The Evening Times

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Circulation Statement.

The circulation of The Times for the week ended September 14, 1901, was as follows:

Sunday, September 8	39,003
Monday, September 9	45,545
Tuesday, September 10	51,713
Wednesday, September 11	42,690
Thursday, September 12	42,124
Friday, September 13	54,182
Saturday, September 14	62,757
Total	358,017
Daily average (Sunday, 39,006, excepted)	53,168

A McKinley Administration.

After declaring that his executive policy would be that of his lamented predecessor in letter and spirit, President Roosevelt could have paid no more worthy or delicate tribute of respect to the memory of the late President McKinley, or to his advisers, than he has in insistently inviting the whole Cabinet to remain in office for the full term for which their murdered chief was elected.

In this action the world sees prudence, conservatism, and magnanimity, and it will go far to emphasize the surprise expressed in Europe that a great country like the United States could pass through the horror and sorrow that has afflicted it within the past two weeks, with the self-containment and serene confidence in the stability of its institutions and conditions of material prosperity that the Government and people of the American Republic have displayed.

Yet, viewed in the light of our political history and methods, there is nothing strange in it all. Constitutionally we have provided against the accidents of resignation, disability, and death in the Presidential office. The Chief of State dies in the performance of his duty: a legal successor picks up the baton of command, and as that successor, under our system necessarily is an exponent of the same party principles, doctrines, and policies that marked the Administration of his predecessor, everything goes on as before, especially if the new incumbent happens to be an able, honest, and experienced man, as there can be no doubt President Roosevelt is.

Indeed, we may say that, in respect of social standing, mental accomplishments, and practical training in the business of administration, there are few people in the United States as well equipped as our present Chief Magistrate is to take up the work left unfinished by the late Mr. McKinley. Mr. Roosevelt has had valuable experience as a Civil Service Commissioner, having held that office under the second Cleveland Administration. He has gained a most useful knowledge of municipal affairs through his experience as a Police Commissioner in New York City. The position of Assistant Secretary of the Navy, which he held in the early part of Mr. McKinley's first Administration, afforded him an accurate insight into the workings of the Navy Department. He is acquainted with the operations of the War Department through his connection with the volunteer service during the Spanish war, and, as Governor of the State of New York, he has been educated in the art of administering a great political trust. It would seem that, in taking from us our late President at the zenith of his fame and power, Providence had provided a substitute peculiarly fitted for the onerous task before him.

And it must be admitted, particularly from the viewpoint of his own party, that President Roosevelt has begun exceedingly well. If we study his recent utterances, and compare them with those of the President he succeeds, it will be found that upon all pending national and international questions of importance, the two have been, of late at least, in substantial agreement. Although the apostle of high protection in the past, Mr. McKinley for some time before his death was an earnest and active supporter of the doctrine of reciprocity in commercial relations, as a means of preventing friction with foreign Powers growing out of our present selfish and unscientific fiscal system. President Roosevelt holds like views. Mr. McKinley looked forward to the time when our East and West coast lines would be connected by means of a trans-isthmian canal. President Roosevelt is an ardent advocate of the American canal project. Both the dead and the living Presidents have been at one on the subject of expansion, and the duty of this country to extend the blessings of its rule to the Philippines, and to develop their resources for the mutual good of their inhabitants and the people of the American mainland. Both have been strong adherents of the Monroe Doctrine. It is safe to predict that it will be applied as vigorously and courageously under President Roosevelt as it would have been had the late President McKinley lived. In essentials the former will not only find it expedient and agreeable to carry out the policies already established and identified with the Administration just ended, but he will be surrounded and advised by the Cabinet counselors who helped to frame and administer those policies.

The change, sad and terrible as were its circumstances, was a change of men only. The work proceeds in other hands, as if it never had been interrupted for a moment.

American and Canadian Trade.

Although the growth of Canada in wealth and population has been slow compared with that of the United States, our northern neighbor is a country of very considerable importance in a commercial way. It will surprise many people to learn that the foreign commerce of Canada is more than twice as much in proportion to population as is that of our own country. This is very suggestive in view of the more or less prevalent opinion that a country's foreign trade is to be taken as a fair measure of its general prosperity. Here we are confronted by the fact that with less than one half of Canada's per capita trade, our general advance in development along industrial lines, increase of population, and accumulation of wealth, have been so much the more rapid that a comparison seems almost to show a lack of consideration for the feelings of a friendly people.

The reason for Canada's large commerce is a very simple one. She produces a great deal more of some things than she needs, and very much less than she requires of others. The result is that she has much to sell and much to buy. The carriage of these goods constitutes her foreign trade. Economically considered, the carriage of goods from one place to another is dead work. If Canada could produce all that she needs without unnatural forcing, and consume all that she produces, she would be a much richer and more populous country than she now is, but she would have no foreign trade. This, however, is academic. No country does or can produce everything that it needs, and none can consume all of everything that it produces. Hence, there must be international buying and selling. Canadian industry has developed along the most natural lines, and this has involved the purchase and sale of goods upon a large scale.

