the Frostburg Circuit she visited him at Midland with Misses Maggie and Sophia Echenbacher, of this city. After discussing the matter they were satisfied that they were mother and son. Mr. Wagner said he lived with three different families in Baltimore. The whereabouts of Maggie Wagner are unknown, but an attempt will be made to locate her. Rev. Mr. Wagner was stationed at Hancock before going to Frostburg. He is quite ill at present, and his condition is reported as serious.

This Country and Others.

(From the New York Commercial.)

The country has lots of skill and enterprise on tap for every project which promises a balance on the profit side of its ledger. It also has marvelous natural resources, upon which, for the satisfactory maintenance of its people, it may draw almost indefinitely.

But we should not forget that the United States of America occupies but a comparatively small spot upon this great globe. Its mainland area covers something less than 4,000,000 square miles, whereas the land of the globe outside of it covers nearly 50,000,000 square miles, a great portion of which lies within the tropics, where natural resources are even more prolific than with us, and there is added the great advantage of a far lower cost of subsistence than that occasioned by rigorous climate, with which by far the greater portion of the mainland and United States has to contend.

The Army Worm.

(From the Chicago Chronicle.)

It is the army worm that has brought on the gigantic famine of India. To maintain the imperial garrisons and the native troops the people have been taxed to death and have not enough money left to buy the necessaries of life where obtainable.

It is the army worm that has begun eating the vitals of China. Her millions can easily be mobilized into army pests to prey upon the peaceful vocations of the industrious until the empire will be ready to fall to pieces from army worm exhaustion.

It is well to be on our own guard against the army worm. It has been active at Washington since McKinley went there.

Un-American.

(From Puck.)

First Boston Boy—Yes; father punished me severely yesterday.

Second Boston Boy—Indeed! Some parents have such radical ideas about government without the consent of the governed!

THE PHILIPPINE CABLES.

Progress of the Work of Laying Submarine Telegraph Lines.

NEW YORK, July 4.—Capt. G. O. Squire, who has been employed by the American Government in the work of laying cables in the Philippines, in telling of what has been done and of what is to be doe along this line, says:

"A large portion of the cable to be used in this undertaking is to be recarried from this port to the Philippines on board the United States cable ship Burnside, which was formerly employed by the Government as a transport. The Burnside is expected to sail on August 15, and will make the voyage by way of the Suez Canal. Although this cargo of cable is only a portion of what will eventually be used, I believe its cost amounts to as much as $240,000. I cannot say what the ultimate cost will be.

"The purpose of the work is to connect the different islands of the Philippine archipelago so that they all will be practically joined into one. The centre of communication will be Manila, which will be joined to the continent either directly or by way of Formosa. Not all of the islands, of course, are to be incorporated in this system, since many are of insignificant size or sparsely populated. Only the more important members of the group will therefore be connected.

"Some work has already been done. Those islands which have thus been joined with the chief island of Luzon are Leyte and Cebu. Iloilo was formerly connected with Luzon by the Spaniards. The system when completed will embrace not only these but, among others, the islands of Negros, Bohal, Samas and the great southern island of Mindanao.

"The land connections also involve a great amount of work. The Government has perhaps thus far accomplished more on land than in water. And it is to be remembered that the establishing of telegraphic communications through the jungles and swamps of this territory involves many difficulties unknown to the engineer at home in the United States.

"The first necessity of such communication is that of supplying information to the War Department. Accordingly, the cost of the work is being paid out of the war fund. Under existing conditions an insurrection may break out in one island and nothing be known of it at headquarters in Manila until the worst has happened. Again, the United States must herself own a line of direct communication with the Philippines. The cable between Manila and Hongkong, the one which Dewey cut, is owned by English capitalists.

"Underlying all the details of the plans of the Government for cable connection on these islands is the scheme to make this system a grand terminus of a Pacific cable which will reach the American shore at San Francisco by way of Guam and the Sandwich Islands. If we are to hold the Philippines such a trans-oceanic cable is an absolute necessity. This trunk cable would doubtless have its eastern terminus on the western shore of the island of Luzon, opposite Manila and distant from it but a few miles, since the island is exceedingly narrow at that point."

NINE MEN RESCUED AT SEA.

British Bark Run Down by a Five-Masted Schooner.

NORFOLK, Va., July 4.—The schooner C. C. Lane arrived here yesterday afternoon, having aboard nine men picked up at sea in two boats last Thursday noon. They were Captain Curvin and the crew of the British bark Bessie Markham, which was run down and sunk the same morning about forty miles southeast of South Shore lightship. The men lost everything except their scant clothing. They were fitted out here by British Vice Consul Barton Myers and are being cared for.

They said the bark sailed from Philadelphia for St. John's, June 25, with a cargo of coal. On the morning of June 28 they were bowling along in a heavy sea and dense fog, when the five-masted schooner Jennie French Potter ran them down. The bark sank in a few minutes. The schooner proceeded without offering assistance, and the bark's crew, with the exception of Edward Kirby, who was drowned where the vessel sank, took to the boats. These leaked and the men were in imminent danger of drowning when the C. C. Lane rescued them. They condemn the captain of the Potter, who, they say, should have stood by them. They are very grateful to Captain Tulloch and the Lane's crew.

CAPT. J. H. ENGLE DEAD.

Served in Rosser's Brigade During the Civil War.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 4.—Capt. Jacob H. Engle, a prominent farmer, who resided near Engles Switch, Jefferson county, three miles west of Harper's Ferry, died yesterday morning after a short illness of kidney trouble. He contracted a severe cold recently, which brought on the fatal attack.

