The Evening Times

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Circulation Statement.

The circulation of The Times for the week ended September 7, 1901, was as follows:

Sunday, September 1	18,503
Monday, September 2	39,118
Tuesday, September 3	39,341
Wednesday, September 4	39,508
Thursday, September 5	39,281
Friday, September 6	47,140
Saturday, September 7	77,658
Total	300,549
Daily average (Sunday, 18,503, excepted)	47,007

The Nation's Suspense.

It is with the deepest regret the people of this country learn today that their confidence in the speedy recovery of their stricken Chief Magistrate has been premature, and that, a few hours age, he was at death's door. Whether that dark portal is to open for him is a question which any hour or moment may decide. At latest accounts he was still alive, and in the opinion of the most optimistic around him, had a chance to overcome the conditions which so nearly proved fatal at two o'clock this morning.

As early as eight o'clock last evening symptoms of an unfavorable character which had been noticed some time before, became acute and, later, alarming. In the night a crisis was encountered and the President was only kept alive by injections of a saline solution to which his heart responded but feebly. Dr. Mynter, one of the attending physicians, stated that indications of intestinal blood poisoning had been discovered. The bulletins show that it was necessary to resort to heroic measures of medication which would greatly weaken a vigorous man with all his vital organs in normal condition. To one in President McKinley's condition, the strain of such treatment might easily prove fatal.

As the public is given to understand, all was going well with the illustrious patient until it was found that nutrition could no longer be effected by abnormal methods, and then it was decided to administer food in the usual way. A natural appetite held out the hope that the stomach would perform its functions, and it seemed to while nourishment was confined to beef juice. But, when other and more substantial food was ventured upon the results were unfortunate, as we see.

This change in the situation at Buffalo will be all the more a shock to the country, because of the optimistic bulletins and reports which have been regularly given out since Sunday. Physicians, surgeons, Cabinet officers, and personal friends have vied with one another in building up a national impression that the danger point had been passed, and that convalesence had begun. Perhaps all this confidence was justifiable on the basis of appearances. But it now seems that the risk of intestinal blood poisoning had not been overcome, nor the danger that the President's heart had been strained and weakened more than he or his physicians could realize.

Kansas After the Drought.

Last summer's drought was a heavy blow to Kansas and the other States that were subjected to the same misfortune. By this, however, it must not be understood that the States referred to were or will be reduced to a condition of actual suffering as a result. States, like individuals, may sustain heavy losses and still have so much substantial wealth remaining as to be not only free from suffering, but in the enjoyment of every necessary comfort. Everything in this world is comparative. A loss of ten dollars may mean misery and want to one person, while a loss of a hundred thousand dollars is utterly inconsequential to another.

In illustration of this we may profitably glance at the condition of Kansas. In that State many million dollars in prospective wealth were destroyed within the space of a few weeks. Some very bright hopes were dashed. There was a forced deferring of payments, and, in particular cases, people may have been put under considerable pressure. But there are no reports of actual suffering in any part of the State. In the main the so-called "loss" is a mere wiping out of prospective profits. Taken as a whole, Kansas is still flourishing, and the conditions prevailing compared with those of a few years ago are really splendid. The reasons are that the State has been accumulating wealth rapidly during recent years, and although the crops destroyed would have been of great value if harvested, those remaining are also of great value—quite sufficient standing by themselves to insure the community against anything like a general setback.

The wheat crop of Kansas is conservatively estimated at ninety million bushels. The money value will depend upon the price, and the quantity that can be spared for the market. If we assume that sixty millions can be sold, and that it will net the farmer sixty cents a bushel, it will mean thirty-six million dollars in cash to the wheat growers of the State for that crop alone. This is nearly one-half the total gold output of the United States, and wheat, it must be remembered, is only one of several important crops. There is still much corn, oats, hay, vegetables and live stock products of various kinds. For the year 1900, the total value of the State's agricultural products is given at nearly one hundred and eighty-eight million dollars. It will therefore be seen that Kansas could suffer heavy crop losses and still be in a condition far from unfavorable.

A circumstance of vast benefit to the State at this time is the general lifting of the farm mortgages during the last three or four years. The crops have been unusually good and the foreign demand exceptionally strong. As a result thousands of homes have been freed from a heavy burden of debt, and the owners are now prepared to view with a good deal of philosophy the partial loss of this year's crops. A failure to realize anticipated profits may be a disappointment, but in itself, it brings no suffering.

As bearing upon the generally prosperous condition of the people, it may be stated that the deposits in the banks of the State amount to some seventy million dollars, that money for loans is abundant at six per cent, or less, and that the chief complaint of the banks is that the people are so full-handed that they are slow in borrowing. All in all, nature has been kind to the Sunflower State during the last four years, and there is no reason why the Kansans should not look into the future with a great deal of confidence.