The most notable features of the country's foreign traffic are her dealings, respectively, with the United States and the United Kingdom. Canada actually sells to the mother country, upon an average, one-half more goods than she does to the United States, while we sell the Canadians two and a half times as much as they buy from the United Kingdom—and this in the face of the fact that the Canadian duties are so framed as to give British goods a considerable advantage. But while Britain has the benefit of preferential duties, these are offset to a great extent by the freight charges incident to the trade between the countries. American goods require very little ocean carriage. In most cases they are simply moved across the border, just as they are from Ohio to Indiana, and from the latter State to Michigan.

Upon the whole, we sell so largely to the Canadians because we have just what they want, and can generally furnish the goods more cheaply than any other country can. By no means the least important point involved in the trade, viewing it from an American standpoint, is the circumstance that our exports to Canada increased last year more than half a million dollars while those from Great Britain to Canada fell off more than a million and a half. There is no particular reason why British exports to the Dominion should continue to fall off, but there are excellent reasons why ours should steadily increase, and they probably will.

The Question of National Sepulture.

According to a newspaper statement this morning, Senator Platt of New York is outspoken in his opinion that the final resting place of the remains of the late President McKinley should be in Washington. He does not favor Arlington, on the ground that it is too remote, but believes that the body enshrined in a tomb worthy of the nation should be placed in a Government reservation, where the monument over it would ever remind Americans of the services and achievements of the murdered Chief Magistrate.

Mr. Platt is quoted as saying that he hopes an effort will be made to induce the family of the deceased to see the propriety of permitting the American people to enjoy the privilege and do the honor they would wish. He thinks with regret that other of our dead leaders who particularly belonged to the nation are buried elsewhere than at the National Capital. Lincoln sleeps in Illinois, Grant in New York. Their appropriate place would be in Washington, the city with which their greatest deeds were identified.

We agree with the views of the Senator. The country's seat of government is the appropriate place of sepulture for its heroes and martyrs. Perhaps it is not yet too late to hope that the patriotic idea may be carried out, if not immediately, then in the course of a little time.

The New Party Move.

For some time past a movement has been on foot in the West for the organization of a new political party. If there are any men of national repute connected with it the despatches have carefully withheld their names. Nor has there as yet appeared a clear and definite statement as to the reasons for the movement, or what the policy of the party is to be. Some time ago it was intimated that the organization would be formed to be held simply as a nucleus around which the discontented might rally in the event of things political not going to their liking when the big conventions are held in 1904. It is hard, though, to form a political party upon such a basis. There must be action in order to hold even the leaders together. Besides, those who are engaged in the movement are doubtless full of ambition for themselves, and to form a party organization to be laid aside for future use, as a sleigh is housed for the summer, would deprive them of the opportunity they are seeking to keep themselves in the public eye.

The latest news is that some four or five hundred men have assembled at Kansas City, Missouri, for the purpose of holding a convention. It is not stated that they are "delegates." There is no suggestion that they represent anybody but themselves, and in some cases it may be doubted whether they even do that. But they are there, and the great work of "reform" is proceeding slowly. They are said to favor bimetallism, the initiative and referendum, an income tax, municipal ownership, and as many other things as they can agree upon. This means that they will put everything into the platform which they think will catch votes and add to the strength of the movement.

Inasmuch as we know little or nothing about who is doing all this it may be premature to make predictions as to what it will amount to. Nevertheless it seems safe enough to assume even at this early day that it will scarcely revolutionize the politics of the country. Aside from the fact that there is nobody connected with the move concerning whom the American people know anything or care anything, it may be said that for a time, at least, the country has had its fill of reform movements along such lines.

There will, of course, be a third party, and perhaps a fourth and a fifth, each representing some particular fad or fancy; but in the broad political sense there is, at this juncture, no use in the United States for a third party. Such an organization can have no affirmative strength whatever. In certain places where the two great parties are somewhat evenly balanced, it might contribute to the defeat of one or the other, but it can gain no real power for itself. It is obvious that a political organization that is not strong enough to stand some chance of winning and controlling the Government in such manner as to be able to enact its principles into law, is an utterly inconsequential thing, save as it may sometimes contribute to the defeat of another party while gaining nothing for itself. So far as can be judged from present indications the movement under way in Kansas City is of no importance whatever. It presents nothing that is new in American politics, and, in short, it is about as uninteresting in a public way as anything that can be imagined.

The President's Physicians.

