The Evening Times

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

Circulation Statement.

The circulation of The Times for the week ended August 3, 1901, was as follows:

Sunday, July 28	18,965
Monday, July 29	39,218
Tuesday, July 30	39,040
Wednesday, July 31	39,010
Thursday, August 1	39,143
Friday, August 2	39,278
Saturday, August 3	39,108
Total	254,371
Daily average (Sunday, 18,965, excepted)	39,234

The Mysterious Neely Case.

The long delay in the trial of Neely and Rathbone for their embezzlements in the Cuban postal service continues to attract public attention and to provoke unfavorable comment. More than a year has elapsed since the crimes were brought to light, and more than half that time has gone by since Neely was extradited. The public was led to believe, by the report of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, who investigated the matter, that the cases against the embezzlers were perfectly clear. Whether they were or not, the cases should either have been tried promptly or dismissed.

The law officers of the Administration went into court with a great flourish of trumpets and demanded the extradition of Neely, who had escaped to the United States. The Supreme Court held that he could be validly extradited, and accordingly he was returned to Cuba, ostensibly for trial. But he has not been tried, and a very large portion of the American public has become strongly impressed with the idea that there have been "reasons of state" for not pressing the prosecution. This belief has been greatly intensified by the knowledge of the close relations existing between Rathbone and Mr. Hanna, and the reported declaration of Neely that if he were made to suffer he would pull others down with him.

For some time past there have been rumors abroad that certain witnesses against Neely, who reside in the United States, could not be induced to go to Cuba to testify, and now it transpires that some of them actually refuse to give their depositions in this country. According to the press despatches, Arthur Jordan, President of the Keyless Lock Company, and Arthur T. Baxter, treasurer of the same company, have positively refused to answer the interrogatories prepared by the commissioner appointed to take testimony in the case. What these men, living in Indianapolis, can know of Neely's wrongdoings in Cuba we are not advised, but it is to be assumed that they know something that has a material bearing upon the case. Otherwise there would have been no sense in attempting to secure their testimony.

But the circumstance is a strikingly significant one. With nearly the whole country earnestly demanding that Neely shall be brought to justice, and with the national honor at stake, here are two men, standing high in business circles, refusing to give testimony against him. Naturally it would be supposed that they would be only too anxious to contribute a mite toward the vindication of America's good name, but instead of doing so they take refuge behind quibbling technicalities, challenge the jurisdiction of the Cuban court, and declare that the proceeding is "abhorrent to their ideas of judicial procedure." In short, they make just such a plea as Neely himself would have dictated. They intimate in their reply that the interrogatories are ex parte. If so, it is contrary to the established American practice; but that is not the concern of those whose testimony is sought. It is for Neely and his counsel to object to the use of any such depositions in court. If the rules in Cuba allow the use of such depositions, then there is nothing to prevent Neely from doing the same thing.

This refusal has a bad look, and it will strengthen the popular belief that there is a concerted effort by interested parties to screen Neely and Rathbone from the consequences of their acts. No word has come from Cuba indicating a purpose to bring these men to speedy trial. These reports of the unwillingness of American vitnesses to testify are the first intimations we have had that even preliminary steps were being taken, and the reports have only been made public since the recent revival of interest in the matter, accompanied, as it has been, by an earnest demand that something be done. These cases are full of mystery, and the American public would much like to have the mystery cleared up.

Pulpit English.

In one of the New York papers there appears a letter from a Washington clergyman of some prominence, commending an editorial which appeared in that paper on the subject of "Poetry and Religion." The letter is rather a curious specimen of the kind of English which may pass muster among men presumably educated. This is an exact copy of it:

"Your editorial 'Poetry an Aid to Religion' is timely and richly suggestive. For some years I have incorporated into my sermons large portions of the choicest selections from our popular poets. If not, then closed with verses of my own composition. Have held special services where the topic has been some celebrated poem, such as Tennyson's 'In Memoriam,' and always find the service to prove attractive. I gave one Sabbath evening recitations (with a brief address) of my own poetic effusions, and the congregation contained large numbers of strangers, being attracted by the novelty of the service. I contemplate commencing next fall and winter a series of 'evenings with the sacred poets,' reading and giving an exposition of the poems and all bearing upon modern life in our nineteenth century.

"Your editorial is all right, and must do good. Fraternally thine."

This clergyman belongs to a sect which owns many theological seminaries and has encouraged learning in one way and another during most of its history. A clergyman may perhaps be excused for ignorance of scientific and historical facts, since the highest authorities in both science and history are regarded by many religious sects as irreligious men, whose statements must be taken only in a modified form, and hence the teaching of these subjects in sectarian schools and colleges is likely to be very far from exact or profitable. Moreover, those in control of such institutions often claim that to a clergyman the course which is known as classical is more important than scientific knowledge, since it is of the utmost importance that he should be able to use the English language effectively and correctly. It is claimed by many worthy men of this way of thinking that a knowledge of Greek, Latin, and Hebrew gives a man a command of language which cannot be attained by him who has studied only English, French, or German and science.