The Removal of Howison.

The American public did not require time for second thought to be satisfied that the action of Admiral Dewey and Rear Admiral Benham yesterday, in relieving Rear Admiral Howison from further service on the Schley Court of Enquiry, was propper and necessary. Today, when the full report of the proceedings is before the people, and they read the testimony concerning Howison's bias and prejudice, together with his evasive and surprising comments on the same, there will be universal amazement that he ever for a moment dreamed that he would or could be allowed to sit on the case. Rear Admiral Howison may be an amiable and meritorious naval officer, and probably has done his best to perform what was expected of him; but it does not take any painfully clear study of the court record, published this morning, to produce the impression that his was a typical Hackett appointment.

Howison failed to disprove or even to deny the repeated expressions unfavorable to Rear Admiral Schley, attributed to him by three credible witnesses. His efforts to circumnavigate their direct allegations under oath were admirable neither from the viewpoint of frankness, nor from that of ingenuity, and, although the old gentleman's intentions may have been excellent his attitude and utterances could not and did not fail to create a popular feeling that in appointing him as the third member of the court the persons in control of the Navy Department could not have made a more natural, or, for the legitimate purposes of the enquiry, a more unfortunate selection.

We are glad to believe that the removal of Rear Admiral Howison will not seriously delay the business of the court. Rear Admiral Miller, whom it is intended to appoint to succeed him, is understood to be entirely satisfactory to Rear Admiral Schley, and, should he accept the assignment, it is probable that the sittings may be resumed as early as Monday, unless an event extraneous to the case possibly should happen to render proper a longer postponement of the proceedings.

It will be a satisfaction to the country to learn from statements made by counsel for Rear Admiral Schley in court yesterday, that in defending their client against the charge of "reprehensible conduct," made by Rear Admiral Sampson, and of "disobedience of orders" made by the Navy Department in the precept for the instruction and guidance of the Court of Enquiry, it will be appropriate and necessary to show that Sampson, then a captain, and "acting rear admiral" under a "gunboat" commission, the sufficiency of which is open to grave doubt, was absent from the sea battle off Santiago Harbor, did not command in the action, and that Rear Admiral, then Commodore, Schley, did, and won the great victory over the Spanish squadron.

As the American people have hoped all along, the Sampson scandal which has brought derision and disgrace to the American Navy and to the nation, will be investigated. It is expected that all the influence and every device that the navy ring can bring to bear will be used to prevent the enquiry from reaching out to the persons who are recognized as in reality the defendants in the premises, and Rear Admiral Schley is not one of them. But, under the language of the precept, it is highly improbable that such efforts will meet with success.

The developments in yesterday's session of the Schley Court of Enquiry having made it evident that Rear Admiral Sampson will be brought very much into the case, it is announced that Mr. Stayton, of New York, at the next sitting will present credentials authorizing him to appear for that officer. We presume that it will be for the tribunal to decide whether a witness is entitled to counsel before a Court of Enquiry. If Mr. Stayton is recognized it is presumed that the Judge Advocate will ask that he be assigned to assist him. That would be rather paradoxical, it would seem. Stayton is said to be related to Rear Admiral Howison, but that consideration is negligible since Howison is out. But Stayton as counsel for a person whose reason for employing him is that public opinion regards the employer as a defendant at the bar of national opinion, would look rather queer in the attitude of assistant prosecutor to Lemly, who represents the Navy Department's position with regard to Rear Admiral Schley.

Should the delegates to the Cuban Constitutional Convention keep a promise made to General Wood yesterday, they will hand over the Cuban Electoral law to him today. There is a great desire on their part to remain in session indefinitely. It may arise from a wish to be on hand corporately to see what may happen when Congress meets. But the Governor General has advised them that, with the delivery of the Electoral law, their service under pay will cease. That consideration no doubt will send them home without much delay.

Judge Advocate Lemly's slip yesterday, in referring to Rear Admiral Schley as "the accused," for which he was promptly corrected by Admiral Dewey, was a small matter, but it may be safely taken as indicating how the Navy Department feels concerning the position of the Victor of Santiago. The country, however, takes a very different view, and that is much more important.

Getting It Right.

(From the New York Tribune.)

It is curious to note how many newspapers fail to get the members of the Cabinet in their right order of eligibility in the succession to the President. Many think the Attorney General and Postmaster General come after all the Secretaries. As a matter of fact they come fourth and fifth, after the Secretaries of State, the Treasury, and War, and before the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Interior.

No Colored Anarchists.

(From the Indianapolis News.)

The South thinks it has a serious race problem, but you cannot make an anarchist out of a colored man. He is not of that kind of temperament. He is usually happy when you treat him fairly.

