The Evening Times

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The circulation of The Times for the week ended September 8, 1900, was as follows:

Sunday, September 2	19,410
Monday, September 3	39,582
Tuesday, September 4	39,461
Wednesday, September 5	40,041
Thursday, September 6	39,216
Friday, September 7	39,820
Saturday, September 8	39,584
Total	257,094
Daily average (Sunday, 19,410, excepted)	39,614

The Great Coal Strike.

What the country has been expecting, but still hoping against, for two weeks, has happened. The strike order has been issued and one hundred and forty-odd thousand miners, the entire working force of the Pennsylvania anthracite region, have been called out, the order to take effect on Monday next.

Every possible effort in the way of outside influence, commercial, political, and philanthropic, has been exerted in attempts to soften the hearts of the coal trust magnates, but they have shown themselves utterly callous and cynical in regard to the grievances and sufferings of their men, and bitterly resentful of appeals in behalf of them. It is known that pressure has been exerted upon leading members of the trust by the Republican campaign managers, who have represented, truly enough, that a labor war inaugurated seven weeks before the Presidential election would almost certainly cost Mr. McKinley the labor vote of the country, if it was not already lost to him.

Overtures of this kind have been received in an ugly spirit by the trust operators. Their general sentiment is expressed in the reported remark of one of their leading spirits in Philadelphia yesterday. He declared that it was the sublimity of impudence for Chairman Hanna and his associates to expect the coal companies to make concessions to their miners which would cost millions to the former, immediately after holding them up and squeezing them dry for the expansion of the Republican campaign fund. This magnate is said to have declared that it would be hard enough, over and above ordinary profits, to get back what the trust had contributed by the first of January, on the present basis of wages, truck and powder profits, and coal prices, working full time. He added that this was the last kind of an occasion upon which to ask the trust to make further sacrifices to keep Hanna and his man in political power.

The evil temper in which the operators have awaited the present crisis, and the quiet but careful and extensive preparations they have made to meet it, justify the fear that the struggle may be long and perhaps accompanied with violence. The miners are peaceably disposed, and have thus far shown a degree of self-control which cannot be too much admired. They are entering the fight apparently with every desire and intention to conduct their side of it within and with full respect for the law, and as good and orderly citizens.

Whether circumstances may not change the sentiment of the intending strikers, and exhaust their patience, is something no man at the present hour can foretell. It is presumable that the trust will endeavor to operate the mines of the region with imported labor. With this end in view it is generally understood that provision has been made for an ample body of armed guards, in addition to the regular Coal and Iron Police.

Should the attempt be made to resume work with a fresh force of miners, under the protection of a Pinkerton army or its equivalent, it would be foolish to look for anything but trouble. Perhaps the worst that might happen may be avoided if the operators are sincere in their expressed belief that the labor organizations affected are not in financial condition to maintain a long strike. In that event, the trust may decide to keep the mines shut for a time, and count upon the strikers becoming soon discouraged and willing to return to work at starvation wages rather than none at all.

View it how we may, the outlook in the anthracite region is a gloomy one. Easily a million people will be immediately and severely affected by the strike. Business of all kinds will come to a standstill, and, should the contest last into the winter, it is depressing to think of the widespread misery, destitution, and, perhaps, starvation that must ensue. The history of the strike bids fair to become a ghastly object lesson, teaching the cruel lengths to which trust greed and inhumanity will go in order to fill its coffers with fresh millions wrung from the sweat and blood of honest toil.

The Chinese Situation.

One of the dearest objects of the Administration today is to find some means or excuse for scuttling out of China. To accomplish this Mr. McKinley is credited with willingness to go through the form of peace negotiations with Li, Ching, or almost anybody, to patch up a settlement, accept the Chinese negotiator's word for security that the indemnity agreed upon will be paid, or take his draft, at a hundred years after sight, on the Imperial sand bank—anything to prevent retreat from appearing more ridiculous than it is bound to be in any presently conceivable circumstances.

But, it is easier to say "scuttle" than to scuttle. In the first place, in contemplating withdrawal from Pekin at a time when the torture and massacre of American missionaries and their children and converts is proceeding unimpeded, the President is compelled to think twice before abandoning those who still survive; and he is not unmindful that considerations of "plain duty" would rather admonish him to re-enforce his small army of invasion and try to rescue them. As for the Chinese capital, separately considered, to leave that city now would be to consign at least three thousand native Christians—converts of American missions—to a fate too horrible to speak of. The large and influential religious element in this country, interested in these helpless fruits of American evangelization, is not regarding the scuttling policy of the Administration with favor or equanimity, and if, through insistence upon it, there should be a general massacre of the Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian converts in Pekin before the Presidential election, Mr. McKinley would be extremely apt to find an unpleasant reminder of the strength of the missionary influence in the November returns.

