The Evening Times

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Circulation Statement.

The circulation of The Times for the week ended March 16, 1901, was as follows:

Sunday, March 10	23,205
Monday, March 11	39,732
Tuesday, March 12	39,137
Wednesday, March 13	39,581
Thursday, March 14	39,710
Friday, March 15	40,026
Saturday, March 16	39,857
Total	261,340
Daily average (Sunday, 23,303, excepted)	39,674

The Peace of Tientsin.

The small but lurid war cloud which has been hanging over Tientsin for a number of days has been dissipated by the coincident retirement of both British and Russian forces from the disputed railway siding. This action relieves the general situation in some measure, and again places it under conditions which may render possible a peaceable settlement of all the questions and differences among the allies.

The matters of Manchuria and Korea are still occasioning uneasiness, and unless Russia is willing to make concessions and especially to evacuate Masampo, a clash between the Russian and Japanese fleets seems to be unpleasantly probable. If the British Government dared, it would back Japan vigorously. But England is completely isolated as regards all other Powers and would not feel justified in risking war with the Czar.

If Germany were a firm ally the case would be quite different. But, when it comes to China, Germany has much more reason to oppose British designs in that Empire than she has those of Russia. Only the other day a prominent German official in Berlin was quoted as declaring that the free hand which Russia has in Manchuria and Germany in Shantung, would never be allowed to Great Britain in the Yangtze Valley which was an international area naturally, and in which Germany already had too many interests to be ignored.

This statement evidently referred to the claims which the British are prepared to set up under a concession given by China three years ago to the Pekin Syndicate, of London, granting it control of over seventy thousand square miles of rich iron, anthracite coal, and petroleum fields, with exclusive privileges of railway construction within the concession, and to connect with trunk lines elsewhere. Now this interesting grant gives the Rothschilds, who are said to be behind the syndicate, and their associates exclusive possession of the heart of China. Under its terms the beneficiaries could bring the coal down to the Yangtze Kiang and build manufacturing plants of all sorts, utilizing the cheap labor of the teeming millions in the valley, and defying the world's competition.

As far as we are able to understand the matter, the Kaiser does not view this scheme to put the industrial key of Asia into British hands with much complacency. He would like rather to have a reasonable chance at those iron, coal, and oil lands himself, and we do not fancy that they will be monopolized by the Pekin Syndicate, of London, without a sharp word from him. It is the old story over again. Great Britain is shouting "wolf" at Russia for occupying Manchuria, and perhaps necessarily. But it must be remembered that Manchuria was at least adjoining territory in which Russia had important vested interests. It was a natural expansion to take it in. The British attempt to grab and hold the most important resources of the whole Empire is another thing, and one that we do not believe will be permitted to succeed.

However much British and German interests may be on all fours in other parts of the world, it is plain that they are not so in China. On the contrary they are there in such opposition that it would not surprise us to see a grave situation grow out of the Yangtze Valley question when the matter of commercial relations shall be taken up by the Council of Ministers at Pekin, if that body be not expleded by a Russo-Japanese conflict in the meantime.

Foreordained Vice.

In an article entitled "Why New York Needs Purifying," which appears in the current number of "Everybody's Magazine," the author uses as illustration of the prevalent fatalism in regard to the cure of vice a little story which is not new, but is very apropos:

"A rather exquisite cyclist had crossed the path of a Vermont farmer, and, leaning over the fence where the grimy man with the hoe was busy in his potato patch, said: 'Why don't you get rid of those Colorado beetles?' The farmer replied: 'Why? Because dudes and bugs is foreordained.'"

The idea which many people have of evildoers and other obnoxious classes of society is very much the same—that they are foreordained. But there is an analogy in this tale which, possibly, neither the farmer nor the story-teller saw. If the farmer had not spent so much energy in shooting crows and robins, and killing off other birds for their plumage, he might not have had so much trouble with the Colorado beetles. Many evils are due in great part, not so much to the fact that they are "foreordained" or that wise folk are not able to cope with them, as to the more important fact that the ignorant keep right on creating them. It is an illustration of the old proverb about saving at the spigot and wasting at the bung.

Of course, it is idle to say that all evil should be prevented rather than cured, for nobody is omniscient, and the absolute prevention of all ills would need all-knowing foresight; but if half the time and trouble were spent on getting things going right that is wasted on trying to set them right when they have gone wrong, this world would be a much more comfortable place to live in. There is an old Buddhist saying to the effect that when a wrong is done us and we do not resent it, then so much evil dies in the world; and there might be another proverb teaching that when one is tempted to do a wrong and does not do it, the world is also just that much purer.