The signed statement issued in Buffalo yesterday by the five medical men who attended the late President McKinley from the time he was shot until his death, practically is a proclamation to the American people which perhaps may not be considered bumptious, but certainly was unnecessary and in bad taste. It declares that all is peace and harmony, and always has been, in the camp of the doctors, and that, in view of sensational and false stories and alleged interviews, the five signers "refuse to make any further statements for publication."

They would have done better to have arrived at that decision before issuing this one. The American people are not interested in their quarrels, or in the question whether or not they have quarrels. Their authority to address the country at all is doubtful; but granting that they should be allowed it, they surely might have postponed its exercise until after the dead President had been buried.

In connection with all this sad business, it will be remembered by the public that these surgeons were in complete charge of the case from first to last. It was they who issued progressively optimistic bulletins which raised the country to a height of hope, followed by confidence and exultation, and it was they who, through another bulletin, plunged it into the depths of despair and sorrow. The more these gentlemen efface themselves at present, the better.

Mr. John W. Mackay, a "forty-niner," and one who passed through the rough and riotous days of California in the first years of its American settlement, has expressed the opinion that the means used in those times to suppress and terrorize the lawless element could be effectively applied to the anarchists. He favors the vigilance committee as an appropriate and useful agency of extermination. The difficulty with the plan is that it would interfere with the orderly administration of law, and in thickly settled communities living in a state of law would certainly prove objectionable. Legal methods and agencies must be sought to eradicate the evil. They can be made drastic enough.

It is announced this morning that twenty-five thousand steel strikers applied for work yesterday, and that a majority secured it. Only the tin plate and tube men were holding out, demanding from President Shaffer a full definition of the terms under which they are supposed to go back. There appears to be some possibility that these men may attempt to prolong the strike in their branches of production, but, should they do so, resistance hardly could last long, as they have been out of work for three months, and would have no resources other than their own with which to finance such a movement. In a general sense the steel strike may be regarded as at an end.

With great unanimity the Continental press of Europe is praising the character and personality of President Roosevelt. The leading German papers especially predict good things of his Administration, and hope that he will be able to place the commercial relations of the United States and the Empire upon a satisfactory basis. All the world is friendly to us in our affliction, and the fact ought to help us in doing our part to smooth over former differences, that we may live at peace and in amity with all of our world neighbors.

JAMES G. BATTERSON DEAD.

Supplied the Stone for the Congressional Library.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 18.—Jams G. Batterson, a leading Connecticut business man, died this morning at his home on Vine Street. All his immediate family were at his bedside. He had been in failing health for several months. He tried to get down to his office Wednesday, but overtaxed his strength which caused sudden death. Mr. Batterson had a sinking spell shortly after midnight and his family were summoned. He did not regain consciousness, but died after lying several hours in that condition.

James G. Batterson, President of the Travelers' Insurance Company, was born at Bloomfield, Conn., February 23, 1822. His early life was passed at Litchfield, where his father was engaged in the marble trade. He received an academic education, and the degree of master of arts was conferred upon him by both Yale and Williams Colleges.

He served an apprenticeship in a printing and bookbinding establishment at Ithaca, N. Y., but, returning to Litchfield, went into business with his father. In 1845 he began, on his account, in Hartford, as dealer in and an importer of marble and granite. Mr. Batterson was the first in America to polish granite by machinery. He was at the head of this business at the time of his death, and it is one of the largest in America.

Mr. Batterson's attention was called to the casualty insurance business while traveling in England, he having purchased a ticket of the Railway Passengers' Assurance Company. He studied the plans of this corporation and, returning to the United States, secured, in 1863, a charter for the Travelers' Insurance Company, of which he became president. In 1866 he obtained from the Legislature permission for the concern to do a life insurance business also.

Mr. Batterson was known in Washington as the man who supplied the marble and granite which were used in the construction of the Congressional Library.

Making Themselves Useful.

(From the St. Louis Post-Despatch.)

With the Governor of Mississippi suddenly walking into the State treasury and demanding a count of the cash, and the Governor of Arkansas appearing unexpectedly in a State institution to learn whether the people had been getting what they had paid for, it may be inferred that Governors may some day be very useful.

The Home Product.

(From the Mexican Herald.)

The members of the Mexican Military Commission were much pleased with the specimens of American mules seen in Missouri on account of their size.

Britain's Grief.

(From the New York World.)

The deep and sincere grief that Britain manifests at the death of McKinley reminds us once again that "blood is thicker than water."

The Remedy.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

Somewhere in the political materia medica there is a remedy for anarchy. It will be found and applied in due time.

A Coincidence.

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

For the second time New York has secured the Presidency through the violent death of the Chief Executive.

The Trouble.

(From the Nashville News.)

The trouble with Howison is of a physical nature. His tongue has greatly outgrown his judgment.