What Is Needed.

(From the Louisville Post.)

"The reign of law" is what is needed in this country. Law strictly enforced against all sorts and conditions of men. Let anarchists, murderers, thieves in high places, gamblers, bribe takers and givers, and all others understand that he who takes up the sword to defy the law must perish by the sword.

INDIAN CORN IN BELGIUM

Where Most of the Crop of the United States Goes.

Alfred A. Winslow, the United States Consul at Liege, Belgium, has forwarded to the State Department the following report on the subject of Indian corn:

"Since the United States raises, according to the Department of Agriculture, more than three-fourths of the Indian corn crop of the world, it should be a matter of interest to the millions of persons so closely connected with its production to know what becomes of a large portion of it, and to learn of its possibilities.

"In 1891 the United States exported 30,768,213 bushels of corn, of which 23,533,277 bushels were taken by Europe; while in 1900 we exported 209,248,273 bushels, of which Europe took 192,519,785 bushels. This wonderful increase in exports was partly the outgrowth of the corn propaganda inaugurated by Col. Charles J. Murphy in 1888, as special commissioner of the Department of Agriculture, and since so ably supplemented by individual enterprise.

"Belgium, from the first, showed the greatest interest in the investigation of the value of corn as human food, and offered all possible inducements, and even to this day corn enters Belgium free of duty, while France imposes 15 cents per bushel thereon and Germany proposes to increase its already high duty. Belgium is so densely populated—there being more than 600 persons to the square mile, or about one to the acre—that it is utterly impossible to produce within its borders much more than one-half the necessary food supply. During 1900 there were consumed in this country 20,391,147 bushels of corn, of which the United States furnished 11,561,456 bushels and the Argentine Republic 3,792,548 bushels. During the same time 40,591,955 bushels of wheat were imported, of which the United States supplied 8,247,906 bushels and the Argentine Republic 11,113,596 bushels. When it is understood that no corn is raised in this country, while large quantities of wheat and other cereals are grown, it will be seen there is a great opening here for corn.

"Of the 192,519,785 bushels of corn exported from the United States to Europe in 1900 it will be seen that the 6,815,654 inhabitants of Belgium consumed 11,561,456 bushels, or about two bushels per head, against 180,958,329 bushels for the other 360,000,000 inhabitants of Europe, or only about half a bushel per head.

"It will be noted that the United States furnishes Belgium only a little more than one-half of the corn consumed. During the last five years, however, the consumption of corn in this country has only a little more than doubled, while our portion has increased from 2,700,000 bushels in 1895 to 11,561,456 bushels in 1900. This speaks volumes for our energy and for the fine quality of our corn, which is recognized as the best.

"The uses to which corn is put in this country are constantly on the increase. Most of the bread consumed by the laboring classes contains 15 per cent to 20 per cent of corn meal. One bakery company in this city informs me that during 1900 it put 112,200 pounds of white corn meal in its bread, and this is only one of the 276 bakeries in Liege. The importance of such general use of corn by the bakers will be more when six-tenths of the bread consumed in Belgium is made by them. It is of a very good quality and is sold cheaper than most baker's bread in the United States. One bakery in this city makes on an average, I am informed, 10,000 loaves per week of what is known as 'Pain Murphy,' or Murphy bread, which contains more than 25 per cent of white corn meal. It gets its name from Col. Charles J. Murphy, late Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture.

"Corn is also very extensively used by the 3,000 brewers and distillers of this country, and with great profit. In some cases, as high as 70 per cent of cornmeal is used with the malt in making beer.

"There are now in operation in this country eleven extensive mills where cornmeal is ground. One mill at Alost, I am informed by the proprietors, has a capacity of 17,000,000 pounds per year. It is said that all the mills are crowded at present.

"In view of the shortage of the cereal crop in Europe this year, there should be a great effort to extend the corn propaganda. The 300,000,000-bushel mark for Europe should be reached in 1902, and a market found for 25,000,000 bushels in this intensely industrial country. Belgium at present furnishes an exceptionally good field, because of the industrial crisis it is passing through, which necessitates economy on the part of the laboring classes.

"Cooking schools should be held in the large manufacturing centres of the Continent for several months at a time, where free instructions could be given the working classes in the preparation of this most nutritious of foods, and where samples of the cooked articles could be freely distributed, in order to cultivate a taste for it. A large proportion of the common people of Europe think corn is only fit to feed animals, and do not at first like the taste of edibles made of corn meal.

"The corn propaganda at the Paris Exposition in 1900 did good work, but the trouble was it did not reach the masses of the people who so much need this nutritious food. It is the poorly paid working people of Europe that should be reached—the people who work for from 40 cents to 60 cents per day. There are millions of this class on the Continent, and Belgium has more than its proportion, who would consume much more corn each year if they were aware of its value as human food, and were taught how to prepare it."