But if the sort of English displayed in this letter is a specimen of the results of the training of a divinity school, it seems as if there must be something wrong. The writer bears the title of doctor of divinity, and he surely ought to know how to construct a well-written letter. There is some small excuse for bad English in the pulpit, for the clergyman, like other orators, is sometimes the more effective when speaking extempore, and in such an address colloquialisms will creep in. But this was a letter written in cold blood with the understanding that it might be published.

We have here, among other things, two sentences without any subject accompanying the predicate. Many people have the habit of leaving out personal pronouns in letter writing, saying "Went to see Mary. Had a letter from her this week. A most interesting account of the picnic." It is not a habit to be encouraged, but people of little education, who write hurriedly and with some difficulty, may be excused for it. Such slipshod performances are not to be looked for in the letter of an educated man, written for publication.

Aside from this grammatical blunder, there is bad taste in nearly every line. The idea of a man volunteering, in a letter of this kind, information concerning his own "poetic effusions" is bad enough, but when the letter is intended as a commendation of the use of poetry as an aim to religion the inference becomes one quite worthy of J. Gordon Coogler. The letter as a whole is one which would make Alfred Ayres wild, and furnish Matthew Arnold with a subject for the most sarcastic essay on American culture which was ever written. It ends with the incomparably canting phrase, "Fraternally thine"—and there is only one kind of man who would use a phrase like that. Most of us know of him, and some have been unfortunate enough to meet him. Were it not for the fact that this man occupies a position in which he has some influence in the forming of public taste, and that he is looked up to by at least a part of his congregation as an educated man, this specimen of his education would be ridiculous. In the circumstances, it assumes rather a tragic aspect.

The Trouble at Panama.

There is not much doubt that the United States will be compelled to take a hand in the fight now in progress on the Isthmus of Panama. The revolution in Colombia is spreading over the border, and the insurgents are murdering and looting outside of their own territory in an exasperating way. They have furnished cause for interference in stopping a train on the Panama Railway and kidnapping Colombian officials from it. The United States is under treaty obligation to maintain the line open for traffic and to protect it from molestation by anyone.

One or two war vessels will be sent to the scene, but should the trouble grow to any serious proportions, it may also be necessary to send a transport full of marines to police the railway. The Colombian rebels appear to be a bold and desperate lot, and so far they do not hesitate to raid the neighboring foreign State for purposes of robbery. In the circumstances, the railway can hardly be considered safe, and this Government, we should say, ought to act promptly in the matter. The Administration can have no reason to favor the Uribe-Uribe insurrection since it is to an extent in the interests of President Castro, of Venezuela, who is inimical to the Asphalt Trust.

The General Character of Teachers.

Professor Russell, of Columbia University, is quoted as having said that teachers were the most narrow and bigoted set of people on earth, pusillanimous and cringing, and as a class totally unfitted for the work they had to do.

This is rather a sweeping indictment, and it is to be noted that before bringing it, Prof. Russell got as far away from home as he possibly could in this country. The statement was made during the closing session of the summer school of the University of California.

It is not likely that this comprehensive statement is wholly true, for, after all, children and young people are learning things in our schools and colleges, and they could not learn anything if the teachers were totally unfitted for their work. It is quite possible, however, that improvements might be made in this branch of business, and that without a great deal of trouble or expense, if people only knew that they were needed and what they ought to be.

The two great obstacles in the way of a perfect school system in this country are politics and tradition. The latter obstacle is more or less evident in all countries; the former may almost be said to be peculiar to America. Until our public schools and even our colleges are rid of the political jobbery which is mixed up in all school affairs at the present time, little improvement can be anticipated. A ward politician is not a proper person to decide upon matters of education. There might be some excuse for his ascendency if he represented in his views the opinions of the average intelligent person of the community, for thus the wishes of the plain people, and their ideas of a practical education for their children, might upset some of the fetiches of tradition. But he represents nothing but his own ideas and the spoils system; and his idea of the proper arrangement of school matters too often is to secure places for as many of his friends and relatives of his strong political supporters as he can.

It is this sort of thing which makes teachers "pusillanimous and cringing." Instead of giving every power of mind and body to their work, and being responsible to no one save an inspector thoroughly competent to judge of a good teacher, they are condemned to watch the veering of political tradewinds, and obey the notions of a man who often does not know as much about books as the children in the grammar schools. The system is demoralizing. The work even of a good teacher is injured by it; how much more, then, must it injure the work of a mere normal school graduate whose object in becoming a teacher was to get into some lady-like business?