CUBA'S FOREIGN COMMERCE.

A Comparative Statement Issued From the War Department.

A comparative statement concerning the commerce of the Island of Cuba for the eight months ended February 28, 1901, and 1900, has just been prepared in the Division of Insular Affairs of the War Department. The total value of merchandise as imported during the eight months ended February 28, 1901, was $42,920,814, as against $48,476,648 for the same period of 1900; and the total value of merchandise exported during the eight months ended February 28, 1901, was $34,025,867, as against $25,829,156 for the same period of 1900, a decrease of 11.5 per cent in the value of imports and an increase of 42.8 per cent in the value of exports. Gold and silver were imported during the eight months ended February 28, 1901, to the value of $127,067; same period of 1900, $4,784,704; exported during the eight months ended February 28, 1901, to the value of $592,836, and for the same period of 1900, $2,791,202.

The value of imports of merchandise from the several countries, respectively, during the eight months ended February 28, 1901, was as follows: United States, $19,001,353, a decrease of $1,195,615, or 5.9 per cent; other North American countries, $2,371,961, a decrease of $307,794, or 11.5 per cent; United Kingdom, $5,861,661, a decrease of $2,096,120, or 26.3 per cent; Germany, $2,394,630, an increase of $649,693, or 37.2 per cent; France, $1,904,177, a decrease of $492,679, or 20.6 per cent; Spain, $6,054,356, a decrease of $1,563,356, or 20.5 per cent; other European countries, $843,166, a decrease of $59,725, or 6.6 per cent; Asia, $163,400, a decrease of $8,221, or 4.8 per cent; Africa, $553, an increase of $522; Central America, $118,780, a decrease of $585,523, or 83.2 per cent; South America, $3,333,666, an increase of $458,842, or 15.9 per cent; Porto Rico, $776,835, a decrease of $321,826, or 29.3 per cent; other countries, $96,276, a decrease of $34,002, or 26.2 per cent. The figures as to imports are exclusive of quartermaster's supplies.

The value of exports of merchandise to the several countries respectively during the eight months ended February 28, 1901, was as follows: United States, $21,170,032, an increase of $4,166,169, or 24.5 per cent; other North American countries, $362,054, an increase of $184,796, or 104.2 per cent; United Kingdom, $3,911,239, an increase of $1,209,853, or 44.8 per cent; Germany, $5,678,478, an increase of $3,923,979, or 223.7 per cent; France, $700,750, an increase of $140,220, or 25 per cent; Spain, $465,772, a decrease of $114,460, or 19.8 per cent; other European countries, $769,732, an increase of $377,939, or 96.4 per cent; Asia, $7,396, a decrease of $1,614, or 17.9 per cent; Africa, $112,244, an increase of $52,242, or 87.2 per cent; Central America, $12,196, an increase of $8,855, or 265 per cent; South America, $568,595, an increase of $192,915, or 51.4 per cent; Porto Rico, $2,144, a decrease of $3,650, or 97.2 per cent; other countries, $275,244, an increase of $139,347, or 102.5 per cent.

The value of imports of merchandise, gold and silver, carried in American vessels in February, 1901, was $1,526,478; in British vessels, $378,245; in French, $65,050; in German, $309,783; in Italian, $2,556; in Norwegian, $664,702; in other foreign vessels, $1,704,006, and in domestic vessels, $504,732.

The value of exports carried in American vessels was $2,919,720; in British vessels, $1,830,583; in French, $178,498; in German, $281,253; in Norwegian, $873,517; in other foreign vessels, $541,691, and in domestic vessels, $466,598.

The value of provisions, meats and other foodstuffs imported during the eight months ended February 28, 1901, was $12,197,925, a decrease of 1.7 per cent. Breadstuffs $2,137,524, a decrease of 1 per cent. Cotton, and manufacturers of, $5,709,463, a decrease of 24.4 per cent. Vegetable fibres and manufacturers of, $1,379,173, a decrease of 40.1 per cent. Wool and manufactures of, $559,628, a decrease of 7.4 per cent. Iron and steel and manufacturers of, $2,048,509, an increase of 224.6 per cent. Machinery, machines, implements, and vehicles $1,978,986, an increase of 21.5 per cent. Other metals and manufacturers of, $487,110, a decrease of 42 per cent. Animals, cattle, and their products $5,868,108, a decrease of 33.7 per cent. Leather and manufactures of, $1,114,316, a decrease of 37.9 per cent. Wood and manufacturers of, $1,692,947, an increase of 153.1 per cent. Paper and manufactures of, $552,626, an increase of 11.2 per cent. Silk and manufactures of, $355,020, an increase of 12.5 per cent. Steam and sailing vessels $293,865, not named in classification in 1900. Oils, greases, and paraffin $1,252,597, an increase of 41.3 per cent. Paints and varnishes $157,023, a decrease of 28.6 per cent. Earths and stone, earthen, stone and china, and glassware $1,145,570, an increase of 83.1 per cent. Coal and coke $824,840, not named in classification in 1900. Chemicals, drugs, and dyes $752,932, an increase of 4.1 per cent. Starch $73,153, a decrease of 52.2 per cent. Wines and liquors $1,735,957, a decrease of 28.2 per cent. Miscellaneous $2,553,586, a decrease of 55.6 per cent.