LAST OF THE BOLIVARS.

Death of the Nephew of the South American Liberator.

When we turn our eyes through the lens of South American history and recall that bloody struggle for independence, we behold the shadows of many deathless heroes, whose steps along the corridors of time have left a trailing light of glory behind them. Such a cluster of noble patriots includes Miranda, Paez, Sucre, Monagas, Bermudez, Falcon, Vargas, and Simon Bolivar, whose names will live in imperishable grandeur as long as the human heart can cherish deeds of valor and sentiments of unalloyed patriotism.

But by far the most eminent and foremost man of that period, and the one who infused his lofty individuality among all his followers, was Gen. Simon Bolivar, who has ever since been known as the Libertador—the Washington of South America. And well has he won such fame, as the idol of his people, the admired hero of Europe and America, the conqueror of Spain, the liberator of half a continent, and the founder of five nations. By the strange tergiversations of Latin-American politics, and the rivalries and jealousies of smaller men, the greater Libertador within two years after his successes found himself an exile—an outcast from the nations he had created. In the sadness and humiliation of exile he passed his last days, dying at Santa Marta in 1830. A tardy reversion of national feeling succeeded, and twelve years later, his remains were brought back to Caracas, and amid the greatest pomp he was laid to rest in the pantheon of his native city.

The last direct relative of the Libertador, bearing his family name, has just died in Caracas, at the extreme age of ninety-one years. He was Don Fernando Simen Santiago Bolivar y Palacios, the son of Col. Juan Vicente Bolivar y Palacios, the only brother of General Bolivar (this brother being lost at sea while conducting a filibustering expedition during the patriot wars). Don Fernando lived until the time of his death in an unpretentious quarter of Caracas, in a very ordinary house, sparsely furnished, which could in no particular give an impression of the large wealth he is reputed to have left. He was extremely infirm, feeble, and palsied, requiring constant attention, as his helplessness was so complete during the last years that his food had to be raised to his mouth by another. Through the influence of such physical weakness, long confinement and the drooping energies and faculties of extreme old age his mind was naturally weakened, and, as unfortunately often occurs with the aged, this beclouded conditions was manifest in an intense bitterness against all who were directly or remotely related to him.—Venezuela Herald.

Not Even This.

(From the Chicago News.)

A cargo of American Congressmen has just been landed at Manila. Even this, however, is not expected to disturb the increasing tranquality of the archipelago.

INSULAR TRADE STATISTICS.

Exports and Imports of the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Hawaii.

Exports from the United States to Porto Rico and the Philippines continue to increase rapidly; to Cuba they are decreasing, notwithstanding the fact that the imports from Cuba are rapidly increasing. Domestic exports to Porto Rico in the seven months ending with July, 1901, were $4,526,326, against $3,107,248 in the corresponding months of last year, an increase of 40 per cent. To the Philippines our domestic exports in the seven months ending with July, 1901, were $2,023,157, against $1,592,030 in the corresponding months of 1900, an increase of over 25 per cent. To Cuba, the domestic exports in the seven months ending with July, 1901, were $13,821,751, against $14,870,940 in the same months of 1900, a decrease of 7 per cent. Imports from Cuba in the same period of 1901, were $26,829,630, against $24,767,654 in the corresponding months of last year, an increase in imports of about 50 per cent. From Porto Rico our imports in the seven months ended July, 1901, were $5,111,902, against $3,084,018, in the corresponding period of 1900, an increase of 65 per cent.

Regarding the commerce with Hawaii, no definite statistics from there as to reports can be had, owing to the fact that the shippers refuse to give information regarding their commerce with the Hawaiian Islands, which are now a customs district of the United States and therefore not subject to the law which requires statements of exports to, and imports from foreign countries to be furnished to the Bureau of Statistics.

Thee Collector at Hawaii, however, reports the exports from the Hawaiian Islands to the United States in the seven months ending with July, 1901, at $19,526,448, indicating that the imports into the United States from the Hawaiian Islands for the calendar year will be materially in excess of former years; while the Collector also estimated that the exports from the United States received into the Hawaiian Islands in the fiscal year just ended amount to about $20,000,000, an increase of about 50 per cent over the preceding year.

The tables which follow show the principal exports to Porto Rico, the Philippines, and Cuba from the United States in the seven months ending with July, 1901, compared with the corresponding months of the preceding year:

PORTO RICO.