Captain Engle was born in Jefferson county in 1825 on a farm near his late residence. In 1849 he went to California with a party of gold-hunters from this county and is said to be the last survivor of the company in the county. Prior to the beginning of the war he returned to his home, having mined a handsome sum of gold.

He entered the war as a private in Company F, Seventh Virginia Regiment, Rosser's Brigade, and was soon promoted for bravery to the position of captain, in which capacity he served until the close of the war. He was a gallant soldier and brave beyond prudence.

After the war he again began farming and amassed considerable property. He was an ardent Democrat and always took an interest in public questions and for many years was a member of the Democratic Executive Committee, but never aspired to office. He is survived by a widow, one son, L. E. Engle, and two daughters, Mrs. Alice Moler and Miss Irene Engle, all of Jefferson county.

CURRENT HUMOR.

Those New Belts.

(From the Indianapolis Journal.)

"Ma, haven't we got an old door plate or an old brass knocker somewhere around the house?"

"What do you want with it, daughter?"

"Why, ma, I need some kind of a stunning gimcrack to wear on the back of my belt."

A Kitchen Consultation.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

Mrs. Seldom-Home (making a call)—By the way, when do you expect to go East on your summer trip?"

Mrs. Upjohn—We have not decided. I was just discussing that question with Bridget when you dropped in.

His Daily Duty.

(From Harlem Life.)

"And they say you drove that rich man to drink?"

"Yes, sir, but I couldn't help it."

"Couldn't help it! What do you mean?"

"He made me, sir. I was his coachman."

The Irony of Fate.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

Lounger—Jerry, who is that dried-up, contemptive little fellow who requires so much attention and seems to have so much money to spend?"

Athletic Attendant (at sanitarium)—Don't talk so loud. He'll hear ye. He's a rich manufacturer of health foods.

A Lunatic's Sense.

(From Tit-Bits.)

A gentleman, while walking along a road not far from the side of which ran a railway, encountered a number of insane people out for exercise. With a nod toward the railway lines, he said to one of the lunatics: "Where does that railway go to?"

The lunatic looked at him scornfully for a moment, and then replied: "It doesn't go anywhere. We keep it here to run trains on."

All the Same.

(From the Detroit Free Press.)

He—I don't know whether to make a fool of myself playing golf, or sit on the hotel piazza and make love to somebody all the afternoon.

She—What's the difference?

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Electric power has not been used to any great extent in agriculture so far, though it seems well adapted to it.

The telegraph line begun five years ago to connect Victoria Nyanza with the East Coast of Africa has been completed.

For an army of 30,000 men and 10,000 horses for three months it is estimated that 11,000 tons of food and forage are necessary.

The little island of Sant Elena, at the extreme eastern end of the city of Venice, is to be converted into a huge shipbuilding yard.

Women have been elected to official positions in the vestry of the French Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Sauveur in Philadelphia.

During the year 1898 32,661 vessels of 34,233,580 tons entered and cleared Chinese ports. Of these vessels 742, of 239,152 tons, were American.

Nearly half of the lightning strokes reported occur out in the open, 34 per cent in houses, 11 per cent under trees and 9 per cent in barns.

During the last few years 750,000 artificial birds have been manufactured in Vienna, all of which were fashioned from the feathers of domestic fowl.

A Chicago physician is of the opinion that, under proper and fitting climatic conditions, "90 per cent of all cases" of consumption can be cured.

Southern California is famous for its Indian centenarians, most of whom are able to establish the date of their birth in Franciscan mission records.

"Cycliste" and "cyclisme" have been accepted as dictionary words by the French Academy after a hard struggle, according to the "London Daily Telegraph."

Dr. Murray of the new English dictionary wants early instances of the use of "intentions" in the sense of wishing to marry. He has been unable to trace the word farther back than 1884.

A project recently set on foot in Hungary to supply electric power in small quantities to home workshops in the vicinity of Budapest has received the sanction of the Hungarian Diet.

The telegraph was first established in Japan in 1869, when the Japanese Government engaged some engineers to build a line between Yokohama and Tokyo, which are only a few miles apart.

A correspondent at Palmyra writes that it is still customary to arrange mock attacks on caravans, and then rescue the European travelers for the sake of the pecuniary gratitude expected.

In a telephone box attached to a pole in Brooklyn a swarm of bees have taken up their abode and have caused employes of the telephone company and the residents of the neighborhood much annoyance.

The Standard Oil Company does not insure against fire, finding it cheaper to stand its own losses than pay the high rates which are assessed against extra hazardous risks, in which class oil refineries are placed.

The opium war, which was declared against China by Great Britain in 1840, was responsible for the opening of that nation to the world's commerce by means of the treaty ports which were afterward established.

St. Louis, it is said, manufactures more street cars than any other city in the universe. The city also claims to have the largest drug house, the largest woodenware store, and the greatest hardware house in the world.

In these hot days it is best not to talk about the weather. The man who is working out in the sun is not half so much discussed by the heat as the man who loafs in the shade and grumbles about the superabundance of caloric.

All cots being in use at a Philadelphia hotel, an Idaho delegate to the Republican Convention was permitted to sleep on a billiard table. His bill was rendered in this form: "Use of billiard table, seven hours, 40 cents per hour, $2.80."

In Chicago the Salvation Army is performing a work of practical Christianity by selling ice in penny lumps. This proves a great boon to the poor in the slums and crowded tenements of that city and is eagerly taken advantage of.

London is luxuriating in a new street phrase, "There's 'air," which excites mirth whenever and wherever employed. The newspapers are trying hard to find out what it means and where