But aside from intentional wrong, there is a vast deal of trouble which is due merely to carelessness. Everybody knows that the difference between a good workman and a bungler is mainly in the fact that the former does not have to do half his work over, but makes every stroke tell. The difference between the economist and the spendthrift is largely in the thrifty person's ability to save expenditure without denying himself comfort. It is just so in the affairs of a city or a State; and in reforming vice, the important task is first to find the sources from which the criminal classes are recruited and try to stop the foul stream at its source.

There are thousands of boys and girls who, if taken in time, could be made into good, self-respecting men and women, who are pushed and shoved downward into a life of crime or pauperism by those who neglect, ill-treat, despise, or deliberately deprave them. If these children—some of them are hardly more than children in mind, though men and women in years—could be given a chance to make something of themselves they would not be a menace to the Republic, as they are. But philanthropists prefer, instead, to spend their strength, money, and time on old and hardened criminals and incurable paupers. It is senseless.

Mr. Hanna is defied by the Republican bolters in the Nebraska Legislature who refuse to do his bidding in the exercise of their right to elect, or not to elect, two United States Senators. Another boss is in trouble. Platt is in doubt as to who is Republican master of New York, himself or Governor Odell. So leaders from all over the State will meet in pow-wow on Sunday, and then perhaps he will be able to find out. Popular opinion today appears to favor Odell.

It is reported today that the Empress Dowager has issued an edict declaring that the Russo-Chinese Convention with regard to Manchuria cannot be ratified. This news, we understand, has given much satisfaction to Mr. Wu and his division of our Foreign Office. The pleasure will be enjoyable for as long a time as it may take to find out that the edict mentioned was for advertising purposes only, and that the convention had been signed just the same.

According to today's despatches, and statements of people just returned from Cuba, it appears that the sentiment in favor of accepting the terms offered in the Platt amendment is spreading. At the present time most intelligent observers in Havana are predicting that Cuba will submit gracefully within a very few months, if not sooner.

General Botha's reasons for declining to accept the terms offered by Lord Kitchener are made comprehensible by knowledge of the terms themselves which, in substance, have leaked out. Kitchener proposed to give citizenship to the native blacks as well as to the Boers. He also required that none of the burghers should be in possession of a firearm without a special license. These two provisions, in the main, were what rendered the conference a failure.

GEN. W. H. WALLACE DEAD.

A Prominent South Carolinian Expires at Union.

UNION, S. C., March 22.—Gen. William Henry Wallace died at his home in this place yesterday. He was seventy-six years old.

After graduating with distinction from the South Carolina College, Wallace studied law and then went to planting. He subsequently practiced law, and edited a newspaper in Union. He served with gallantry in the civil war.

In 1872, on a compromise ticket, General Wallace, as a Democrat, and his body servant, John Wallace, as a Republican, went to the Legislature from Union county.

In 1876, when Hampton was elected Governor and Democrats from Edgefield and Laurens failed to secure admittance to the House of Representatives, the Democrats organized in Carolina Hall what was officially known as the "Wallace House," General Wallace being made speaker.

He was elected judge of the Seventh circuit in 1877, holding that office for sixteen years.

SHIPPED ACROSS THE BORDER.

Numbers of Destitute Immigrants in Northern New York.

UTICA, N. Y., March 22.—Many destitute immigrants are arriving in Utica from the north. Apparently the barrier which the Immigration laws are supposed to extend about the United States is broken at some point on the northern boundary of the State of New York.

Within the last few days the police have picked up many, including a family of destitute Russians. The appearance of the Russians occasioned comment, because the laws of the nation do not allow the destitute to be landed by the steamship companies.

More reached Utica Wednesday night and yesterday who said they had come from Canada.

For a long time it has been notoriously easy for the prohibited ones to get into the country across the northern border. It has been a favorite gateway for the Chinese, who for some strange reason travel from the landing place on the Pacific away across the continent to enter by the State of New York route.

The East Catering to the West.

(From the New York Press.)

For many years New York refused to recognize the West as worthy of the slightest metropolitan consideration, and no effort was made to cater to the wants of the visiting swarms of rough diamonds and unlicked cubs from the boundless prairies. But, mercy! How things have changed! Our hotels and restaurants no longer look to Boston and Philadelphia for support. Where the Hub and the Quaker City spend $1 today Chicago spends $5. Examine the register in the leading hotels and see where the patrons come from. The West is "running things" here.

They Stultified Themselves.

(From the St. Paul Globe.)

The Republican papers which advocated the success of Republican policies last fall and who afterward opposed the Ship Subsidy bill simply stultified themselves before the people. They were right in opposing so iniquitous a measure, but in doing so they threw consistency to the wind.

Sarcasm From Porto Rico.

(From the San Juan News.)

Dr. Barbosa must tighten his censorship upon the expression of opinion by his Republican followers. No good Republican should be allowed to think, much less to talk. There should be a larger force than fifty armed Republicans to attack any man like Vicente Vina of Lares, who insists upon speaking his mind upon the Hollander law. The Republican leaders will find it difficult to keep intelligent noses fastened to the grindstone when the mill is turned so rapidly.