	Seven months ending July 1900.	1901.
Rice	$257,143	$968,122
Cotton cloths	301,589	799,628
Provisions, comprising meats and dairy products	597,820	616,315
Wheat flour	552,412	425,339
Fish	60,775	217,617
Iron and steel and manufactures of	598,224	209,922
Cotton manufactures, other than cloths and wearing apparel	5,633	111,725
Cotton wearing apparel	12,599	96,395
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines	41,163	58,843
Oils, mineral, refined	68,553	58,114
Vegetables	69,070	48,178
Paper, and manufactures of	39,297	45,410

PHILIPPINES.

Iron and steel and manufactures of	$131,742	$366,592
Malt liquors	616,721	355,289
Spirits, distilled	101,290	247,773
Hay	93,969	137,307
Cars, carriages, other vehicles and parts of	30,623	109,984
Vegetables	13,531	107,293
Coal	92,326	91,899
Breadstuffs	107,742	73,267
Paper and manufactures of	28,894	64,025
Oils, mineral, refined	5,061	59,380
Books, maps, engravings, etchings, etc.	12,969	37,368
Wood and manufactures of	40,368	35,047

CUBA.

Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products	$3,277,226	$3,312,502
Iron and steel and manufactures of	2,371,101	2,044,002
Wheat flour	1,188,191	1,195,713
Coal	566,173	636,479
Cattle	819,268	568,792
Corn	424,947	531,558
Leather and manufactures of	181,451	370,699
Vegetables	266,241	313,734
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines	242,384	283,282
Cars, carriages, other vehicles, and parts of	189,760	257,000
Horses and mules	311,985	234,668
Eggs	346,985	219,113
Mineral oil, crude	274,953	186,235
Cloths	140,498	185,614

AN HISTORIC STRUCTURE.

The Annapolis Gubernatorial Mansion to Be Restored.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 13.—It has been settled that the old Gubernatorial Mansion, now the library of the Naval Academy, will be practically rebuilt. Both the bricklayers and the carpenters employed in its repair are united in the opinion that the walls as they now stand are not safe to be built upon. The old material will be used to repair the walls, and the woodwork of the old house will be saved and the house rebuilt in the same proportions as the original, so that the building will be as far as possible essentially the historic reminder of the great men who have made it famous.

The building is second in historic interest to the State House, having had as its occupants Governors Sharpe and Eden, of colonial times, and Thomas Johnson, William Paca, William Smallwood and all the Governors of Maryland from 1777 to 1867. The house was built some time before the year 1770.

EARLY FRENCH SETTLEMENTS.

They Were Many and Important in This Country and Canada.

The preparations for the celebration of the centenary of the acquisition of the Louisiana purchase from France suggest the great obligations the Republic owes to France.

Leaving out all the vast territory west of the Mississippi acquired from France, the French had much to do with settling the country east of the great river.

The French held and settled the whole of Canada from the lakes to the Atlantic, and they planted their settlements far down into the British colonies, which subsequently became the United States. In 1701 Antoine Cadillac, who had been Governor of Louisiana under Crozat, founded what is now the City of Detroit, at the Straits of Huron, in what is now Michigan. Only a few days ago the bicentenary of that founding was celebrated. It is worth while to mention that Miss Isabel Catherine Weir, who was unanimously chosen by the people of Detroit to impersonate Mme. de Cadillac at the recent bicentenary of that city, is a direct descendant on her mother's side from John Casse St. Aubin one of the French lords who landed with Cadillac on the present site of Detroit.

At an early day the Indian villages of Cahokia and Kaskaskia, in Illinois, became prominent French settlements and supply stations, the one being opposite the present site of St. Louis, and the other at the mouth of the Okaw River, where it enters the Mississippi. In 1753 the French built Fort Duquesne, at the head of the Ohio River, and near there defeated the English, under General Braddock. The French settlements along the Gulf Coast of what are now Mississippi and Alabama were important factors in the French ascendancy in Louisiana.

The Frenchmen of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were a daring and adventuresome set, and no nationality surpassed them in all the qualities that went to make explorers, conquerors, and colonizers in the most distant and savage regions. That they lost their proud supremacy in the New World seems more the result of fate than of any fault of their own. They were shamefully abandoned by the home Government, and that was really the cause of the fall of the French power in America. But their history is a proud and glorious record, and so far as the Great Republic of the West has inherited the French colonies and their history there can be nothing grander or more heroic.—New Orleans Picayune.

THE HIRSCH COLONIES.

Success of the Industrial Bands in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 13.—The most successful industrial colonies which of late years have been established in the United States are those which are supported by the Baron Hirsch fund in the southern part of New Jersey, the most important of which are Woodbine, in Cape May county, and Carmel and Rosenhayn, in Cumberland county. A little more than ten years ago this fund, which was established by Maurice de Hirsch and which was fostered after his death by his wife, who died within the last two years, has been the means of providing small frame houses for more than 4,000 persecuted Russian Jews, who have come mostly from southern Russia to escape the hardships placed upon that race there.