Beside the enormous demoralization wrought by political corruption, the evils of traditional fetichism seem rather small; but they are great in that they affect the very class to whom one might look for help in the other dilemma—the educated and intelligent people. Because the country academy, whose object was to fit struggling country youths for college, taught Latin, Greek, and French, it is by no means to be inferred that the children of all the day-laborers in our large cities should learn these things also. The academy was intended for pupils able and willing to pay for a particular kind of training, and most of them knew what they needed. The city high school is intended for young people who do not pay for their education, and in nine cases out of ten do not know why they want it. They take it because it is free, and they have an idea that it will make them ladies and gentlemen. Latin and Greek will not do this, nor will they help the bricklayer's son to do his work, unless he has a particular talent for one of the learned professions. The high school, offering free education, should take care that it be of a kind which will benefit all the people, since it is supported by the taxes of all the people. The laborer pays his share no less surely than the real estate owner; but he pays it indirectly. He has a right, therefore, to demand that the instruction furnished shall be of a kind to enable his son and daughter to earn more than they would without it; or, at any rate, to get more out of life in some way or other. The brain worker often earns less than the jockey on a race course, but there is not much doubt that he has a better time in the world, because his avenues of enjoyment are far more numerous. He can amuse himself anywhere with a book, with studies of nature, with contrivances of one sort or another, while the uneducated man is dependent on certain material pleasures. When his day's work is done, the man without the power of appreciating anything but sensuous pleasures has three or four resources—he can eat, drink, and sleep, and that is about all. The man whose brain and muscles are both trained can do all these, and he can also do many other pleasant things.

The Strike Order.

Rather earlier than the public had been led to expect, President Shaffer on yesterday issued a general strike order, which, if everywhere complied with, probably will render idle about one hundred thousand men. Opinions vary as to what really will happen. There are a number of mills in which the action of the men is open to doubt. Shaffer hopes that a good many workers not in the Amalgamated Association will walk out with its members. The trust officials take the opposite view of the situation and express confidence that the order will not be obeyed by more than twenty per cent of the men now at work. The Carnegie plants are expected to keep open, although strenuous efforts are being made to organize Amalgamated lodges at Homestead. As readers will have noticed the steel bar mill at New Castle, Delaware, was ordered on strike last night, it having been found that it was supplying material to a non-union sheet steel mill.

Shaffer's order will go into effect at the close of work on Saturday next. The results will appear when the mills open on Sunday night and Monday morning. Then we shall have a chance to estimate the strength of the present strike movement. The trust is understood to be making progress in securing skilled laborers, and its representatives in Pittsburg appear convinced that most of the plants can be placed upon a footing of average production within two or three weeks in spite of the strikers.

It is useless to attempt any dodging of the fact that when the mills start up with non-union labor there will be trouble. Those who ought to know say that McKeesport, Wellsville, and Mingo Junction are ripe for mischief, and that there is certain to be rioting when the trust tries to resume. A similar state of affairs exists in the Wheeling district, the workers in which are said to have bought numbers of Winchester rifles within the past ten days. On that account it is to be feared that there may be ugly work for a while. West Virginia has only a small military establishment, and her militiamen very likely would be found to sympathize with the strikers. It is, therefore, not impossible that the trust can be held in check in that State for some time, unless means can be found to bring the Federal armed forces into the affair. Elsewhere, in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Wisconsin, what has happened before no doubt will happen again, and troops will be ordered out at the first violent breach of the peace. Next week promises to furnish the country with sensations.

There appears to be some reason to fear that a coal strike covering the whole anthracite region may occur before long, unless the Coal Trust quickly changes its attitude in regard to dockage, card inspection, and some other matters at issue between the men and the mining corporations. Leaders of the mine workers' union assert that the employers are deliberately working to bring about a strike. If that be true, they are very likely to succeed.

There is an impression in Washington today that the Hon. William E. Chandler has stirred up the Navy Department to some purpose in his charges against Rear Admiral Evans. It is now thought that the latter will ask for a court of enquiry. Should he do so the country would accept the fact with much satisfaction if not glee. "Swearing Bob" and his former boss in court would be a spectacle both entertaining and edifying.

Preparing the Capital.

(From the Baltimore World.)

An order has gone forth from the Police Department of Washington that all parrots which indulge in profanity or loud and boisterous talking will be taken into custody. The department has not made known its reasons for its decision to enforce the laws against wicked birds and other noisy things, but the presumption is that it is the intention to make the Capital as near a holy city as possible on account of the coming of Vice President Roosevelt in December. It is said that he doesn't flinch at hearing men "cuss," but that he can't stand it from a bird.

Guess Again.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

Later inspection shows that Kipling's poem, "The Lesson," is not even an acrostic.

Buncoed.

(From the Boston Globe.)

Now what do you suppose King Edward said when he found the jewels in the royal crown were mostly paste?