World Power Ambitions.

(From the Chicago Chronicle.)

Japan should learn from the United states a lesson in ambition to become a world power beyond her boundaries. We assumed the airs of a world power in China. Today we have withdrawn all our troops but a legation patrol just as the partition of China begins. In "world power" politics Uncle Sam has tumbled outside the breastworks. Japan should learn prudence and expediency in time.

The Difference Between Parties.

(From the Albany Argus.)

There is a sensitiveness on the part of Democrats as to the platform, the candidates and the conduct of their party which is sure to find expression at the polls in the event of Democratic misconduct or unwisdom. But Republicans of the better element too often, like Senator Hoar, savagely arraign the Republican party in speeches and vote to sustain its most vicious policies at the polls.

LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

"I see that Frederick Dannemiller has just been appointed a lieutenant in the army," said Frank Pfirman, of Canton, Ohio, today at the Raleigh. "Young Dannemiller comes from Canton and served with me during the Spanish war in the Eighth Ohio Regiment, 'the President's Own.' He was a private and a great chum of both of Mr. McKinley's nephews.

"There is a good story about Dannemiller which could be retold. I think he approached his commanding officer with the most curious request ever heard, yet it was done in dead earnest. You see when we were stationed out at Camp Alger during the Spanish war, Dannemiller went up to Colonel Hard, while the latter was sitting in front of his tent with a group of friends, and after saluting, said:

"'Colonel, I want to get permission to leave camp tonight.'

"'Where do you want to go?' asked Colonel Hard.

"'I want to go and dine at the White House and sleep all night there.'

"An investigation showed that Dannemiller had an invitation to be the guest of the President, and this was probably the only time in history that a private has asked leave of absence to dine with the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army. His request was granted and before he left camp he borrowed a pair of patent leather shoes from Colonel Dick, now Representative Dick."

* * *

Capt. J. D. Donaldson, the veteran Ohio politician, has been seriously ill at the Sibley Hospital, but has so far recovered that he is expected out soon by his many friends. He was suffering with blood poisoning which started in a toe on his left foot and threatened to result fatally. The toe was amputated and the patient began to recover.

The captain's friends have been relating a good story about him which happened when he was John Sherman's right-hand man. When Perry Heath, Secretary of the Republican National Committee, was editor of the "Cincinnati Commercial Gazette," Captain Donaldson went on a trip to Mount Clemens, Mich. On the way he stopped off at Galion to eat dinner and was espied by the local correspondent of the "Commercial Gazette." The young man with great enterprise wired his paper the following:

"Capt. Jake Donaldson dined here today."

When the night editor opened the message he read the following, under a Galion date line:

"Capt. Jake Donaldson died here today."

There was great excitement in the office of the "Commercial Gazette" that night. A picture was secured and a long obituary prepared. When the paper appeared on the street there was a great "scoop" on the first page and there was no joy in Cincinnati. Captain Donaldson never forgave Perry Heath for killing him and arranging for his funeral.

* * *

A. T. Dunlop, of Montreal, Canada, is an architect who has made a specialty of large mercantile buildings, and business blocks. He has designed some of the most important structures in his native city of Montreal, and has just recently completed a piece of work of which he has every reason to be proud, the Montreal Star Building, which is said to be one of the finest newspaper establishments in the world. Mr. Dunlop is at the Metropolitan Hotel and speaking today of business blocks in general, he said: "I do not think there is, either theoretically or practically, any limit to the size of a building that may be put up. The modern steel structure makes a great many things possible, but in the building of the future more attention will be given to increased beauty than to size. The old mono-chromatic scheme will have to be abandoned, and architects will have to become painters in stone. The new line has been started in Europe, and there are now numbers of new buildings going up in European capitals in which colored stones will be used for the outside as well as for the inside. I think the extension of the use of color is quite logical. We have for many years looked upon colored marble as the right thing in the interior of buildings, and why should it not be just as proper for the outside. The architects have up to this time used only a few colors, and the more ambitious have employed only white and black—the white stones relieved by their black shadows. To my mind the time for an innovation is here."

Mr. Dunlop had yesterday taken only a cursory view of the public buildings. "I can say nothing but good things of the Congressional Library," said he. "The entrance hall is one of the most magnificent halls in conception I have ever been my pleasure to look upon. I do not find that the high coloring is at all harsh; in fact, I think it necessary. Were there nothing to relieve the coldness of the marble columns and staircases the whole effect would be flat. But with the varied background the pillars stand out in bold relief, and this makes everything extremely effective. The gilded dome I do not think adds very much to the attractiveness of the building.

"The Capitol, to my eye, shows very much the need of the extension on the east front. The present portico under the dome is far too small and insignificant. In other respects the building is all that I had heard it to be."