Aside from this obstacle to the desired stampede from China, a new element of difficulty has been introduced by the appointment of General Yung Lu as a third peace plenipotentiary, with rank and powers equal to those possessed by Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching. It is obvious that negotiations must be had with the full commission of envoys on the part of China, if any binding settlement is to be expected. But it is hard to believe that any American President would consent to recognize and treat with a Tartar general conspicuous for his action in leading Chinese troops against the legations, in an attempt to massacre the ministers of foreign powers and the men, women and children with them. Badly as Mr. McKinley may wish to retreat from China, we cannot believe that, to promote that object, he could bring himself to hold any terms whatever with an infamous creature like Yung Lu.

This latest development in Chinese affairs has every appearance of a fresh design on the part of the Empress Dowager to resist and make more trouble. It is evident that she is doing nothing toward the suppression of disorders and outrages. Meantime Minister Conger is satisfied that our honor and every instinct of humanity dictate that we should appear in strong force at Paoting-fu to punish the miscreants who have namelessly tortured and murdered numbers of poor American women. But Mr. Conger is so far away from Washington, and must be so wrought up by the horrors he has seen, or hears of daily, that he may be unable to properly consider questions of Republican "good politics" and "sound business methods," in expressing his views or in making his recommendations.

Ready for the Fray.

Much to the disappointment of its enemies the Democracy of New York has had out its little family fight, and has united harmoniously for a shoulder to shoulder fight to redeem the State from Republican misrule and to carry it into the Bryan column in November. The nominations for State offices made at Saratoga yesterday were good ones. The action of ex-Senator Hill in moving to make the nomination of Mr. Stanchfield for Governor unanimous, served to take the sting out of a contest which had been extremely bitter, and gave promise that there would be unity in the counsels of the party during the remainder of the Presidential campaign.

All of the important divisions of the two political armies are now fully organized and in line. From today forward the battle will wage fiercely. As such things go it will not be a long one. It is less than eight weeks to election day, and that little time will pass swiftly enough. All the signs seem to point Bryanward, but it is a season for work rather than for prediction. The enemy are shivering in their shoes to some extent, but are not yet beaten; or, if they are, we shall not know of it before November 7. In any case the prospect is most hopeful.

The Galveston Horror.

Perhaps for the first time in American history a great calamity has steadily grown worse in its ascertained proportions for days after the event. The first accounts of the destruction of Galveston, instead of exaggerating, failed to give a correct idea of the extent of the disaster. Now it seems certain that the mortality will exceed five thousand and may reach ten thousand. The exact number of the killed will never be known. The survivors are working heroically to bury the dead and repress the criminal element which has broken loose in the community. Drum-head courts-martial and a short shrift are the rule for those who rob the dead, and military executions already have been many. The fear of pestilence is present and growing, as untold hundreds of bodies on the island and mainland are under the wreckage over a wide area. Relief is rushing to the scene from every part of the Union, and it is to be hoped that within a week the worst will be over.

The three powers which are now in accord in the policy of retreating from Pekin are the United States, Russia, and France. This alliance will not be rendered popular in this country by reports of awful atrocities committed by the forces of our "scuttling" allies—atrocities which burn the blood of our brave soldiers, but with which they dare not interfere. Our news columns today contain a sickening account of the fiendishness displayed at Tung-chow by newly arrived contingents of Russian and French troops. The Japanese General Fukishama, it appears, has protested to the Russian and French commanders, and urged General Chaffee to do the same. The crimes alleged to have been committed at Tung-chow were worthy of the Chinese themselves; but as we are rather strongly committed just now to a Yanko-Franco-Cossack programme, perhaps it would be as well to shut our eyes, and not notice disagreeable things.

The flight of Paul Kruger to Lourenco Marques, whence he purposes sailing for Europe on September 28, is taken in England as marking the end of the South African war. But the Orange River Colony still swarms with guerrilla bands, and there is every prospect that fighting of a desultory character may continue, even if General Botha should surrender. There will be plenty for a considerable British force to do for months to come, according to present indications.

Mr. Charles T. Yerkes is determined to give London an American rapid transit system, something it badly needs. He will begin with a little six-mile underground electric line, and then develop until he has absorbed all the disjointed lines of the metropolis, and has driven the archaic omnibus from off the streets. Incidentally, it is to be hoped that he will find London aldermen cheaper than the Chicago variety.

As Viewed in the South.

(From the Atlanta Constitution.)

An overwhelming majority of the southern people condemn the course of the Administration in the Philippines as unnecessary, unjust, and cruel. They consider it an act of bad faith on the part of our Government, a departure from its fundamental principles, a prostitution of its powers, and a great wrong to the Filipinos that they have not given the same opportunity for self-government which we have promised the Cubans.

Experienced.

(From the Philadelphia Record.)