The value of tobacco, and manufactures of, exported during the eight months ended February 28, 1901, was $20,709,807, an increase of 22.3 per cent. Sugar and molasses $9,941,940, an increase of 83.1 per cent. Wood and manufactures of, $704,090, an increase of 223.5 per cent. Vegetables, fruits, and nuts $690,524, an increase of 19.1 per cent. Metal and manufactures of, $381,092, a decrease of 26.6 per cent. Sponges $321,724, not named in classification in 1900. Oils, grease, and paraffin $220,921, an increase of 38.6 per cent. Animals and their products $168,593, an increase of 5.3 per cent. Honey $162,949, an increase of 184.6 per cent. Wines and spirits $150,198, a decrease of 12.5 per cent. Vegetable fibres and manufactures, $165,873, an increase of 78.8 per cent. Miscellaneous $479,146, a decrease of 55.9 per cent.

FOR THE PUBLIC HEALTH,

The Gathering of Sanitary Experts at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Sept. 18.—In the total membership of between 700 and 800 of the American Public Health Association, now holding its twenty-ninth annual convention in this city, there are about twenty women, and of this number eight already are in attendance, and nearly all of the others are expected to arrive today. There is no reason why the number of women members should not be increased, because any woman interested in sanitation is eligible to membership, and a special effort is to be made at this convention to get more women members.

"Our object in getting more women members is largely selfish," said Health Commissioner Wende, of Buffalo. "We have found that our women members are not only exceedingly enthusiastic, but are always ready to go to the utmost of their ability in any work allotted to them. Our present women members are either physicians or engaged in sanitary work of some kind, and we have yet to find one of them who pleads to be let off from work on the ground that her duties take up so much of her time. Yes, we want the women, bless them!"

The American Public Health Association is a powerful and influential organization, numbering in its membership leading physicians of the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Its sole object is to combat disease and improve sanitary conditions. The sessions here will contine through Friday, and if no sessions are held tomorrow, out of respect to the President, which will be decided today, the meeting will be continued through Saturday.

Among the prominent members of the health association is Miss Ellen Richards, of Boston, who led in the discussion Monday on her paper, "Bacteriological Sections." Miss Richards will read another paper later in the convention on a subject not yet announced. Miss Eliza Mosier, professor of hygiene at the University of Michigan, yesterday afternoon took an active part in the discussion of tuberculosis, and won several rounds of applause because of her original views on this subject. Miss Hester McClurg, of Indianapolis, Ind., a member of the committee on sanitary aid societies, is to make the report for this committee. It will pertain to the work done by the State health departments and similar organizations, and improvements made by them. Miss Helen Putnam, M. D., of Providence, R. I., also is expected to take a prominent part in future discussions. Several of the women members have prepared papers which will be read, but the subjects never are announced until the morning on which they are to be heard, and it is not known yet who will submit papers.

Anarchy and Law.

(From the Philadelphia Record.)

The anarchists in the United States are now protected by the laws which they declaim against and defy. They would have short shrift if the ignorant mobs which they urge on to violence were not restrained of their fury by fear of the law's retribution.

SUICIDE IN THE SURF.

A Young Woman Drowns Herself at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 18.—A mysterious young woman, supposed to come from Philadelphia, handsome and well dressed, and apparently in mourning, ended her life here yesterday afternoon by leaping from the end of Heinz's Pier, at the foot of Massachusetts Avenue, into the ocean. The breakers were rough and dangerous, and deterred the score or more of persons on the pier from leaping into the sea to save the woman. Her body floated in the water for ten minutes or longer, buoyed up by the air in the clothing, and she was still on top of the water, face downward but steadily sinking when the lifeguards arrived. The only sound she uttered was a scream for help as she shot downward off the structure into the water.

The spectators were dazed for a moment. The leap was made like a flash. The girl had been observed watching the water intently from the side of the railing, which is about four feet in height, but she showed no signs of nervousness and did not act strangely enough to attract attention.

Edward Sprenckle, a pier employe, when the cry of "woman overboard!" reached him came forward with several life preservers. The first one went wild, and the second fell within the girl's reach, but she made no effort to grasp it, although Sprenckle called to her to take hold of it. The current set inward, and the woman, without a struggle, drifted seaward. One of the life preservers washed over her body, but from the pier it was clearly evident that she was unconscious. For ten minutes the helpless crowd watched the figure float away.