* * *

At the Shoreham is registered R. Hammersley-Heenan, of Cape Town, who is Chief Engineer of Table Bay Harbor and Docks. He is in Washington to gain some knowledge about the methods used in improving harbors and rivers in the United States. In Cape Colony he has had charge of the most important harbor improvement work, and now comes to the United States to investigate and get suggestions. He declined today to discuss the present situation in South Africa. "Being a Government official," he said, "you can readily understand that it would not be proper for me to comment upon the war in the Transvaal, especially while I am in Washington."

AN ANNUAL ART EXHIBIT.

Displays of Pictures by the Capital Camera Club.

Preparations have been made to hold the Tenth Annual Exhibition of the Capital Camera Club, in Hemicycle Hall of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, from April 22 to 30. This exhibition will be a record of the year's progress in the photographic art, and it will consist of sections A and B. The former is to include only such pictures as the jury selects for their artistic merit, or in which there is displayed distinct evidence of personal artistic feeling and execution.

Section B is to include photographs of merit, though not of sufficient artistic excellence to justify their exhibition in section A. This section will include all of the better class of work, special attention being given to technique and good judgment in the selection and arrangement of subjects.

Each exhibitor whose work is admitted to section A will be given a certificate signed by the jury of selection and countersigned by the president and secretary of the club. This distinction will be an honorable mention and no other awards will be made. The jury of selection consists of well-known local painters, photographers, and connoisseurs, with James Henry Moser as chairman.

The exhibition committee consists of William P. Herbst, chairman; H. P. Simpson, secretary; J. Marshall Little, J. W. L. Dillman, and W. S. Davenport.

The People in the Dark.

(From the Omaha World-Herald.)

The truth of the matter is, no one knows the truth about the situation in the Philippines save those interested in exploiting the islands and making the taxpayers of this country foot the bills. The people who pay the expenses are kept in ignorance by working on their partisan prejudices.

Hawaii's Legislative Language.

(From the Atlanta Journal.)

Hawaiians are quarreling over the kind of language to be used in the Legislature. They show a disposition to use Ben Tillman's English. Let them and those who think the Hawaiian climate is hot enough already.

STRAYING CATTLE IN MEXICO.

Custom Houses Directed to Issue Temporary Permits to Herdsmen.

The State Department has received a report from Mr. McCreery, Secretary of the United States Legation in Mexico, in regard to the complaints made by American citizens that the Mexican customs authorities at Sasabe, Sonora, refused to issue to owners of cattle straying into Mexico permits to enter Mexico. Mr. McCreery sends translation of a note from the Mexican Secretary of the Treasury, which quotes from a report by the Nogales custom house, as follows:

"I have the honor to inform the general direction that during the last two years and on the frontier of Sonora, which forms the fiscal jurisdiction of the custom house under my charge, the passage of American stockmen, who periodically come into Mexican territory to collect their stock, has not been prohibited, as the Department of the Treasury has authorized such passage since September 15, 1896, as the direction may see by the telegraphic order of which a copy is attached, although the said department reserved the power to grant permission for the same, from which it results that, in each case, for the issuance of a permit to an American stockman by this office it has been necessary to procure the permit from the Department of the Treasury by telegraph, and at present from the general direction because, as it has been stated, the undersigned collector has no power to grant such permission.

"Now, as the procurement of a permit from the Treasury Department or from the general direction is not and can not be a short operation, and as it should be borne in mind that, because of the distance alone, the message containing the petition is sent on one day and the reply can not come until the day following or or until the third day, and that from the Colorado River to San Pedro Palominas, which is the present jurisdiction of this office, Nogales only has telegraphic communication with the capital, it can well be understood why the American stockmen have preferred, in order to save time, to buy horses and saddles on the Mexican side instead of applying for a custom house permit."

The note from the Treasury Department adds:

"In order to avoid in future complaints like the one in question, and to enable American stockmen to enter into Mexican territory with their horses and saddles when necessary, the proper orders have been given, by direction of the President of the Republic, empowering the collectors of the customs of the frontier custom houses from Tijuana, Lower California, to Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, to grant, when petitioned, temporary permits for ten days under the same conditions as those which this department has granted in each case.

"The Sasabe section, dependency of the Nogales custom house, has also been empowered to issue such permits, for which it will have to ask, in each case, the authorization of the custom house upon which it depends."

LEPERS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Marine Hospital Surgeon Perry Reports 20,000 Sufferers.

The Navy Department is in receipt of the following statement from Marine Hospital Surgeon Perry, the Chief Quarantine Officer of the Philippines, concerning leprosy in the islands:

"Leprosy is widely prevalent over the entire archipelago, but the greatest number of cases exists in southern Luzon and the southern islands. It is quite prevalent in Cebu, the number of lepers being estimated at 2,000. The total number of cases in the islands is estimated at 20,000, but the actual number is not known, and a census is difficult on account of the majority of cases being in the rural districts.