"Most of the men we find at the seashore," says the summer girl, "are afflicted with ingrowing mustaches."

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Croker the Master.—The result of the New York Democratic State Convention at Saratoga confirms the leadership of Richard Croker and the elimination of David B. Hill. Beyond this point politicians are unable to see anything of interest or significance in the New York situation. The work of the convention was cut out fully two weeks ago by Croker, and it is suspected that he submitted his programme to the national managers before he finally decided to adopt it. Not many Democrats at this end of the line believe the ticket nominated at Saratoga will be elected. It is generally conceded that its personnel is respectable—more so, indeed, than that of the ticket nominated in the same hall a week ago by Senator Platt's typewritten convention. But it is contended that the purpose of Mr. Croker was not to name a ticket that will win the State offices so much as one that will conduce to the strengthening of Bryan's chances in New York through sacrifices and compromises which some political experts believe to be morally as well as strategically right. Mr. Stanchfield, the nominee for Governor, is an old personal, business, and political friend of Hill. But Hill fought Stanchfield's nomination to the limit of his power of resistance. This was "politics" on the part of Hill. It was also "politics" for Croker to throw the full weight of his influence on the side of Stanchfield. The anomalous condition affords to the swinish herd some faint, little insight into the real article of "politics" in New York. If Stanchfield by some erratic turn of fortune should be elected Hill will not be benefited in any way by his friend's success. On the contrary, Stanchfield's victory would add only to the humiliation of Hill. This all sounds very strange—very paradoxical—but it is all very true according to the prognostics of the men who dictated the ticket at Saratoga yesterday. The responsibility is now Croker's entirely and alone. Croker, of course, controls Tammany Hall, and through this powerful organization can bring a support to the national ticket in New York which no other influence can array on the side of Bryan. In this lies the hope of the Democratic electoral ticket in New York. It is expected that Hill will now exert his influence for Bryan outside of New York. He will take the stump in the close States of the Middle West, and leave to Mr. Croker the whole field in the Empire State. By this means only can Hill hope to place himself in a position to rightfully lay claim to share in the victory in November. Nothing he could do in New York would redound to his benefit, and if he should stay there and work and the party were swamped he would be held to more responsibility for the disaster than Croker would be. Such is New York politics.

What Will Cleveland Do?—Vague hints continue to come from Buzzard's Bay. One day it is intimated that Mr. Olney is there advising his former chief to make a declaration for Bryan. The next day the statement is made that Mr. Olney's former chief is fishing, and not bothering his head about politics. The last announcement that came from him showed that it was all a matter of "conscience." A New York friend had written to him and asked for light and guidance. "Every citizen should vote according to the dictates of his conscience," replied the master of Buzzard's Bay. He also said in the same letter that he was "out of politics," and feared that if he said much it would bring down upon his luckless head an avalanche of abuse and vituperation. Nevertheless he is wrestling with his conscience. That much is known about him. It is believed that along toward the close of the campaign he will issue another letter telling the result of the tussle with his conscience. This, it is thought, will show that he intends to vote for Mr. Bryan and his old associate, the Hon. Adlai Ewing Stevenson, who was considered good enough eight years ago to be placed on the ticket with him. If this sort of statement comes from Buzzard's Bay or Princeton or wherever the final bout with his conscience takes place, it is believed it will make votes for the Kansas City ticket at Boston and a few other localities in New England where the haughty Mugwumps do most abound.

Blackmailing the Clerks.—In spite of all the civil service laws and the expensive commission formed for the sole purpose of enforcing them, the Republican campaign managers continue to levy blackmail upon Government clerks in Washington. Even in Pennsylvania, where there is no possible danger to the McKinley ticket, the Republican managers are demanding money of the underpaid department clerks in Washington. A letter making this demand has been received in this city by scores of department clerks and other Government employes from the Hon. Frank Reeder, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania. The letter is dated September 5, and reads as follows:

"This being a Presidential year, you will recognize the importance of the State Committee getting out the full Republican vote in this State, which will insure the carrying of the national ticket, and have an important influence in carrying close Congressional districts. To do this will require a considerable outlay of money for legitimate campaign expenses, and a voluntary contribution from you at an early date will be much appreciated and kindly remembered." As before stated, of course, there is not the remotest possibility of Mr. McKinley losing Pennsylvania. It goes without saying, therefore, that the money demanded by Chairman Reeder is not for use in that State, except, possibly, to be partially applied to some of the close Congressional districts. There is no doubt at all that Chairman Reeder is collecting money from Government employes at the direction of Mr. Hanna, and that nearly all the money thus collected will go to swell the McKinley campaign fund. What Mr. Reeder is doing is being done by the chairmen of other Republican State committees. It is resorted to as the most convenient methods for avoiding the Civil Service law. Reeder is not a Federal official. Few of the Republican State chairmen are. Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire got into trouble last year by soliciting subscriptions from Government employes as the chairman of his State committee. This has taught the Republican managers a severe lesson, and they are now profiting by it in the way indicated by Chairman Reeder's letter. There has been a liberal and ready response in Washington to Reeder's demand. The clerks know that if they fail to "put up" their names will go on Mr. Hanna's blacklist, and that if Mr. McKinley is re-elected some excuse will be found for their dismissal. A clerk without political influence becomes "incompetent" whenever his place is needed for somebody else with political influence. There is no way to stop this new form of blackmail. Government clerks are thus placed at the mercy of Mr. Hanna's political machine.