In the town of Woodbine ten years ago there stood but three houses, one of which was a postoffice and another a railroad station. No business whatever was done there, and the only evidence of life was the passing through of the trains which run between Philadelphia and Cape May.

Early in the spring of 1891 the American trustees of the Hirsch fund closed negotiations and purchased 5,100 acres of land in and around Woodbine for $39,000. In April of that year work was begun in this colony. A number of small dwelling houses were erected for the accommodation of the men who came to the place to clear the land and build the houses. A survey of the land and sixty-two farms of thirty acres each were laid out. These farms are now occupied by as many families. They were sold to the settlers on terms which were extremely liberal, and yet not calculated to make the buyers entirely dependent. By the terms of the purchase the refugees, upon their arrival in this country, were brought to Woodbine and placed on their farms, which were thirty acres each in extent. To every family were allotted a neat house, barn, and all necessary outbuildings, one cow, twenty-five chickens, farming implements, and seeds. Ten acres of the thirty were cleared and plowed and sowed with rye and wheat. For the farm complete the trustees asked $1,200, the cost price. Every settler has ten years' time in which to pay for his purchase, and in order to give him a start the fund only requires the interest on the principal to be paid during the first three years.

The colony now has a population of nearly 2,000 souls, and those who do not work on farms are employed in the clothing, tool, and other factories which have been started there by prominent New York firms. They have developed into a thrifty people, and have become Americanized to such an extent that they are making one of the best class of citizens which that section of New Jersey has. There has not been any tendency on their part to put a pack on their back and go out peddling, but they are content to remain at home and work their farms and find employment in the factories.

The homes of the refugees are neat two-story structures of frame, with solid brick foundations. Each house has two large rooms on the ground floor, three on the second floor, and a large attic. Nearly all the settlers display taste in arranging the interior decorations, and many of their homes are more cozily furnished than that of the average American mechanic. There are two schools in the buildings in the colony, each in the charge of a competent teacher. The average attendance of the scholars is 125.

About eight years before Woodbine was established the colonies of Carmel and Rosenhayn were founded. Nearly one-half million dollars were invested in the villages, and the payments of the colonists were made in such a way that for the small sum of $8 a month he Hirsch fund receives interest on this investment and the colonists quickly pay for their small homes. On the farms the whole family works, the children taking an equal share with the father.

Aside from these, an industrial and agricultural school has been started at Woodbine, at which about 500 students are in attendance each winter. The faculty is composed of some of the brightest minds in the branches of studies, and when a boy graduates from the school he is capable of taking charge of any farm of mechanical industry. Many of the graduates have already become instructors in other State colleges throughout this country. They are a class of people who seem to hold tenaciously to all that they undertake, and they make a success of everything.

When the colonist enters on the premises which he purchased he only makes a payment of 10 per cent down in cash, the Hirsch fund takes a mortgage of 60 per cent at 4 per cent a year, and the builders take a mortgage of 30 per cent a year. Each of the cottages is worth about $1,100, and by paying $8 a month he will own his land in ten years' time.

The local superintendent of the colonies is Prof. H. L. Sabsovitch, who has been a professor in the Russian Agricultural School at Moscow. He is one of the most polished men of his race, and has been honored since becoming a citizen of New Jersey by being made an honorary member of a great many societies.

The total outlay in New Jersey for all the colonies, schools, and improvements has reached a grand total of $3,000,000. Much is financed by ex-Judge Meyer S. Isaacs, of New Jersey, and Judge Mayer Sultsberger, of Philadelphia.

A LAND OF EARTHQUAKES.

Venezuela Frequently Shaken by Fierce Seismic Disturbances.

At 6 p. m. on June 6, 1900, an earthquake of uncommon violence shook the towns of Cumana, Cariaco, and Carmanacoa. In the last named the effects were specially disastrous. A large number of public edifices have been destroyed, including the telegraph office, which is completely ruined, and the employe seriously wounded. Many injuries to persons of a more or less slight nature have been reported.

It is said that after the first shock, which was one of the most violent, the earth trembled during the space of fifty-seven minutes.

As a subject of information we reproduce below a compilation from the pen of Guardiacta Rosales, which will give our readers an idea of the numerous earthquakes which have taken place in Venezuela:

1530—September 1. Great earthquake in Cumana, when the sea rose twenty feet above its ordinary level.

1542—February 3. Earthquake at Cubagua.

1610—Earthquake at La Grita and other towns of Merida.

1641—July 10 and 11. Earthquake in Caracas.

1644—Earthquake in Merida.

1766-67—Earthquake in Cumana, when there were shocks almost every day during fourteen months, but with special force on October 21, 1766.

1794—Earthquake at Cumana.