"The cases in Manila and surrounding country are isolated in a substantial hospital, under the auspices of the Manila Board of Health. There is also a leper hospital at Cebu.

"An attempt at segregation and isolation of the lepers in the islands has been made by the army officials, and several months ago orders were issued from headquarters directing that a hospital in each district be set aside for the isolation of the lepers that could be apprehended, and a board of army officers was detailed recently to investigate several islands for the purpose of selecting a suitable one for a leper colony, the intention being to deport all cases of leprosy to this place for segregation and isolation."

MARK TWAIN REFUSES TO TALK

No Comment to Make on the Demand From Pekin.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) declined yesterday to make any comment upon the despatch from Pekin which announced that the Missionary Association of that city had made a demand for a retraction of his recent article in "The North American Review," with reference to Rev. W. S. Ament, of the American Board of Foreign Missions. Col. George B. M. Harvey, editor of the magazine, said that he had received a despatch by cable reading:

"Pekin Missionary Association demand public retraction of Twain's gross libel against Ament; utterly false."

The message had been transmitted to Mr. Clemens, Colonel Harvey said, and Mr. Clemens will have an article in the April number of the magazine, published next week, in explanation of the Ament case. Colonel Harvey said the article would be interesting, but he did not know if the critics of the humorist would regard it as a retraction.

THE PEASANTRY OF VIENNA.

A Land Where Women Perform All Sorts of Masculine Labor.

(Vienna Letter in the Boston Transcript.)

To all people interested in women's rights and dress reform Vienna ought to be immensely interesting. Equal rights are most noticeable among the peasantry. Women take men's places, besides filling their own spheres in between times, and there isn't a murmur against it. The peasant women wear huge cavalry boots and short skirts. As wraps they use whatever they happen to have; an old castoff coat of their husband's, or a shawl, and on their heads they wear anything or nothing. To their backs are strapped baskets which are loaded until the wearers are bent nearly double, or else they put the smallest member of their family in a sling made of a shawl and carry it on their backs. A peasant woman is seldom seen without a muff of dilapidated fur.

Often she carries a hod of bricks or a shovel or pulls a wagon with one hand and wears her muff on the other. She seems fond of this muff, although there are absolutely no traces of sentiment or affection to be found in her face, and sometimes she lets her husband or a son warm his hands in it as he sits on the edge of the curbing, watching her send shovel after shovelful of earth up out of the trench in which she stands. A few feet from her is a woman using a jack, and a bit farther on are other women, all working their way down to the gas pipes without the slightest objection on the part of the men.

I stood fifteen minutes on a bitterly cold day watching a woman replacing cobblestones in the middle of a car track. She was very much absorbed in her work, and the masterful way she handled her massive hammer was a treat to witness. Each stroke rang out clear and true in the frosty air. But the peasant men labor, too, sometimes. They pave the streets, put up the buildings, and all that sort of thing when they can't get their wives to do it, and when the poor dears have no wives at all they are often obliged to do little light work. A good many of this unfortunate brotherhood stand on the street corners with a couple of wee puppies buttoned inside of their coats showing only their woolly heads, and a puppy is seen popping out of each pocket. In one day we saw three men earning a living in this energetic way.

Carnegie as an Example.

(From the Boston Transcript.)

The mere accumulation of money has never made anybody distinguished. The test comes in the use that is made of the power which it confers, and this, as we have already stated, is frequently the more difficult problem to wisely solve. He has made a good beginning, and we have his word for it that it is only a beginning. There are many other men gathering in great fortunes. Mr. Carnegie is setting up measurements by which the public will henceforth estimate the possessors of those fortunes.

NAVIGATION ON THE LAKES.

Enormous Increases Reported During the Past Ten Years.

The prospect of an early opening of navigation on the Great Lakes and the preparations made by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics to continue its work, inaugurated in 1900, of gathering statistics of that commerce, lends interest to a review of last year's business on the lakes compared with that of earlier years. A review of this character has just prepared by that bureau. The entire commercial development of the Great Lakes and of the territory contiguous thereto has been embraced within the century which has just closed, and the more interesting phases of it are presented by the record of the past ten years. Prior to that time the growth had been by leaps and bounds, interspersed with periods of depression, and during the five years following 1875, when rail competition first became active, there was a very appreciable falling off both in vessel tonnage and the volume of freight traffic.

Taking up first the accessions to the tonnage engaged in the carrying trade on the inland seas, it may be noted that never prior to 1890 had the lake tonnage reached an aggregate of 1,000,000 tons. In that year the aggregate tonnage was 1,063,064 tons, and from that time until the present day an almost steady increase has been noted. Never since 1893 has the total dropped below the 1,000,000 mark, and with the single exception of 1894 there has been no year wherein the tonnage sum has not shown an increase over the preceding twelve months. The minimum yearly increase during the decade was 14,059 tons and the maximum 86,035 tons, the latter having been recorded in 1897, while the year previous has a gain of 82,608 tons to its credit. The aggregate tonnage on the lakes at the close of the last fiscal year (June 30, 1900), was 1,565,587 tons, a gain of 502,524 tons, or 32 per cent during the interim covered by the comparison.