To Smash the Trusts.

(From the Boston Post.)

But is not the tariff question settled for years to come, just as the silver question is settled, and so removed from politics as a living issue? By no means. The tariff is the club with which the Democrats propose to smash the trusts. They propose to put on the free list every article controlled by a monopoly under the protection of the Republican tariff.

Reason for It.

(From the Boston Transcript.)

The Skeptic—And you always pray in full faith of receiving what you ask for?

The Deacon—Always.

The Skeptic—But I have known you to ask for things you didn't get.

The Deacon—Oh, that was because it was not best that I should have them.

The Skeptic—I see. Sort of heads I win, tails you lose affair.

SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE.

Conditions as They Now Exist Described in Detail.

Richard Guenther, Consul General of the United States at Frankfort, in a letter to the State Department, quotes an article in Kuhlow's German "Trade Review," dealing with trade conditions in South Africa. He thinks it will be of interest to American firms. The article follows:

"The influx of commercial travelers from Europe and America into South Africa has been especially noteworthy of late years. In 1898, about 300 licenses were granted to commercial travelers in the Cape alone. Although commercial travelers enjoy certain privileges on the railways, inasmuch as they may travel first class at second-class rates and are granted reductions in respect to their luggage, yet their expenses are as a rule fairly high.

"The cost of license in Cape Colony is $121 annually; in British Bechuanaland $48; in Natal, from January 1, 1899, $48. Some German firms have already adopted the system of other competing countries and pay the agents who introduce their goods a fixed salary besides commission, with additions for traveling, advertising, etc. Travelers for single firms or for combinations of firms have to be supported liberally by their principals, if they are to be successful. The South African Commercial Travelers' Association was recently formed in Cape Town, to protect the interests of travelers; its members soon numbered 300.

"The travelers of larger houses as a rule visit only important wholesale and importing firms; these are situated principally at the ports, and in some of the larger inland towns. Owing to the keenness of competition, some commercial travelers have sold goods on credit to small inland firms; but there is considerable risk about business of this kind, as many of the smaller firms are not supported by sufficient capital and are too ready to engage in larger transactions than their means justify, and it is not advisable to depart from the usual plan of selling only to importing firms or agents. The usual tour of commercial travelers in South Africa is as follows: Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Graff-Reinet, Middleburg (Cape Colony), Grahamstown, East London, King Williams Town, Queenstown, Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Pretoria, Potschefstrom, Kimberley, Bloemfontein, Beaufort, west, Cape Town, or in the inverse direction, direct from Cape Town to the north and back by the eastern route. Many commercial travelers start from Delagoa Bay and visit the Transvaal before going south. Expenses amount to from $12.16 to $14.59 per day along the lines of railway, and are correspondingly more on other routes.

"Commercial travelers and representatives should be furnished with complete assortments of patterns and samples. The more familiar types meet with ready sale. The establishment of sample depots is said to answer. Americans, especially, attach importance to exhibiting their samples to advantage—for example, machines and agricultural appliances are shown at work whenever practicable. Although the outlay in establishing such depots is often very considerable, they are, as a rule, remunerative, if they are intelligently and energetically managed. In this respect, as well as in the selection of agents and representatives, economy is a mistake.

"Great attention should be paid to advertising, which plays a great part in commerce in South Africa, as well as in other English-speaking countries. Poorly prepared placards and catalogues say little for the goods they refer to and their manufacture. Exporters should, like those of other countries, send suitable circulars or cards with each consignment of goods, when the nature of the goods allows of this course. Advertisements for outside of buildings, etc., should be weather-proof and made of sheet iron or similar material. Catalogues and price lists should be well printed and on good paper, and if provided with illustrations these should be printed in the best style. An importer will not throw aside a well-prepared catalogue, but will keep it for frequent reference, so that a durable binding should be provided.

"Price lists, catalogues, etc., of whatever kinds, should be drawn up in English and German. If they are intended to reach the Boer population, the 'Taal' (Dutch African dialect) should be used. All these points, on which local representatives—knowing the country well in each particular case—would be able to give the best information, should be scrupulously observed by manufacturers and exporters, or their interests will suffer and the work of their agents be rendered difficult or impossible.