OUTRAGES IN PORTO RICO.

A Policeman Attacks a Postal Messenger on the Public Highway.

Outrages in the postal service of Porto Rico are the subject of a special report to the Postoffice Department by Lawrence Letherman, postoffice inspector of that district, who cites many instances where postmasters have been subjected to intimidation. As a warning to those he believes guilty the inspector has issued the following statement in Porto Rico:

"I have received lately a number of complaints from postmasters of the island that they have been interfered with while transacting their official duties, by delegates from the political parties of Porto Rico, demanding them to take active part in politics, and threatening violence should they refuse. Some of these party representatives have gone so far as to inform postmasters that they would be removed from office if they did not comply with their demands. Removals of postmasters are made only by the department upon recomendation of the inspector in charge, and this recommendation is made only after careful investigation of the charges by an inspector and the charges sustained.

"Recently a mail messenger carrying the mail from one town to another was stopped by a policeman, dragged from his horse and struck in the face by this officer of the peace; the messenger was then allowed to remount and proceed, after having been delayed with the mail for fifteen minutes, in order that the officer might vent a personal grudge against the messenger.

"In one village the alcalde having a personal quarrel with the postmaster, has instructed that all the mail of the alcalde be carried past the postoffice and mailed on the mail car at the depot, thus preventing the postmaster from canceling the stamps on letters and other mail matter. As the fourth class derives its compensation from the amount of stamps canceled this action on the part of the alcalde materially reduces the postmaster's salary. Postoffices are placed in these small towns to accommodate the public, and the postmaster should receive all the support possible from the people, as their income at best is but small. This alcalde and his friends are willing to avail themselves of the opportunity of receiving their mail through the postoffice at that village, but are not willing to allow the postmaster to cancel the stamps on the matter they send, and thereby receive a small compensation for the work done in behalf of the people.

"I desire to say for the benefit of this alcalde and other persons contemplating actions similar to his, that if such actions continue the postoffices will be discontinued and the offenders dealt with according to Federal law. The postmasters of Porto Rico are the servants of the people, and not of the Republican or Federal party, or of any faction or syndicate. They are the trusted representatives of the United States Postoffice Department, and as such will be protected and encouraged in their official duties as postmasters."

IMPROVEMENTS AT DAWSON.

The Place Rapidly Assuming a Modern Appearance.

J. C. McCook, the United States Consul at Dawson City, informs the State Department that that place is rapidly improving. Modern dwellings and warehouses, he says, are going up, a new courthouse is about completed, and work has been started on the new administration buildings and a residence for the Governor.

"Notwithstanding the long, cold winter," continues Mr. McCook, "there was a continual flow of pure water from a well sunk on the bank of the Klondike River. The water is pumped direct into the mains from the well, under such pressure that the pipes are kept open. Taps are located on the sidewalks all over the city.

"Ice costs only 2 cents per pound, or $40 a ton, the lowest price this luxury has been in any summer. Rents are not lower, but in the near future they will probably be reduced.

"The gold output will, it is said, fall short of the estimate made earlier in the year, one reason being the long winter. I think $26,000,000 a fair estimate for this year's product. Many of the richest claims have not yielded as much this season as formerly. While there is a very large gold-bearing area in this Territory, the miners must learn to work more economically.

"On the Hootalinqua River and at other points there are good indications, but the prospectors will not go there yet, as the grounds are too far away from a base of supplies. After the placer mines near Dawson are worked out—say, in ten years—the attention of the miners will be turned to fields in this Territory not yet opened up.

"By orders from Ottawa, the whole country has been thrown open for prospecting, no claims being reserved for the Crown, as formerly. The royalty on the gross output of the mines has been reduced from 10 per cent to 5 per cent.

"In taking gold out of the State a certificate from the gold commissioner is required stating that the royalty has been paid thereon. This is given to the police at White Horse before one is allowed to leave on the train for Skagway. Without this certificate the dust is liable to confiscation.

"The Government is building good roads to the mining sections near Dawson, which will be of great advantage to the operators, as their supplies can be handled at less cost. Good roads are badly needed in the mining country in Alaska.

"Encouraging reports are heard from Chandlar River in Alaska, some 100 to 150 miles north of Fort Yukon; also from Charley River and other points. When the miner can get his supplies at reasonable rates it will be found how rich this part of Alaska is."

SURRENDERS OF FILIPINOS.

The War Department Issues a Report on the Subject.

The War Department has compiled an additional list of captures and surrenders in the Philippines covering the period from May 10 to June 18, with a number of captures and surrenders not included in previous lists. During the time stated eight officers and 352 men have been captured and 181 officers and 2,449 men have surrendered, making a grand total of captured and surrendered insurgents up to June 18 of 41,629. In the time mentioned there have been captured 113 rifles and 1,099 have been surrendered, together with 7,530 rounds of ammunition and one cannon.