In 1891, when the aggregate tonnage under the American flag was 4,648,759, the tonnage of the lake craft amounted to 1,154,870 tons, or over 24 per cent. The aggregate tonnage for the nation increased very gradually prior to 1900, and thus in 1896 and 1897, when heavy additions were made to the complement of freshwater carriers, the shipping of the inland seas represented as high as 29 per cent of the whole. According to the latest statistics compiled by the United States Commissioner of Navigation, the aggregate burden of American vessels is 5,164,839 tons, and the Great Lakes, with 1,535,587 tons, thus embraces 30 per cent. Finally it may be noted, for purposes of comparison, that the tonnage of vessels now owned on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts of the United States is 2,757,802 tons, and thus exceeds by 74 per cent the tonnage on the Great Lakes.

Taking up the subject of iron and steel vessels exclusively, the Great Lakes make a much more favorable showing. Of the 1,592,831 tons of iron and steel tonnage in the United States, inclusive of Hawaii, there are on the inland seas 687,769 tons, or 43 per cent. The Atlantic and Gulf Coasts have 762,821 tons, or less than 11 per cent in excess of the lake fleet, as compared with an excess of 24 per cent when craft of all kinds are taken into consideration. The true significance of the figures indicative of the relative strength of shipping on the Great Lakes and Atlantic and Gulf Coasts is only gained, however, when a comparison of the number of iron and steel vessels in each locality is presented in conjunction with the statements of tonnage.

Of the aggregate of 1,225 iron and steel vessels flying the American flag the Great Lakes have but 222, as compared with 765 on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. In other words, the inland waterway, with but 18 per cent of the metal vessels in the American fleet, has 43 per cent of the tonnage, and whereas the iron and steel fleet owned on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts numerically exceeds that on the lakes by 137 per cent, in tonnage the excess is, as has been stated, less than 11 per cent. To carry this comparison further, it may be of interest to consider the apportionment of the larger iron and steel vessels—those of 1,000 tons each and over—now operated under the American flag. Of this class of tonnage, out of a total in the United States and Hawaii of 778 vessels of 1,710,156 tons there are to be found on the Great Lakes 424 vessels of 911,523 tons. It will thus be seen that the lakes have 54 per cent of the whole fleet and 53 per cent of the tonnage.

In numerical strength the lake fleet exceeds that of the Atlantic Coast and Gulf of Mexico by 151 vessels, or 75 per cent, and in tonnage by 271,381 tons, or 42 per cent.

MANY NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The Increase in Numbers and Authorized Capital.

A statement has been prepared in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency giving some results of the operation of the gold standard law as applied to national banks. This covers the period from March 14, 1900, the date of passage of the law, to March 13, 1901. In that time the number of national banks increased from 3,617 to 4,050, and the authorized capital rose from $616,308,695 to $639,236,695. It is explained that the increase in the number of banks was due chiefly to the authority given in the new law for the creation of banks with a capital as small as $25,000, but a part of the increase in the total capitalization is attributable to the increase in capital made by some of the large banks of the country, and not to the organization of new banks.

The number of new banks organized with a capital of less than $50,000 was 232, with a gross capital of $8,747,000. The number of new banks organized with a capital of $50,000 was 144, the combined capital being $15,075,000.

Applications within the year for the organization of new banks amounted in all to 684, although 208 of these proposed institutions had not actually been organized up to the end of the year.

LESSONS BY MAGIC LANTERN.

An Attractive New Way of Teaching in the St. Louis Schools.

(From the St. Louis Republic.)

The public schools of St. Louis are soon to have a complete innovation in the teaching of geography, history, and literature.

This will consist of illustrated lessons, the pictures, maps, etc., being placed before the scholars by means of a magic lantern. A set of slides has been collected, covering each of these studies. At set times these will be displayed at each public school in the city.

The idea was originated by Superintendent of Schools F. Louis Soldan, and was endorsed by the board of education, which set aside a special appropriation for carrying the scheme into effect. One good lantern will be purchased, with the necessary equipment for operating. A teacher has been assigned to the charge of the outfit, who will go to the various schools in turn and give instructions on the pictures produced.

The slides have been carefully selected. The finest pictures of historical events, geographical localities, and maps will be reproduced. There will be pictures adapted for every grade. Each district school will receive two visits yearly, and an entire day will be devoted to each school on those occasions. It is proposed to give the instructions at the high school oftener than to the district schools.