Hearts and eyes were centred on the life guards, Bryan Parker and Harvey Miller, who were two or more squares down the beach when the alarm reached them. They were coming with steady and sturdy stroke, but it seemed an age before they rounded the end of the pier and headed for the floating body. Perhaps ten or fifteen minutes had elapsed from the time of the tragic leap when the inanimate form was with difficulty lifted into the lifeboat.

The shore was lined with people when the boat was shot inward. The life guards had all their attention occupied in handling the boat in the heavy surf, but as soon as the craft was beached they began the work of resuscitation. Doctors Adler, Guion, and Bartin were ready to aid them.

Twenty minutes passed and the respiratory organs responded, and hope was expressed that consciousness would be restored. Placed upon a stretcher, the young woman was carried to the Senate.

They spent an hour in trying to bring her back to consciousness, but the heart beats grew weaker and weaker, and at 3:30 ceased altogether. An electric battery was used to quicken the circulation of the blood, but it had no perceptible effect.

It was apparent from the garments of the suicide that she was in well-to-do circumstances. The name given was obtained from a horn-handled silk parasol, with an agate ball on the end. There was a gold band around the neck of the parasol handle. The words engraved on it were: "Annie McMahon, Germantown." The underclothing was of fine texture and bore the stamp of a Philadelphia maker.

The skirt and waist were of black silk. A little jacket, also of black silk, edged and faced with white, and the parasol and hat were left on the pier before she took the fatal leap. The hat was of black straw, trimmed with corded black silk and black silk ribbon, and bore the name of Marks Bros. There was nothing in the pockets to establish identity. The pocketbook was missed and not a scrap of paper of any kind was found.

County Physician Souder, who conducted the search, expressed the opinion that the girl had meant to conceal her identity, and had removed everything that would serve to trace out her home and friends. The name on the parasol was probably not thought of.

The suicide looked like a woman of refinement. The features were regular and sharp. The hair was chestnut brown and she had blue eyes. Her age was about twenty-eight. There was no ring or jewelry on her person. The body was removed to the undertaking establishment of Jesse Crowley, where it awaited identification.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—When David McMahon, the wealthy street contractor, of East Chelten Avenue, Germantown, received home yesterday afternoon, with his wife and family, he was surprised to learn that there were published accounts in the evening papers of the suicide by drowning of his youngest daughter, Annie McMahon, at Atlantic City. The latter was very much in evidence at her home, and later on in the evening began to receive congratulations from intimate friends who called at the house.

This rejoicing, however, was subsequently changed to sadness and intense grief when it became known that the woman who had committed suicide at Atlantic City was Mrs. Annie McMahon, the young wife of Daniel J. McMahon, son of David McMahon. The body will be brought to his home today.

The young woman has been in ill-health ever since the death of her father, James Rogers, of Conshohocken, two months ago, and gave evidences of being unsound mentally. For the past four weeks she has been a patient at St. Joseph's Hospital, and on Monday, being apparently much improved, was removed by her husband. The same day the young woman went to Atlantic City, expecting to be accompanied by her sister, of Ardmore. While at the seashore she did not meet her relatives. She is survived by a young child.

FEW SERVANTS COMING.

Russians, Finns, Poles, and Hungarian Girls in a Majority.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—There are no vacation days at the Barge Office. Though the tide of immigrant travel ebbs and flows with clocklike regularity, it never stops, and each day brings its quota to swell the labor markets of America. During the summer months the influx is lightest; but from the latter part of September until the middle of December, and again from the last weeks of February until June 15, there is high tide at Ellis Island.

Enquiry of the Commissioner of Immigration and of Miss Steckler, who has filled the office of head matron for the last sixteen years, develops the fact that the nationality of the women workers varies from decade to decade. From 1829 to 1840, it was stated, the immigration was almost entirely from Great Britain and Ireland, and from these people domestics were drawn. The English influx subsided long before that from Ireland, but today scarcely an Irish girl lands who expects to enter household service, and the few who do come over for that purpose have good places already engaged. At the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, in State Street, a home for the reception of Irish immigrant girls, this falling off was accounted for by the bettered conditions in the "Little Green Isle." This improvement, it was stated, can be credited to the fact that every Irish servant girl who comes over here systematically sends home the larger part of her earnings to pay the taxes and ameliorate the condition of the family left behind.

During the decade ending with the year 1840, German immigration, it was said, first became noticeable, and this steadily increased until 1890. Norway and Sweden first made themselves felt in the returns for the decade ending with 1870.