"Complaints are frequently heard of careless and faulty packing of goods ordered. The following rules should be observed:

"Packing should never be left to inexperienced hands, and should be effected in exact accordance with the wishes of the customer, and only such material as he specifies should be used to fill the interstices between the articles in a package. If, for example, an importer requests that bottles of acid should be packed in carbonate of lime, it will not do to pack them in shavings. Only good, strong boxes should be used for packing, about forty or fifty inches square, and under no circumstances should boxes be selected which are too long for the goods they are to contain, and empty spaces should always be avoided. Several smaller boxes are preferable to one large one. At port towns there are facilities for unloading, etc.; but packages have often to be sent long distances in the interior by wagon, when they are subjected to rough handling.

"The external covering of the goods in the boxes should be as far as possible waterproof, and each separate package should be wrapped in good packing paper. The articles themselves should, whenever practicable, be packed in cardboard boxes and the like; for example, knives and scissors should be fastened on cards instead of being wrapped in untidy looking brown paper. Articles got up in this way are more attractive to buyers, and remain presentable, even though subjected to frequent handling.

"Terms on which business is done vary in South Africa as in other countries. Credit of from three to six months is, as a rule, accorded to firms of good reputation. Some houses settle against bills of lading at thirty, sixty, ninety, or one hundred and twenty days' sight; others pay cash through German or English houses on sale of the goods. The amount of credit to be given should of course be regulated according to the circumstances of each case, and manufacturers who have never before done a direct export trade to South Africa should make a thorough study of the market and all relative circumstances, or else leave direct trade to experienced exporters. The chief point is, and always will be, to supply the customer punctually and rapidly with the exact article he requires and in the exact way he prescribes."

Trouble Brewing in Michigan.

(From the Chicago Chronicle.)

Alger is not a popular idol, but he has a certain following. He likewise has money. It is as certain as anything mundane can be that neither Alger's influence nor his money will be utilized in behalf of the man who kicked him out of the Cabinet as a scapegoat for the sins of a generally incompetent administration. Between Pingree and Alger, therefore, the Republicans have a hard proposition before them. It will require all Mr. McMillan's astuteness and a good deal of lumber trust money to carry Michigan for the dromedary ticket this fall.

One Race That Never Advances.

(From Pearson's Weekly.)

The Tziganes of Hungary have been described as "the savages of Europe," and it must be admitted that by their life and habits they have deserved the title. Who are the Tziganes? The name will be unfamiliar to most people; they are but little known outside the kingdom of heterogeneous elements which is now under the rule of the Emperor Francis Joseph; yet they are the kinsmen of our own gypsies—kinsmen who have made no progress for centuries, but have remained in their primitive state, or have even made a retrograde movement toward savagery.

STRANGE RELICS IN ALASKA.

Traces of Prehistoric Man Found Near Mount St. Elias.

SEATTLE, Sept. 13.—The first authentic traces of prehistoric man in Alaska have been discovered.

Of all recent archaeological finds none are considered so important from a scientific standpoint as the ones made in the northern Eldorado.

William Murdock, son of a prominent St. Louis millionaire, accompanied by Al King, a practical miner and explorer, have located a copper mine where ages ago men worked; where weapons and articles of practical use were manufactured.

The exact spot is in the foothills of Mount St. Elias, made famous as the tallest peak in North America. From the water in Turnagain arm it is less than fifty miles.

The two discoverers were startled when they plunged in through a cavern opening, from the bright sunshine to a deathly stillness; to a chill and mysterious atmosphere, and found grinning skulls at their feet.

Startled as they were, they recognized the fact instantly that they had entered a cave where ages before man had made his home. Only deterred for the moment, the two explorers hastened to further investigate the remarkable find.

Here and there in the cave were found remarkably well preserved specimens of copper cooking utensils, spears, and tools of various kinds.

Young Murdock, who is a graduate of Yale, and an interested follower of Egyptian explorations, immediately recognized the value of the discovery. He had originally started out on a hunting trip and an exploration of Mount St. Elias, made famous by the ascent of Serduce, of Germany, during the summer of 1898. He immediately prepared to inform his university, and sent a letter with a drawing of one of the skulls.

An examination of the numerous skulls which were found in the cavern that had evidently been worked out by the removal of the copper could reveal but little to them, they being practically uninitiated in the mysteries of delineating character, scenes, and former appearance as a whole from such vague traces.

Around in the vicinity of the skulls were scattered numerous other pieces of bone, that had evidently formed part of the human anatomy of some former race. As many of these pieces as possible were carefully gathered and put in a secure place for future investigation.

After a close inspection of the cave the two explorers picked up a rusty piece of copper machinery, which proved to have been a copper drill. With it the work of removing the metal was accomplished by the cave workers an almost unimaginable length of time previous.