1797—December 14. Earthquake in Cumana.

1812—March 26. Earthquake in Caracas, when 40,000 lost their lives.

1834—Earthquake in Merida and other districts of Cordilleras.

1839—April 12. Earthquake at Cumana.

1849—February 26. Earthquake at Lobatera.

1853—July 15. Earthquake at Cumana.

1865—Strong shocks in Caracas from September to December.

1870—June 26. Earthquake at Tocuyo.

1875—May 18. Earthquake at Cucuta and other parts of the country.

1878—April 12. Earthquake at Cua and other districts of the Tuy, when over 400 persons lost their lives.

1886—October 8. Earthquake in Trujillo.

1887—November 17. Earthquake causing much damage in Guanare.

1894—April 24. Terrible earthquake, causing loss of many lives and great damage in sections of Trujillo, Tachira, Barquisimeto, Portuguesa and Zamora.

1894—December 4. Earthquake in Caracas.

1895—November 16. Strong shocks in Caracas and other parts.

1899—July 4. In Barquisimeto, throwing down many buildings.—Venezuela Herald.

Where They Are Lacking.

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

The District of Columbia military marksmen seem to be the best in the country. But they'll never vote as they shoot, because they can't vote.

Buffalo's Brief Glory.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

In years to come it will be Buffalo's boast that it was the capital of the United States in September, 1901.

TO INDUCE SETTLEMENT.

The Santa Fe Railroad's Plans to Build Up the West.

DENVER, Sept. 13.—An important and far-reaching enterprise for the encouragement of immigration into the Western States is now being organized in Colorado. Some years ago the Santa Fe Railroad, realizing the necessity of more people along its right way and the scarcity of labor to supply the constant deficiencies on its payroll of 30,000 names, made a definite attempt to induce settlement within its territory by people from other States and from Europe. The work was carried on largely by C. B. Schmidt and produced most satisfactory results.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, with its employes, representing as they do with their families at least one-tenth of the population of Colorado, is continually confronted with the question of labor supply. In an attempt to partially ameliorate this condition it is now contemplated organizing upon a very large scale a similar work to that carried on by the Santa Fe some years ago. It is not a matter of importing labor, for, of course, that would get people into trouble. The idea is to make a widespread application of the work and simply endeavor to increase the number of people in Colorado, Wyoming, and New Mexico—these people to serve not only as additional population and producers, but naturally as well as an increased source of labor supply which all interests can draw upon as their needs may dictate.

While the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company is the originator of the enterprise, it is expected that all of the railroads centring in Colorado will join in the movement, as it is distinctly to their benefit as much as it is to any other interest. It is proposed to raise an annual fund with a minimum of $20,000, but with an unlimited maximum, for the purpose of advertising the advantages and the possibilities of these Western States, not only on this continent, but in every country in the world.

Exhibits are to be made at all expositions, agencies are to be established in every large city, and traveling men are to be sent far and wide scattering literature describing the country, offering special inducements to home-seekers and to laborers, and in all probability the railroads will play an important part in giving the minimum rates for the transportation of people and their personal effects. This system has been in force in Canada for several years, and is producing rather remarkable results, for during the past year the Canadian Government agents secured the settlement of between 30,000 and 40,000 people within a certain designated area within the Northwest Territory. The entire question is now being considered by the Colorado interests concerned, and while the movement is not actively under way, there is every reason to believe that it will be inaugurated within three or four months.

The only question which has caused any hesitancy in undertaking the work is whether it is possible to secure any more people than are now already on the move. The European field has been very thoroughly worked by railroad colonizing and Government agents, and if it is decided that the limit has already been reached the enterprise will be abandoned. The great difficulty which confronts big industrial concerns west of the Mississippi is that of labor supply. There is a constant danger of being disabled by dissatisfied workmen, and it is very often impossible to increase the output of a plant owing to the difficulty of securing additional help.

The West is now reaching a stage where the manufacturing population is needed to further the development of the country. Up to the present time the labor supply has been drawn from the farms and ranches, supplemented by a certain inflow from the industrial centres of the East and a few immigrants from Europe, the latter not of the very best class. The labor from the Western farms is the most intelligent, most skillful, most desirable, and the highest priced labor in the United States. The men are quick, active, and ambitious; they are continually looking for opportunities to engage in business for themselves, and in a comparatively new countries these opportunities frequently present themselves, and the employer in consequence loses a valuable assistant.

BASEBALL IN THE TROPICS.

The National Game Is Taking a Firm Root in Porto Rico.

The American national game of baseball is taking a firm root in Porto Rico. The recent activity in baseball circles, the formation of a league, the frequent games revive a sport which is not only now familiar and interesting to our American residents but Porto Ricans also are becoming largely interested in this our national game.