Nearly all of these girls, who are considered the cream of immigration, go directly West, having been booked for their destination before leaving the Old Country. "There is never enough of these girls to supply the demand," said Miss Steckler, "at least ten places being opened to every girl. Equally popular are the Finns, whose oppressed province is now under Russian domination. These girls usually stop for a few days at the Methodist Episcopal Home, 9 State Street, unless they have friends awaiting them."

Since 1890 the books show that there has been an enormous increase in the immigration from Austria-Hungary, Italy, Russia, and Poland, so that now this immigration exceeds that from the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Scandinavia. The great Roumanian exodus is due to the oppressive anti-Semitic measures in Roumania. When Jewish people are not persecuted they stay in their native countries. No Jewish girl comes here unless she has relatives to go to. The Hungarian Jewish girls have been brought up to do domestic work more than any of the other Jews, and because they have been treated more liberally in their home land they are sometimes willing to enter household service in a Christian family. An orthodox Jewish girl, however, is only willing to live with her own compatriots and in certain quarters. Italian girls never do housework. They are cigarette makers or tailoresses. The German girls seldom go to anyone here save their own people.

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.

CONFISCATION OF RELICS.

A Report of as to the Hopi and Zuni Indian Pottery.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The officials of the New York Museum of Natural History are not worrying over a story sent out from Prescott, Ariz., that the museum was likely to have its collection of Hopi and Zuni Indian relics confiscated by the Government. The authority for the Prescott story appears to be S. J. Holsinger, special agent of the Interior Department. Mr. Holsinger has technical possession of all the Indian ruins in Arizona, and he holds them for the Government. Mr. Holsinger has sent a report to the Interior Department at Washington, giving the facts regarding the possession by various institutions of certain Hopi and Zuni Indian pottery collections. Among the institutions referred to in his report are said to be the Field Columbian Museum of Chicago and the Museum of Natural History in New York. When he was asked about his report to the authorities at Washington, Mr. Holsinger is reported to have said:

"I cannot tell what the Government may see fit to do. I have reported the facts, and I should not be surprised if confiscations follow. In the case of the Field Columbian Museum, I have sufficient evidence to show that the pottery was purchased from people who had stolen it from the Government, legally speaking."

The Field Columbian Museum recently came into possession of the collection of pottery owned by S. K. Waltron, of Holbrook, Ariz., which consisted of about 3,000 pieces of pottery of Zuni and Hopi make.

It is further stated that the Hyde expedition, which was sent out from New York under the auspices of the Museum of Natural History, has a large quantity of material, which the museum has refused to take, owing to the passage of the law which prohibits excavations in the Zuni country except under Government auspices.

Dr. Putnam, who has charge of the archaeological department of the New York Museum, is now in California. Marshall H. Saville, who is representing him, when seen yesterday about the Prescott story, said:

"I do not think there is any foundation for it, at least for that part of it relating to this institution. We have a very fair collection of Zuni and Hopi pottery collected by the Hyde expedition. It is now being catalogued. This collection was obtained before the passage of the law prohibiting excavations on the reservations. I don't think any attempt at collections has been made since then. The Hyde expedition was equipped by B. T. Babbitt Hyde and F. E. Hyde of this city. The archaeological division of it was in charge of Mr. George Pepper of this Institution. Mr. Pepper has not been with the expedition for some time past, which leads me to conclude that little in the line of archaeological research has been done by the expedition lately. Besides, I happen to know that lately the Hyde brothers have become more interested in finding the Arizona Indians a market for their handiwork than they have been in making collections of relics.

"I don't think it is at all likely, in any event, that the United States Government has any intention of confiscating collections now possessed by recognized institutions. On the contrary, I think it quite probable that institutions such as the Field Columbian Museum and the Museum of Natural History of New York would receive permission to make excavations even now under proper regulations. The only purpose of the law which was passed was to prevent vandalism."

OBJECT TO MIXED CLASSES.

Parents Indignant at the Teaching of Boys and Girls Together.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.—Many indignant complaints are being heard in different parts of the city from parents because their children have been placed in classes in the public schools in which both boys and girls are taught together, instead of having them separated, as before. The change has caused great opposition, not only with some of the mothers, but among the boys and girls themselves, who prefer the old method.

When asked last night why the change was made Superintendent Van Sickle said:

"There has been no change of method lately, nor have any complaints come to my office concerning any such thing. It must be remembered, in the first place, that the placing of boys and girls in the same classrooms is nothing new in Baltimore. In all the English-German schools, seven in all, girls and boys have always been taught together, and the same is true of most of the schools in the Annex. In the Annex schools the same methods were followed as were in vogue in the schools while they were in the county, and that was to teach boys and girls together. The only changes made in that direction at all since I have been here came about in this way:

"Last year, when the schools were reorganized the school board gave me permission when certain conditions prevailed to combine two or more classes into one and thus bring the boys and girls together. These conditions occurred when classes contained so few pupils as to be far below the limit provided for each teacher. Thus if it was found that the Seventh grade of girls in a school contained, say, ten pupils, and the same grade of boys contained eight boys, instead of employing a teacher to instruct the boys and another to instruct the girls, I was empowered in the interest of economy, as well as for the good of the school and pupils, to consolidate the two grades and have one teacher to do the work instead of two.