The list includes the surrender of Alejandrino and Lacuna with his entire force of thirty-one officers and 200 men at San Isidro May 19. General Wheaton reported that with the surrender of Lacuna and his command the state of war in the department of northern Luzon was terminated so far as armed resistance to the United States was concerned.

Lieut. Col. Braceros, Major Franco, and other officers and civilian officials, with 106 insurgent soldiers, surrendered at Laoag May 25. This force comprised the last of the insurgent army in the province of Ilocos Norte. The report also shows that 1,002 persons took the oath of allegiance at Salona, Nueva Ecija, during the week ended June 4; that Colonel Bolanos and five officers were captured by Lieutenant Peck at San Antonio June 11, and the Lieutenant Hickman captured Commandante Crispo Ella and fifty-five suspects at the Barrio of Banilad on the 14th of June.

The Helpful Newspaper.

(From the Philadelphia Enquirer.)

There is scarcely a community of any importance in the country in which the newspapers are not advocating the establishment of public baths which are to be free to the people. In all matters tending to the public health or morals they are equally active, not one day, but all. Nothing apparently escapes their alert minds and the manner in which they place their arguments before the people would reflect the highest credit upon any of the learned professions. And yet there still are men who never neglect an opportunity to sneer at the value of the newspapers and the ability of those who write for them.

Far Better.

(From the New York Tribune.)

In steel matters a finish to the fight would be far better than a fight to the finish.

TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTIVES.

Prominent Pennsylvanians Investigate the Cottage System.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—Dr. Lawrence F. Flick and Addison Hutton, the architect, returned yesterday from their trip to New York and New England, where by invitation from Dr. Charles L. Thomas, they have since last Saturday been visiting some of the large establishments for the treatment of phthisis. The object of their trip was to obtain knowledge which will enable them to build an establishment on Green Mountain, near White Haven, Pa., which shall possess all of the very latest improvements and shall avoid all of the errors of their predecessors. They visited the New York institution at Spuyten Duyvel, the Montefiore Home at Bedford Station, and the Massachusetts Hospital at Rutland, Mass. The conclusions they have drawn from what they have seen are that the cottage system is as preferable to the pavilion as much as that is to the ordinary self-contained building.

"The first institution we visited," said Dr. Flick, "was that at Spuyten Duyvel, which was the first of its kind to be established. Of course there have been many improvements since it was built, but the fact remains that the work it achieves is splendid. At the time we visited it there were 200 patients. They are mostly of the incurable type, but the Sisters of Charity manage the hospital so that at least their final hours are as peaceful and painless as possible.

"Then we went to the Montefiore Home at Bedford Station, which is built on the pavilion system, and had at the time of our visit 172 patients. This is an absolute charity, and although of quite recent establishment, is doing fine work. Indeed, let me tell you that one of the sentiments I came back to Philadelphia with is one of shame for our State that so much is being done elsewhere and so little in Pennsylvania. We next visited the Rutland Institution, which had 176 patients when we were there, and is also built on the pavilion plan.

"We did not go on a criticising tour; we went to learn, and I can assure you that we learned a great deal. But what we most learned was that the ideal institution for consumptives would be a number of cottages, each accommodating a limited number of patients, each patient having a separate sleeping room, each cottage being so built that it would have the sun upon it all day long. Now the locality of our property on Green Mountain is such as to make this disposition possible. It lies on the southeastern slope of the mountain, and we can get the sun from rise to set. Moreover, our superintendent, Mr. Stardale, has informed me that we have on our estate an excellent quarry of brownstone, which has been examined by an estate, with the result that there is sufficient to build all the cottages we require.

"We have already started our camp at White Haven, and the first patients go down this week. Dr. Thomas, who remained behind us, will visit the Trudeaux and Gabrielle homes on the Adirondacks and the Muskoka in Canada before he returns to this city."

A PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

The Temperance Party in Maryland Nominates a Ticket.

BALTIMORE, Md., August 7.—The Maryland State Prohibition Convention held in this city yesterday afternoon nominated the following ticket:

For Comptroller—William Kleinle of Baltimore.

For Clerk of Court of Appeals—Dr. G. Weems Petherbridge, of Charlotte Hall, St. Mary's county.

The platform adopted reads as follows:

"The Prohibition party of Maryland, in State convention assembled, this 6th day of August, 1901, acknowledging Almighty God as the Supreme Ruler of nations, to whose law all human enactments affecting our welfare should conform, renewing our allegiance to the National Prohibition party, adopt the following declaration of principles:

"First. We favor absolute prohibition of the manufacture, sale, importation, exportation, and transportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes.

"Second. We believe that the practice of bribery of voters in this State and the consequent corruption in politics has become a menace to all free institutions second only to that of the legalized liquor traffic, and merits the consideration of every honest voter, and we belive this practice ought to warrant the forfeiture of office gained by it.

