

The Washington Times

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FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1903.

Daily Calendar of American History.

- July 10. 1775—First provincial vessel commissioned for naval warfare in the Revolution sent out by Georgia. 1780—French army of 6,000 under Rochambeau arrived in New York. 1781—Thomas McKean, of Delaware, elected president of the Continental Congress. 1790—The House of Representatives passed a bill authorizing the acquisition of the District of Columbia for the seat of Government. 1797—First session of the Fifth Congress adjourned. During this session the first Ways and Means Committee was organized. 1832—Bill rechartering the United States Bank vetoed by President Jackson. 1850—Vice President Fillmore took the oath of office as President to succeed Zachary Taylor. 1862—Entire National Guard of Pennsylvania ordered to Homestead for duty by Governor Pattison in connection with the steel workers' strike. 1864—Eugene V. Debs and other leaders in the American Railway Union strike indicted for conspiracy. 1898—Bombardment of Santiago de Cuba begun. 1901—Turkey paid the United States \$5,000 indemnity for losses of American missions destroyed in 1895.

Don't Be in a Hurry.

Rather No Auditor at All Than Another Incompetent One.

The Commissioners have done the right thing in canceling the appointment of Alexander McKenzie, to be Auditor for the District of Columbia. We are glad to see that, in this instance at least, they have taken the advice of The Times.

There is no hurry about filling the office of Auditor, anyway. Rather than have a good-natured, easy-going incompetent hold down the place, let the Commissioners wait until they have found a man who knows his business, and over whose eyes every slick adventurer who may come along cannot pull the wool.

The Treasury Surplus.

No Slackening in the Tide of National Prosperity.

The annual balance sheet, issued July 1 by the Federal Treasury, shows no slackening during the past year in the floodtide of national prosperity. The forces which have contributed to fill the Treasury's vaults to overflowing continue to operate with unabated energy. The annual surplus persists in mounting to unexpected—even embarrassing—figures.

For the twelve months ended June 30, 1903, it has exceeded by \$10,000,000 the Secretary of the Treasury's most cautious estimate. In spite of an increase of \$34,985,732 in the year's expenditures, the balance to the Treasury's credit falls only a little short of \$53,000,000.

Twice in the last three years has Congress attempted to cut the revenues to the dead level of the Government's necessities. In 1901 \$40,000,000 of income was sacrificed by the remission of virtually one-half of the special internal revenue taxes laid to meet the cost of the Spanish war. In 1902 the remainder of these emergency imposts was repealed, and another reduction of \$40,000,000 in internal revenue receipts was accomplished.

But despite these two sweeping cuts, the Government's income shows no material diminution. A year ago there was a surplus of about \$90,000,000. This year, with a drop of \$40,000,000 in internal revenue receipts, there is still a surplus of \$53,000,000. Indeed, had the Treasury's expense account for this year not run \$35,000,000 ahead of last year's the surplus would again have climbed to \$90,000,000, showing a natural growth for the year in the Government's revenue resources of fully \$40,000,000.

This growth was largely in the field of customs, net receipts from duties on imported merchandise increasing during the twelve months ended June 30, 1903, by about \$30,000,000. Internal revenue receipts decreased

\$41,764,866, and miscellaneous receipts increased \$8,727,148. The exact increase in expenditures, chiefly on the army and navy, was \$34,985,732.

The new year starts, therefore, with every prospect of more than making ends meet on June 30, 1904. No further reductions in income have been authorized by legislation, and no great shrinkage in either customs or revenue receipts is to be anticipated. Expenditures, though heavy, will not greatly exceed those of 1902-03. Another surplus of at least \$50,000,000 can be counted on with reasonable confidence.

Future Independence Days.

The Recent Celebration Will Be the First of Many Others.

The committee having in charge the recent Independence Day celebration, is happy to be able to announce that, after paying all bills, there remains on hand a small surplus.

In view of the fact that the cost of the celebration was defrayed entirely from voluntary contributions, the result is extremely gratifying. It speaks volumes for the public spirit of the community. It reflects great credit upon the people of Washington. And most gratifying of all is the fact that the subscriptions to the fund were in small sums mostly, the whole number of contributors exceeding 700. This number, we believe, exceeds the number even of subscribers and guarantors to inauguration funds. In all essentials, therefore, it was a people's celebration.

The committee has decided, and decided wisely, we think, to keep the small surplus on hand as the nucleus of a fund to be raised for next year's celebration. In this way it is hoped that the city will make the celebration of Independence Day a permanent popular feature—a feature that in addition to the patriotic impulses to which it will give rise must commend itself to every thoughtful person as minimizing the chances of loss of life, injury to limbs, and destruction of property by fire, and, above all, as being a more rational and civilized way of commemorating a great nation's natal day than the barbaric and slightly childish method of filling the air with the noise of torpedoes and freerackers.

Judicial Temper.

A Remarkable Exhibition of It in a New York Court.