"Unless two teachers were employed or the grades consolidated it would have necessitated either the boys or the girls, or both, going to distant schools.

"In most cases, however, the grades were well filled and no mixing of the sexes was done. In fact, the conditions making the consolidation of grades expedient existed in only a very few cases indeed. If I remember correctly the consolidating of classes of boys with classes of girls occurred in only about five or six instances in the whole city, and these mostly in the advanced grades. So far as I know it has not occurred in a single instance this season, although the principals have the right to make the change when the conditions spoken of make it expedient, and a few such changes may have been made and not yet reported to me. But neither last year nor this have I had any complaint.

"If any parent objects to having a child in a mixed grade of boys and girls we will in every case allow the child to go to another school where the classes are separate. It was to prevent children being obliged to attend schools distant from their homes that the few changes were made, but if the parents prefer to send a child farther from home rather than have the child in the same classroom with children of the opposite sex we will certainly give such a child a transfer."

"Do you, as a matter of school policy in general, favor the segregation or the mixing of the sexes in the public schools?" Mr. Van Sickle was asked.

"I am not prepared to say that I have any decided preference for either plan," was his reply. "I have seen the work and progress made by pupils taught in the English-German schools and in the other schools where boys and girls are taught separately, and I have never seen any appreciable difference in the progress made. The boys, however, usually look cleaner and better behaved where there are girls in the class with them."

"But how about the girls?" was asked, but the new superintendent would not commit himself on that point.

BECOMES AN EPISCOPALIAN.

Rev. William Fitzsimon Leaves the Presbyterian Church.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 18.—Bishop Coleman last night at the Chapel of the Good Shepherd confirmed and received into the Episcopal communion Rev. William Fitzsimon, who until yesterday was one of the best-known Presbyterian clergymen of this peninsula and a former moderator of the New Castle Presbytery.

Mr. Fitzsimon will at once take a course of study in the General Theological Seminary in New York with a view to becoming an Episcopal clergyman. At a special meeting of the New Castle Presbytery yesterday Mr. Fitzsimon asked that his name be stricken from the rolls of that church, which was done with much regret, all the clergymen paying him high tribute. He was recently pastor of the church at Zion, Md.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

"Mystic Cure" for rheumatism and neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents and $1. Sold by Stevens' Pharmacy, Pennsylvania Avenue and Ninth Street.

No cure for sick and nervous headaches like Royal Headache Tablets. Prompt, safe.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The first agricultural newspaper was the "American Farmer," begun at Baltimore in 1819.

The farmers of the State of Washington have organized crow hunts to drive out infesting crows.

Algiers is credited with 5,000,000 out of the 6,000,000 hectoliters of wine produced in 1900 in Africa.

The umbrella and parasol were used by the Eastern nations many centuries before the Christian era. The oldest chinaware shows pictures of ladies and mandarins shaded by parasols of patterns similar to those now in use.

The first man in the Boston directory is Aarold and the last is Zysick. The shortest is He and the longest is Schneckenberger. Venus is a teamster, Jupiter a laborer, Mars a watchman, Neptune a baker, and Charon a hospital cook.

Lord Salisbury said recently that in his opinion the art of public speaking was merely a question of training. "Anyone," he added, "who knows his language, is a good observer, has a fair memory, and has something to say, can say it in public and win applause."

The Jordan is the "Descender." During its course it falls over 1,200 feet. At no point is it navigable, even by a small craft, to any considerable distance, and presents the unique spectacle of a river which has never been navigated flowing into a sea which contains not one living creature.

Jovial once meant the type of character supposed to belong to all persons who were born when the planet Jupiter, or Jove, was in the ascendant. They were supposed to possess more of the cheerful elements of character than others and hence to partake of the benign qualities attributed to the Father of the Gods.

One of the curiosities of international trade is found in the shipment of Maryland coal to Halifax, which is in close proximity to the Louisburg mines. A regular line of steamers is carrying Louisburg coal to New England manufacturers. Nova Scotians are now complaining of the quality of this article, and have ordered the Maryland product for a trial.

Among the questions sent out by a school examiner was the following example in arithmetic: "If one horse can run a mile in 1 minute 50 seconds, and another a mile in 2 minutes, how far would the first horse be ahead in a match race of two miles?" A scholar returned the question with this attached: "I will have nothing