"Third. We condemn the calling of the late extra session of the Legislature, believing the same was done for political purposes and ends.

"Fourth. We condemn the census frauds in southern Maryland, believing the same were perpetrated for the sole purpose of furthering the political aspirations of corrupt and designing politicians.

"Fifth. We commend Congress for passing, by a large majority, the Anti-Canteen law, and urge that honorable body to extend this law as a moral necessity to the soldiers' homes, as originally intended.

"Sixth. In conclusion, firm in our conviction that the position we take is the righteous one, we invite to our ranks and co-operation with us those of our fellow-citizens who in the past have been identified with the Republican and Democratic parties, but who by reason of the corruption existing in the same can no longer consistently affiliate therewith, assuring them that with their co-operation many of the reforms needed in our Government can and will be accomplished."

AN INCREASED MAIL SERVICE.

The Postoffice Department Orders Extensions in Four States.

Extensions of the rural free delivery service in four States have been ordered by the Postoffice Department. In New York State the deliveries will begin September 2 as follows:

Angola, Erie County, two carriers; length of routes, 47⅞ miles; area covered, 28½ square miles; population served, 1,419; number of houses on routes, 338; carriers, J. D. Oatman and G. D. Shipman. Star routes 8162 and 8160 to be discontinued. Postoffices at Evans and Pontiac to be supplied by rural carrier; mail to Angola, N. Y. Irving, Chautauqua County, two carriers; length of routes, 45 miles; area covered, 54 square miles; population served, 1,072; number of houses on routes, 260; carriers, C. B. Parks and H. J. Burmaster. Star routes 8115, 8153, and 8156 to be discontinued. Postoffices at Versailles, Iroquois, Fenton, and Brant to be supplied by rural carrier; mail to Irving, N. Y.

In Illinois, Missouri, and Pennsylvania the service is to be established on October 1 at the following places:

Illinois (additional service)—Harrisburg, Saline County, one carrier; length of route, 22¾ miles; area covered, 20 square miles; population served, 529; number of houses on route, 115; carrier, W. E. Richardson. Jonesboro, Union County, one carrier; length of route, 25½ miles; area covered, 34 square miles; population served, 540; number of houses on route, 120; carrier, A. M. File.

Missouri—Reeds, Jasper County, one carrier; length of route, 28¼ miles; area covered, 46 square miles; population served, 1,165; number of houses on route, 223; carrier, G. E. Alumbaugh.

Pennsylvania—Waterford, Erie County, eight carriers; length of routes, 172¾ miles; area covered, 116 square miles; population served, 3,850; number of houses on routes, 856; carriers, G. W. Waterman, A. C. Robbins, J. M. Matteson, A. D. White, T. J. Black, E. J. Wilde, J. H. Alcorn, L. E. Rice. Star route 11351 to be discontinued. Special service, Sibleyville. Postoffices at Juva, Westgreene, Sibleyville, and Itley to be discontinued; mail to Waterford, Pa.

Appropriate.

(From the New York Tribune.)

A Sunday school teacher in Carthage, Ill., has a class of little girls, and it is her custom to tell them each Sunday of some little incident that has happened in the week and request the children to quote a verse of Scripture to illustrate the story. In this way she hopes to impress the usefulness of Biblical knowledge upon the little ones. Last Sunday she told her class of a cruel boy who would catch cats and cut their tails off. "Now, can any little girl tell me of an appropriate verse?" she asked. There was a pause for a few moments, when one little girl arose and in a solemn voice said: "Whatsoever God has joined together, let no man put asunder."

DEATH OF DR. SHERWOOD.

A Johns Hopkins Professor Expires While on His Vacation.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 7.—Dr. Sidney Sherwood, who for a number of years had been associate professor of economics at the Johns Hopkins University, died Monday night at Ballston Centre, Saratoga county, N. Y., after a brief illness. A despatch states that Dr. Sherwood was spending his vacation on a farm, and while trimming a tree on July 26 accidentally cut his right hand. Blood poisoning set in and resulted in his death. The body will be taken to Cornwell-on-the-Hudson for burial.

The news of Dr. Sherwood's death shocked his friends in Baltimore. Registrar Thomas R. Ball, of the university, at once communicated the news to ex-President Gilliman and President Remsen, both of whom are out of the city. Dr. Sherwood leaves a widow and five children. Dr. Mary Sherwood, of this city, is his sister, and was with him at the time of his death. His mother and three other sisters are also living.