Unlike the men of the old stone age, who had remarkably long skulls, the men represented by the age of the remains found in the cavern had large and practically well-formed skulls. They were evidently people of a race possessing unusual intelligence, as the world went then, and this leads to the belief that a searching investigation will reveal some of their work, expected to show a high degree of intelligence, in or around the vicinity of Mount St. Elias.

MANILA MORTALITY REPORT.

Another Long List of Deaths in the Philippines.

The War Department yesterday received from General MacArthur the following list of deaths in the Philippines:

"Manila, Sept. 11.

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"Following deaths have occurred since last report:

"Dysentery—June 26, Company H, Fortieth Volunteer Infantry, James W. Sears; September 7, Company I, Thirty-seventh Volunteer Infantry, Archie Elliott; September 2, Company B, Thirty-ninth Volunteer Infantry, Winnie Johnson; September 4, Company D, Sixteenth Infantry, Quartermaster Sergeant John Reiss; September 1, Company E, Thirtieth Volunteer Infantry, Edward H. Hegel; August 22, George W. Scott; Company L, Eighteenth Infantry, Edward A. Rodden; Troop D, Eleventh Volunteer Cavalry, James F. Kauffman; August 8, Company F, Twenty-fourth Infantry, William Lysle; August 16, Theodore F. Garvin; August 1, Company B, Thirty-first Volunteer Infantry, William F. Braedler; August 25, Company M, Sixth Infantry, cook, Edward E. Enderson; August 26, Company H, Forty-seventh Volunteer Infantry, John W. Walter.

"Paralysis heart—August 30, Hospital Corps, Frederick Hyner.

"Diarrhoea—September 5, Company L, Twenty-second Infantry, James Hargrave; August 5, Company D, Thirty-first Volunteer Infantry, Corp. Rudolph Walter; August 28, Company 1, Forty-fifth Volunteer Infantry, James Boland.

"Typhoid fever—September 3, Company H, Thirteenth Infantry, Thomas H. Breeding; September 7, Company G, Twenty-fourth Infantry, John Taylor; September 4, Hospital Corps, Harold Whitting; August 17, Company F, Thirty-first Volunteer Infantry, Carl Ankrim.

"Died from wounds received in action—September 4, Company D, Thirty-ninth Volunteer Infantry, Corp. James T. Dowdy; September 1, Company F, Thirtieth Volunteer Infantry, Corporal William M. Lash.

"Malarial fever—September 7, Company B, Twelfth Infantry, Henry R. Brock; August 15, Company F, Twenty-third Volunteer Infantry, John W. Arnold.

"Pneumonia—August 18, Company K, Thirtieth Volunteer Infantry, Henry C. Shearer; July 26, Company G, Thirty-eighth Volunteer Infantry, Fayette Ott.

"Variola—July 12, Company I, Forty-fourth Volunteer Infantry, Corp. Samuel J. Overton; August 31, Company C, Thirtieth Volunteer Infantry, Corp. Sam A. Hall.

"Ascaris lumbricoides—August 27, Company M, Thirty-eighth Volunteer Infantry, John Walls.

"Pyaemia—August 23, Company M, Eighteenth Infantry, John M. Bowring.

"Intestinal obstruction—August 17, Company E, Twenty-third Infantry, Sergt. William Fleming.

"Drowned—August 22, Company G, Twenty fourth Infantry, Ernest King.

"Killed by comrade—July 31, Company H, Twenty-second Infantry, Corp. Joseph Fox.

"Nephritis—September 4, Company A, Twenty-first Infantry, John J. Quinn.

"Dengue—September 2, Company I, Forty-first Volunteer Infantry, Corp. Oscar C. Hopkins. MacARTHUR."

The Kangaroo Valuable in Surgery.

(From the London Chronicle.)

It seems not unlikely that the kangaroo, instead of being killed, will be cultivated in the future. M. Brisson, a French surgeon, says that there is likely soon to be an exceptional demand for the animals in consequence of the success attending the use of kangaroo tendon in the hospitals. It has been employed in scores of instances to tie up the fractured bones of a man's leg, in order that he may use his knees while the bones are knitting together. Kangaroo tendon, he says, is as strong as silver wire. It is taken from the tail, and, being animal in its nature, is absorbed, and the leg does not have to be cut open, as is necessary when silver wire is used.

The Gold Rush in Victoria.

(From the London Globe.)

An exciting gold rush, one of the biggest seen in Victoria for many years, is described in the Australian papers. Within three days of the discovery of gold at a place in the northwest of the colony known as Mount William, over five thousand adventurers had reached this new El Dorado, and hundreds were making their way to the spot from all points of Australia. It appears that every claim is contested, so that the Government Warden will have his work cut out to decide as to priority of pegging. 'Wranglers' Gully was the name speedily given to one of the positions on the field, where the gold is said to be widely distributed at a depth of only eight feet.