The pictures will be entirely of things which the pupils have studied in their text books. For instance, in the discovery of America by Columbus, the historical events surrounding the life of the great navigator will be shown; the conditions of the country in which he lived; his ships, and what he found on reaching this country, and anything else which will serve to place the event indelibly in the minds of the students.

Several weeks previous to the time a school is to be visited, printed slips containing the lessons to be illustrated will be distributed among the pupils. This they will be required to learn, just as if it were a daily lesson in the text books. Each of the children will be called upon to explain one of the pictures displayed. The lessons will be regularly graded, so that the greatest possible benefit can be derived from them.

One of the sets of pictures will represent a trip across this continent. Views typical of each section of the country traversed will be shown, so that the children will be able to grasp the variety of conditions which exist in the country in which they live. By means of the lantern this can be shown more clearly than by months of reading.

PROPOSALS FOR THE MAILS.

Bids Invited on the British Honduras-New Orleans Route.

W. L. Avery, the United States Consul at Belize, British Honduras, has forwarded to the State Department a copy of a notice issued by that Government inviting proposals for carrying the mails between Belize and New Orleans after January, 1902. Consul Avery says the present service is performed by steamers of the United Fruit Company, and the contract price is $14,500 per annum, but it is unlikely that any such sum will be paid in future, because of the competing lines now running to this port.

When the present contract was let, the predecessors of the United Fruit Company were in control of the entire trade between this colony and the port of New Orleans, but since December, 1900, the Independent line of Vaccaro Brothers has been giving a weekly service, and naturally it will be in the field for the mail contract, according to Consul Avery. The American Consul says the conditions are not burdensome and are open to any company that cares to engage in the fruit trade between Honduras, the United States, and Guetemala.

The following are the conditions stipulated for bidders:

"The service to be between New Orleans and Belize, and between Belize, Puerto Cortez, Livingston, and Puerto Barrios, both ways, calling at the following places in the colony when proceeding to Puerto Cortez, etc., viz: Stann Creek and Monkey River, for the purpose of landing mails and passengers; and when returning calling at Punto Gorda, Monkey River, Sittee River, Stann Creek, and Mullins River for the purpose of embarking mails and passengers.

"The mails are to be conveyed between New Orleans and Belize in eighty-four hours.

"Each tender should state whether the contractors will agree to arrange for the due transmission between New York and New Orleans of the English parcel mail.

"Each tender should be accompanied by a schedule of rates of freight and passage money proposed to be charged.

"The ships engaged in the service will be exempt from compulsory pilotage and payment of light and wharf dues.

"The agreement to be for a period of five years, commencing in January, 1902.

"The contractor will be required to furnish security to the satisfaction of the Government for the due performance of the contract."

AN OLD-TIME MANSION GONE.

"Concord," Near Natchez, Destroyed by a Fire.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22.—A telegram announces the complete destruction by fire near Natchez, Miss., of "Concord," one of the finest ante-bellum mansions in the Mississippi Valley. The building was erected in 1799 for Don Carlos de Grand Pre, who was Governor of Upper Louisiana during the last days of Spanish rule in Louisiana.

The structure was a beautiful one, of pure Spanish architecture, built largely of marble, with a circular flight of marble steps, leading up to the second story, the marble and other material having been brought from Spain. Originally called Grand Pre, the name "Concord" was given to it by Governor Gayozo as symbolical of the unity between the Spaniards and Indians. The building was occupied by two Spanish Governors, Carlos de Grand Pre, and Gayozo de Lemos.

At the time of the American occupation De Grand Pre was Governor of West Florida, now a part of Louisiana, with his headquarters at Baton Rouge. He was killed at the capture of Baton Rouge in 1810, when the American colonists of the country threw off the Spanish rule, and established the Republic of West Florida.

After De Grand Pre left Concord it was occupied by his successor, Don Stephen Minor, of Philadelphia. It remained in the family of the Minors until a few years ago, and was the scene of grand entertainments in ante-bellum days in honor of Lafayette, Gen. Anthony Wayne, and other famous personages. It was at one time the home of the original character of Edward Everett Hale's novel, "The Man Without a Country."

The last entertainment of note at Concord was given by the Duke and Duchess of Manchester, on the occasion of their recent visit to Natchez. The property was owned by W. Stephen Kelly, formerly of Natchez, the new President of the Fifth National Bank, New York.

MOROCCO A DECADENT POWER.

Long Ago It Lost Its Once-Vaunted Civilization.

(From the New York Commercial Advertiser.)