Dr. Sherwood was born forty-one years ago at the place where he died. He graduated from Princeton University in 1879 and then entered Columbia University, where he studied law, and afterward practiced his profession in New York city. He came to Baltimore in 1888 for the purpose of studying economics, and in 1891 became a doctor of philosophy and was given the position of instructor in finance in the University of Pennsylvania. While in Philadelphia he published "The History and Theory of Money," which is regarded as his best work. In 1892 he returned to Johns Hopkins University as associate in economics and in 1894 was made associate professor. For the last few years he had practically been at the head of the economics department of the university, where his work was of much value.

He was a member of the American Economic Association, and read a number of papers on economic subjects at its meetings.

He had published a number of minor works and was regarded as one of the leading economists and authorities on finance in the country, having been a member of several special committees appointed to decide upon important financial questions.

DIED FOR HIS PLAYMATE.

Boy's Futile Effort to Rescue His Drowning Companion.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 7.—In a futile attempt to save Archibald Smith, eleven years old, from drowning, Howard E. Seifert, ten years old, lost his life yesterday afternoon. The double drowning occurred off the Willow Grove shore, near Dundalk, a short distance from River View Park. The boys were crabbing from a "trot" line and were 150 yards from shore. Young Smith was in the act of reaching over the boat to seize the line, which extended from the shore to a stake several hundred yards away. He lost his balance and fell headlong into the water. He soon rose to the surface and began to struggle to get into the boat.

Young Seifert, although a smaller boy, bravely tried to save his companions, and reached over to assist him. He also lost his balance and soon both were struggling in the water. Their cries attracted Mrs. Mary Burge, who lives nearby, but as there was no other boat within reach she was unable to go to their assistance. The boys continued their struggle only a very short time after Mrs. Burge saw them. They sank together. The boys cried piteously for help and screamed for Mrs. Bridget Keyser, who is owner of the shore and whom they were visiting.

The bodies were recovered about 4 o'clock, two hours after the drowning occurred, by Samuel Bond and William A. Grant, who used grappling irons. They were found close together in about six feet of water.

Archibald Smith was the son of Patrolman Stewart E. Smith, of the Southwestern police district, and lived with his father at 19 Stafford Street, Southwestern Annex. Howard E. Seifert was the son of Ernest P. Seifert, an engineer living at 1238 Wall Street, South Baltimore. Since the schools closed for the summer young Seifert has been visiting his grandmother, Mrs. Keyser, and some weeks ago young Smith went to the shore to spend his vacation. For several weeks both boys had been daily enjoying fishing and crabbing expeditions.

Mrs. Keyser was almost prostrated by the news of the accident, carried to her by Mrs. Burge. She ran to the water several times and had to be held by friends to keep her from rushing into the water.

Mr. Smith, through a mistake in telephoning to the city, did not learn of the accident until he reported at the Southwestern police station at 7 o'clock last night. Captain Shultz had been notified and broke the news to the unfortunate father. He was prostrated and for a time appeared very ill. He hurriedly went to the shore. Mrs. Smith, mother of the boy, died some time ago and one daughter completes the family.

News of the accident was telephoned to the Western station early in the afternoon. It was thought that Patrolman George C. Schmidt was the officer referred to in the message and he was notified. Mr. Schmidt was greatly worried by the news and was much relieved last night when his two sons returned home from work.

Justice Hevern, of Highlandtown, summoned a jury of inquest, which met at Dundalk late in the afternoon. A verdict of accidental drowning in both cases was brought in by the jury.

CURRENT HUMOR.

Entitled to It.

(From the Baltimore American.)

Mr. Wunder—I don't see why that man Timbers always puts LL. D. after his name. Did any college ever confer that degree on him?

Mr. Tellit—O, no. He uses the letters to indicate that he is a lumber dealer.

Hair and Mind.

(From the Yonkers Statesman.)

He—I suppose the more hair a girl has the longer it takes her to make it up?

She—Certainly.

He—I suppose it is different with a girl's mind.

A Sure Sign.

(From the Ohio State Journal.)

Leary—A small snake crossed my path this morning; is that a sign of anything?

Knowitall—Yes; that's a sign you ought to take treatment.

His Plan.

(From the Philadelphia Record.)

Sponger—What is that expression? Between the "what" of a dilemma?

Kraft—No, you don't! You want me to say "horns," and you think that'll remind me to ask you to have one.

The Transgressor's Weigh.

(From the Philadelphia Press.)

"See here," said the cook, "the piece av ice ye do be leavin' these mornin's is very small."

"Don't get mad about that," replied the iceman, "that's just my little weigh."

Some to Spare.

(From the King.)

Irate Parent—How dare you have the impudence to come and ask for your ball back when you nearly killed one of my children with it?

The Captain of the Team—But, please, sir, you've got ten children and we've only one ball.

Rival Schools.

(From the Brooklyn Eagle.)

Mr. Beecroft—It is said that a withered rubber plant was greatly benefited by Christian Science.

The Cheerful Idiot—Well, if one of my palms was failing I should consult a palmist.