Had Watched His Father.

(From the Philadelphia Press.)

Teacher—How much is twice four?

Tommy (the huckster's son)—M-m; er-why-er—

Teacher—Well, try it this way. How much are four peaches and four peaches?

Tommy—Oh! that's about a half peck.

THE NEW BATTLESHIPS.

Projected Vessels Will Be the Largest in the World.

"When the projected battleships are completed and ready for sea they will be the largest vessels of their class in the world."

This statement was made yesterday by Rear Admiral Hichborn, Chief of the Naval Construction Bureau.

"When the ships are deep loaded," he continued, "each will have a displacement of 16,500 tons. The plans are being rapidly pushed to completion, and they will be ready for prospective bidders on Octiber 15, one month before the proposals are opened."

Numerous applications for plans have been received by Admiral Hichborn, and it is expected that all of the prominent shipbuilders of the country will engage in the contest for battleship contracts. It is considered likely that among the bidders will be the Cramps, the Newport News Company, the Union Iron Works, the Bath Iron Works, the New York Shipbuilding Company, the Crescent Shipbuilding Company, the Eastern Shipbuilding Company, and the Risdon Iron Works.

FOR MASTER OR PILOT.

Opportunities for Good Positions Under the Civil Service.

The United States Civil Service Commission calls attention to its announcement of August 29 relative to the establishment of an eligible register for the position of master in the Quartermaster's Department at large, applications for which will be accepted up to the hour of closing business on October 1, 1900. The age limit is twenty years or over.

From the eligibles resulting from this examination it is expected that certification will be made to the position of master on the Quartermaster's steamer General Ayres, at Boston, Mass., at a salary of $110 per month, as well as to the position of master or pilot on the Quartermaster's steamer General French, at Fort Morgan, Alabama, at a salary of $100 per month, and for similar vacancies as they shall occur.

This examination is open to all citizens of the United States who comply with the requirements and desire to enter the service. All such persons are invited to apply, and applicants will be examined, graded, and certified with entire impartiality and wholly without regard to any consideration save their ability as shown by the grade attained in the examination. Preference in appointment may be given to eligibles who are residents of the vicinity in which the vacancy exists.

Persons who desire to compete should at once apply to the United States Civil Service Commission, in Washington, for application forms 304 and 394, which should be properly executed and filed with the Commission prior to the hour of closing business on October 1.

BORGIAN ARTS IN PARIS.

An Attempt to Poison Attaches of the Chinese Legation.

(From the London Telegraph.)

An extraordinary affair has happened at the Chinese Legation in Paris, which has already been the scene of some startling episodes. The Italian secretary of the Chinese Minister, Signor Armani di Parma, on opening his correspondence recently, found a letter signed by a Polish woman named Marie de Czerwinska, who gave an address in the Rue de Clisson. She set forth that after having shone as a bright particular star in Lithuanian social life, she had to become an exile and to live in Paris. She was at present, she added, on the brink of starvation, and said that nothing could be done by her except to start for China. As she is a linguist, knowing besides Polish, the Russian, French, and Italian tongues, she thought that she could be utilized as an interpreter by the allied forces in the Far East. The secretary of the Chinese Legation was asked to kindly provide funds for her departure for the land of the Boxers, and to fix a meeting. Signor Armani di Parma was about to throw the letter in the waste paper basket when he saw that the envelope contained another enclosure. Opening this, he found inside it a flower resembling a daisy, which he mechanically applied to his nose, and was instantly overcome by a drowsy sensation.

Pulling himself together after a few minutes of somnolence, and being thoroughly revived by a sniff of smelling salts, the secretary rang for an attendant, whom he asked to examine the flower. The man put the daisy, or whatever it happens to be, to his nose, and he, too, became temporarily overpowered with drowsiness. Another attendant was called, and experienced the same strange sensations. Signor Armani di Parma then sent the envelope and all its contents to the police.

The flower was handed over to a chemical expert for analysis, and a warrant was issued for the immediate arrest of Marie de Czerwinska. She was found in the Rue de Clisson and appears to be about forty-nine years old. She admitted having sent the letter, but disavowed the flower. The police official who examined her said that the letter arrived intact at the legation, whereupon the Polish woman replied mysteriously that it must have been opened by a countess who was her mortal enemy and who possessed all the secrets of Lucrezia Borgia and of the Borgia family generally. It was the countess who, in order to ruin her, had put a poisoned flower in the communication intended for the secretary of the Chinese Minister. The woman was then sent to the Saint-Lazare prison, where she is undergoing examination as to her mental condition. The landlady says that she stayed out rather late, and was fond of talking about writing to the President of the Republic and the Ministers. The landlady accordingly arrived at the conclusion that Mme. de Czerwinska was a little demented. The head of a convent who knows the prisoner has also stated to the police that the woman is not responsible for her actions.