It is an experiment we are making. We are introducing in a tropical climate a sport little indulged in in this latitude. The game is an old game and some may say, somewhat out of date, that football is taking its place, but its survival with undiminishing interest for so many years is its best recommendation. There is no reason why the game is not adapted to a climate such as ours. While the exercise is violent on the part of some of the players, this violent exercise continues but a short time when a resting spell takes place. The game is full of intense interest from beginning to end, and by its interest induces a most healthful exercise.

Those of us who have lost interest in baseball by a prolonged residence away from the home country of the game should brighten our sense of pure sport and attend the games.

Let us have a revival of the old game in Porto Rico.—San Juan News.

CURRENT HUMOR.

True Love.

(Catholic Standard.)

When Poverty enters the portal
Love flies for the window. The snob!
If Love were the right sort of mortal
He'd go out and hunt for a job.

As in China.

(From the Chicago Post.)

"What is a protocol?" asked the inquisitive man.

The other laid down the paper in which he had been reading the latest news from China, scratched his head reflectively, and gave a few minutes to thought.

"It seems to me," he said at last, "that a protocol is little more than subject for perpetual debate."

Her Theory.

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

"Henry, have the Boston detectives found that alleged murderer, Blondin? The one with the bowlegs, you know?"

"No, they haven't found him."

"Well, Henry, I've got a theory."

"Good."

"It seems to me that it would be quite a likely thing for him to hire out as an usher in a dry goods store. Then it would take a woman detective to recognize him."

"How so?"

"Why, she'd know him just as soon as he said: "Walk this way, ladies."

His Hit.

(From the Baltimore Herald.)

It was Charlie's first game of golf. His patient friend had taken him sadly around the eighteen holes and watched him hack the ball into small bits and cut up the green as though it had been plowed by shrapnel. After the game Charlie and his patient friend were talking to a few of the golfers on the clubhouse veranda.

"That was a beautiful shot you made this afternoon, Charlie," said the patient friend.

Charlie brightened up and flushed happily, while the young women looked at him admiringly. "Which one?" he asked, eagerly.

"Why," said the patient friend, "the time you hit the ball."

Hard to Tell.

(From Answers.)

The scene was a large hosiery establishment in the West End.

At one of the counters stood a fashionably dressed woman gazing at a bleating attendant over a pile of goods.

"I like this mauve chiffon," she murmured; "but have you something a little darker?"

Once more a heap of fluffy stuff was added to the already high pile.

"Are they really fashionable?" asked the lady of frills.

The youth looked at his watch.

"They were," he said, "three hours ago; but I can't vouch for them now."

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The highest mine in the world is a tin mine at Oruro, in Bolivia, 14,600 feet above the sea.

There are only 1,024 American bison now alive out of an estimated total of 10,000,000 thirty years ago.

Any child over seven can be prosecuted as a criminal in England, but in Germany twelve is the limit of responsibility.

The largest gulf in the world is the Gulf of Mexico—800,000 square miles—almost twice as big as the Bay of Bengal.

What is believed to be the oldest statue in the world has been dug up in Egypt lately. It was made about the year 3800 B. C.

There are forty counties in Texas which have to seek legal advice outside their limits, as they have not a single attorney of their own.

Several of the Swiss cantons have officially decided to adopt the simplified French orthography introduced by the French Ministry of Education some months ago.

The biggest meteorite ever known to have fallen has been discovered at Porto Alegre, Brazil. It is fifty-five feet in diameter and eighty-five feet long.

The Saxons, whose orginal settlement is determined by the little kingdom of Saxony, derived their name from the seax, or short crooked knife with which they armed themselves.

The Chicago stock yards are the biggest in the world. They can hold 20,000 cattle daily, besides 20,000 sheep, and 300,000 pigs. They contain twenty miles of streets and fifty miles of feeding troughs.

Australia has proportionally more churches than any other country, the number being 3,013, or 216 to every 100,000 people. England has 144 churches to every 100,000 people; Russia only 55 to the same number.

A 100-foot mast has been set up at Siasconset, Mass., for the wireless telegraph station which will receive messages from the Nantucket lightship. The ground connections were made by placing eight heavy metallic plates, 2½ by 8 feet, in the ground.

Among the Romans an invisible ink was made with the milky juices of certain plants. Its manufacture was a state secret, death being denounced to any who should disclose it, and all important despatches from the capital to the provinces, or vice versa, were written in this ink.

The first bricks made on North American soil were manufactured by the colonists of Virginia in 1612. They were used in building the church at Jamestown, and the residences of the Governor, and the more important citizens. A portion of Jamestown church is still standing, and the bricks of which it was built are in good preservation, and appear to have been very well made.

A minister in a Kansas town regretfully learned that the