Morocco itself is nothing. It used to be the pioneer of Western civilization. Five hundred years ago the youth of Europe flocked to its shores to learn its sciences and marvel at its arts. Today it is in the grip of what is probably the most hideous despotism that disgraces the earth. It is a perpetual Armenia blasted for the jealousies of the powers. The Sultan lives at Marakesh, far away from the European settlements, and little of what goes on in the interior reaches the ears of the outer world. Tax collecting is the one State industry, varied with massacres when the Sultan or his Circassian mother or the grand vizier finds an insufficiency of revenue. Nowhere is the art of extracting blood out of a stone so near an exact science as in Morocco. The pitiless exactions raise a yearly crop of revolts. Perhaps not more than one-fifth of the territory is under real subjection to the Sultan. With civilized government it might be made a prosperous and contented country. It teems with potential wealth, if the unanimous testimony of trained observers is to be believed. Gold, copper, iron and lead are known to exist in payable quantities. Its soil, says one authority, could produce enough grain to feed half Europe. Yet it remains in a drowsy, anarchical state of decrepitude—its soil untilled, its mines unworked, its people ground down to furnish the means for the usual pleasures of a Mohammedan ruler—a nation not so much dying as committing daily suicide.

CURRENT HUMOR.

A Frank Confession.

(From the Indianapolis Press.)

"I presume," said the sarcastic plutocrat, "that you consider yourself an example of honest worth unappreciated?"

"No, Mister," admitted Mr. Dismal Dawson, "I consider meself honestly worthless."

His Status.

(From Life.)

He—Look here, my dear. I cannot afford to entertain on such a scale as you have indulged in of late.

She—John, I really believe you are just the kind of a man who would be perfectly happy if you lived within your income.

Cupid and Cash.

(From Brooklyn Life.)

Her Father—You have been paying attention to my daughter. You haven't proposed yet?

His Lordship—Not yet, sir.

Her Father—Now, let us come right down to business. What will you take not to propose?

Had the Proof to Show.

(From Leslie's Weekly.)

Teacher—And how do you know, my dear, that you have been christened?

Scholar—Please, mum, 'cause I got the marks on me arm now, mum.

His Saving Clause.

(From the Indianapolis News.)

"Willie, you mustn't eat so fast; it will give you dyspepsia."

"An' then would I be cross as pa?"

High and Low.

(From Tit-Bits.)

Judge—Do I understand you to say that the parties used high words?

Witness—Their voices were unusually high and their words were extremely low.

The Great Puzzle.

(From the Philadelphia Times.)

"There's one fact," remarked the Sweet Thing, "I can't understand about discovering these new stars."

"What's that?" asked the professor.

"How they manage to find out their names."

Genuine Aristocracy.

(From Judge.)

"Well, no," said the loquacious landlord of the tavern at Pettyville, a trifle sarcastically; "we ain't got any exclusive set or coteric that call themselves the four hundred of this village, but we are afflicted with what some of the rest of us are mean enough to designate as the snobbish Smythe class. It consists of Joneses, who spell themselves 'Joughnes,' Johnsons, who are 'Johnstones,' 'Millars,' 'Brownes,' 'Jenkynses,' and so forth, all of whom have given up croquet for golf, and owe the balance of us money."

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Honolulu is keeping up with the trade procession of the day. It is to have a $2,000,000 packing-house establishment.

An effort is being made to establish in one of the Scotch universities a chair for the study of the Scots language and literature.

A woman in Kansas rubbed salve on her daughter's vaccination mark and then applied some to a spot on her own cheek. It took.

There are signs that immigration from the North to the South, which has been notably large during the past five or six years, will be larger this year.

Jean De Reszke, the operatic tenor, made his will in New York city the other day, and directs the use of a patent device to prevent his being buried alive.

Bengal is suffering from the cocaine habit and efforts are being made to restrict the sale of the drug, which the Hindoos are using as a substitute for opium.

What is declared to be the finest logging season in Northern Wisconsin and Michigan is nearing a close. Unusually prosperous times are looked for this spring.

The naval authorities at Brest have just disposed by auction of the old cruiser Arethuse, recently struck off the list of the French navy. She was sold for about $50,000.

The poll taken at Cardiff, Wales, on the question whether children in the board schools should be taught the Welsh language has resulted in a majority of 670 votes against it.

Among the acting assistant surgeons in the volunteer army service is one named Najib Takyud-Deen, who has just been ordered from Washington to the barracks at Columbus, Ohio.

The Arizona Assembly has dismissed its negro janitor because in a letter to an Arizona paper he rebuked one of the Representatives for having used the word "nigger" in a speech.

Turkey has made arrangements for more German officers to serve with her army in order to effect certain reorganizations. Their previous success at Damascus and Tripoli were conspicuous.

Cincinnati has an organization of capitalists called "The Tropical Company." It has large land holdings in Honduras, on which the cultivation of bananas is conducted on an extensive scale.

The oldest sailor in the world is probably Vice Admiral Loginavitch, of Russia, who has served that great empire for nearly eighty years. He was a lieutenant at the battle of Navarino seventy years ago.

The Leicester (England) Town Council has decided to make