CURRENT HUMOR.

Relative Importance.

(From German Fun.)

"Help! Hellup!" bawled the drowning man.

"Excuse me," said the anglist, politely, "did you notice any fish about when you were below just now."

Blissful Ignorance.

(From the Detroit Free Press.)

He—Do you think your father has any idea that we are in love?

She—Not the remotest. He told me he didn't mind you coming to see me.

They'll Spell It With a W.

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

"The British admiralty made a big mistake in naming that fast new boat the Viper."

"How so?"

"Every blessed cockney is sure to call it the 'Wiper,' doncherknow."

Had to See the Boss.

(From the Boston Transcript.)

Jones—I say, Jim, will you go with us down to the shore tomorrow night? We'll get back soon after 12 o'clock, I guess.

Brown—I should like to go, and I don't know but I will. I can't tell you positively just now.

Jones—I understand. You want to ask your wife.

Brown—No such thing. I want to ask the janitor if he is willing. I live in an apartment-house you remember.

Mining Camp Laundering.

(From the Indianapolis Press.)

"The complainants than," said the chairman of the new committee of safety, "say that they come to your shack with a sheet on a pole what they was usin' for a flag of truce an' you fired on 'em."

"We did," admitted the defendant. "We thought it wuz a black flag."

It Depends.

(From the Philadelphia Press.)

"Pa," asked little Willie, "how long is a decade?"

"That depends, my son. In the Census Department a decade means ten years, but to the women who hand their ages in to the census man it means anything from 0 to 10."

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Austria will next year celebrate a great century yacht regatta.

The highest jump ever made by a horse is estimated at seven feet six inches.

Toads are sold by the dozen in France for stocking gardens to free them from injurious insects.

At the end of the year 1898 there were 1,562 savings banks in Prussia, with 8,049,500 depositors.

Within a radius of six miles of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, are located 256 railway stations.

In spite of famine and plague the Indian railways continue to prove more and more a financial success.

It requires 2,300,000,000 bushels of wheat every twelve months to provide bread for the world's consumption.

Fred Archer is the jockey who won the greatest number of races within one season. In 1885 he rode in first 246 times.

Cotton mill owners in Fall River, Mass., are said to be alarmed at the prospect of numerous new cotton mills in the South.

The karri tree, which is now used so largely in paving the London streets, is the giant tree of Western Australia.

There is great sport in Sierra Leone in hunting for big game. The hunters' principal objects are elephants, hippopotami, and deer.

A model of the human heart, working as in life and pumping blood through artificial arteries, is the work of a continental physician.

The petrified leg of a giant has been unearthed in Pennsylvania and the "Denver Post" suggests that it was pulled off in some prehistoric political campaign.

The Tyrolean Bicycle Club has established an office at Innsbruck, where all wheelmen who intend to make tours can obtain information free of charge.

In the manufacture of a pocket knife in France twenty-two workmen are employed for the handle and blade, eighteen for a table knife, nine for scissors, and six for razors.

By order of the London School Board the teachers in all its schools have tested the sight of the children under their care. The result is that 23.3 per cent were found to have defective vision.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Watson, of Jackson township, DeKalb county, Ind., have lived on one farm for sixty years. They have just been celebrating their sixty-first anniversary of their wedding.

The machinery of the United States is doing the work of one billion men. Today one man and two boys can spin as much cotton as 1,100 spinners could have done 100 years ago. One weaver does the work of 54.

Chloroform should not be administered to the same subject twice within a week, if it can be avoided, because it has been shown that the elimination of the drug is not completely effected within a shorter period.

The subjects of the Sultan of Turkey are happy in the impression that the disappearance of the sun at night is accounted for by the disposition of the great luminary to take a few hours off for prayers and religious reflection.

The largest raft ever floated on the Mississippi is on the way to St. Louis. It is 768 feet long and 256 feet wide and contains 9,000,000 feet of lumber, to say nothing of 60 carloads of shingles and laths on its decks.

Unique properties are possessed by the River Tinto in Spain. It petrifies the sand of its bed, and if a stone falls in the stream and alights upon another in a few months they unite and become one stone. Fish cannot live in its waters.

Dr. Sven Hedin, the Swedish explorer, has not been heard from in more than a year. He is supposed to be on his way to Lassa, the mysterious capital of Tibet, or to have actually reached that city. Dr. Hedin is making his second tour into this part of Asia.

If James M. Sherwin, of Grafton, Vt., lives until November he will cast his eighteenth vote for President of the United States. He is the oldest person in Grafton, first voted in 1832, and has voted at every State election and Presidential election since that time.

Gout is rarely known among the working classes of Ireland. Their immunity from this complaint is thought to be due to the fact that their food consists largely of potatoes. It is not usual, however, for working men any where to