Should Be Explicit.

(From the Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.)

Farmer Judkins—I'm a banker.

H. Over Round—Faro, poker, collateral, or national?

Certainly Not.

(From the Denver Times.)

"John, how dare you come home at 1 o'clock in the morning?"

"W-w-w-h-y, Mary, you can't 'spect me t'stay out all night on dollar 'n forty cents."

The Best Prescription for Malaria

Chills and fever is a bottle of Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

A society for the protection of husbands from drunken wives has been formed in London.

The cultivation of sugar extended from India to Persia some time in the ninth century.

The trustees of Rush Medical College, of Chicago, have decided to admit women as students hereafter.

Charles II's patent of nobility, creating his son by Nell Gwynne Duke of St. Albans, sold at auction for $100.

The early inhabitants of the Nile Valley had excellent roads, paved somewhat in the macadam style of the present day.

The oldest known weapon was the club. The clubs of the lake dwellers of Switzerland, studded with stones in default of nails, and thus making formidable weapons, have been recovered from their habitations.

The word rival at first meant a brook, then was applied to the persons who lived on opposite sides and quarreled about the water, and still later it was understood as applying to contestants for any desired object.

The Australian Government is considering whether the future capital shall resemble Washington, under the special care of the Government, or Ottawa, which is governed as a portion of the province of Ontario.

There is a remarkable tree in Louisiana, Mo. The body of the tree, with a few of its branches, is apricot, while other branches thereon are peach, and still others plum. The three different kinds of fruit have been gathered from it this year.

At a recent meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, M. Berthelot stated that he had found in a metallic box covered with inscriptions and dated from the year 700 B. C. that portion of one of its characters was made of an alloy of platinum.

One of the most important industries of the Bahama Islands is the gathering of pink pearls. It is the only place in the world where these pearls are found. The pearls, when perfect, bring very high prices, it is said, ranging from $50 to $5,000.

The British girl is getting taller as well as the American. Fifty years ago, a medical authority says, the height of a very tall British woman was five feet seven inches, while now the height averages five feet six inches to five feet ten inches.

A veritable "quick luncheon," it is said, is to be had at a restaurant in Paris, where a dinner of several courses, composed of concentrated food in the form of tablets, can be consumed in a few minutes. The entire meal can be carried in the vest pocket.

The only occasion upon which a peer or peeress wears a coronet is at the coronation of a sovereign. At the moment when the Archbishop of Canterbury places the crown on the head of the new monarch, every person present at the ceremony dons his own coronet.

A miniature kangaroo has been discovered in the Far West. It strides around like a kangaroo, making great jumps on its hind legs, which are long and powerful. It also has a surprisingly long tail, which adds to its resemblance to the marsupial after which it is named.

The Japanese dentists perform all their operations in tooth-drawing with the thumb and forefinger of one hand. The skill necessary to do this is acquired only after long practice, but when it is attained the operator is able to extract half a dozen teeth in about thirty seconds without once removing his fingers from the patient's mouth.

The Congo ivory, as indeed all African ivory, is far more highly prized than the Asiatic product. It is harder, of a finer grain, lends itself more easily to workmanship, and has fewer fissures. The tusks of Congo elephants are, as a rule, very large, and weigh on an average sixty pounds. Some of them are of extraordinary size. At the Brussels exhibition a pair of tusks were on show each of which weighed 156 pounds.

An obedient husband up in Franklin county, Maine, was objecting to do certain work about the house, and he quoted Scripture text to his wife showing that the household duties should properly be assigned to the woman. The good wife replied by reading to her astonished liege II Kings, xxi, 13: "I will wipe out Jerusalem as a man wipeth a dish, wiping it and turning it upside down." That husband, without a murmur, has wiped the dishes ever since.

Recently the Grand Army of the Republic organization in Atlanta requested to be allowed to furnish a room at the Confederate Soldiers' Home. Funds for the furniture of the room had been quietly contributed by the members of the post. The request was met in the same spirit in which it was tendered, and there will be an inscription over the door of the room indicating that its comforts were furnished by veterans of the Northern army.

A few months ago the Venetian painter Brass bought four pictures for £4 from a Dalmatian peasant named Braidotti, who had picked them up when a neighboring villa was dismantled, says a Rome correspondent. Recently Brass found that one of the pictures had been painted over another on the back of the canvas, and on cleaning off the top one discovered a Saint Sebastian, by Titian, which had been stolen from Italy by one of Napoleon' generals. Brass has sold the Titian to the Count de Castellane for £3,000.

Twenty-five young boys have received medals from the Life-Saving Society of Paris at the annual meeting. The youngest, Francis Gaubert, is nine years old, and since his last birthday has saved three persons' lives. Another boy named Conedel is but a month older, and several others who behaved gallantly in accidents are under eleven. In cont