In New York the other day a judge increased the sentence of a burglar by two successive raises from four years to nine. It seems that, after he had been sentenced, the convict uttered some profane abuse of the judge, which the judge himself did not hear, but which was reported to him by a court attendant. Upon this the prisoner was recalled to have two years added to his sentence. After he had been removed from court he attempted to break loose and to assault a bystander, with more profane abuse of the judge. For this he was taken back to court and three years were added to his sentence.

The judge, in explaining his course, says that he "spoke without passion or any exhibition of feeling." We have our doubts about that. Many a judge, we fear, has difficulty in distinguishing between the expression of his personal irritation and his vindication of the dignity of his place. If this particular judge thinks by more than doubling the original sentence of a criminal, because that criminal is guilty of two successive outbreaks of temper, that he, the judge, is performing his duties in a way so as to impress the public with the calmness of his judicial demeanor, he is probably very much mistaken.

Quite aside from that, however, we may well question the legality of the sentence. The criminal was sentenced first for burglary, the sentence being four years. His first outbreak of temper cost him two more; his second an additional three. In other words, he got four years for burglary and five for impudence. But impudence is not a legal offense. Judging from the reports in the local papers, indeed, it is doubtful whether or not the prisoner's first outbreak of temper constituted contempt of court. His second, certainly, didn't, inasmuch as it took place outside the courtroom.

Even burglars have rights which courts are bound to respect. Else the administration of justice becomes little more than a travesty and a farce.

It is reported that King Peter of Serbia is a cigarette fiend. The League for the Suppression of Cigarettes will now feel called upon to request the President to suppress King Peter.

A French scientist avers that he has found fishes talking. Of course they talk. How else could the Sacred Codfish have laid down the law to Boston?

As a means of keeping the colored population quiet, lynching seems not to be a signal success.

The Field of Politics.

A Poor Prophet.

Those who have been pleased to note the accuracy with which the Hon. Charles H. Grosvenor has for a number of years forecast political results will begin to lose faith in their prophet when they learn that he has predicted the nomination of Grover Cleveland by the Democrats next year. Of course, General Grosvenor is not so reckless in his statements as to prophesy that the ex-President will be elected, for he knows Cleveland could not be elected, and in the possession of this knowledge he does not enjoy a monopoly, for it is common to all.

For ten years or more General Grosvenor has been the lightning calculator for the Republican party. He has foretold nominations and elections approximating majorities with such propinquity to the actual facts that many persons have believed him to be endowed with the gift of Isaiah. They have been gratified to note on the morning after election how nearly correct were his predictions, and how close the voters came to doing just what he had said, they would do, sometimes weeks, sometimes months before the idea of November.

Early in 1896 when there was talk of nominating the late William McKinley, but while there were still half a dozen other candidates in the field, each feeling confident, Grosvenor took down his slate and pencil and began to figure. Then he gave the result to the country which was to the effect that McKinley would be nominated by a large majority, and he came very close to telling the exact figures.

Calls Majorities.

At every election since he has predicted the result, accurately in a general way, and remarkably close to the majority, until he has come to be the recognized political prognosticator of the party. Only last fall he made a prediction as to the House of Representatives, forecasting by what majority the Republicans would carry the House. When the returns were all in, it was found that General Grosvenor was just one vote out of the way on his prediction as to the number of Republican members.

But now after this record for accuracy, and after establishing such a great amount of confidence in his ability to pierce the veil of the future, General Grosvenor discounts all that he has heretofore done by announcing that Grover Cleveland will be nominated by the Democrats next year. Why, General Grosvenor has even earned for himself the sobriquet of "Old Figgers," which he has borne as a title of distinction, a recognition of his remarkable powers as a seer, but now he is evidently in his decline, and no more importance can be attached to his predictions. There are mighty few persons who share General Grosvenor's opinion that Grover Cleveland will ever be the Democracy's candidate for President a fourth time.

Goes to Europe.

Senator Depew has gone over to Europe on his annual pilgrimage and is entertaining the Parisians with a recital of political conditions in the United States. If he actually made some of the statements attributed to him he may have something to answer for when he returns and goes to the White House to ask a favor. Senator Depew, after discussing the negro question to some extent, and declaring in effect that the President is the colored man's candidate and has caused one and all to rally to his support, that he has the solid South almost to arms, he asserts that in the matter of dealing with the negroes the late President McKinley was essentially a diplomatist, a man of finesse and tact, and that Mr. Roosevelt is a man without either.

If that is Senator Depew's opinion of the President, the President may think that the Senator is a man of indiscretion and want of ability when the New York solon desires a favor.

Place in Demand.

The Democrats of the Eighth Texas district are likely to have an interesting contest before they decide upon a successor to the Hon. Thomas H. Ball, who not long ago resigned his seat in the House. The district is overwhelmingly Democratic, and as a nomination means an election there is a lively scramble among a number of politicians of the district to get on the ticket. As long as Mr. Ball desired to remain in Congress his constituents were willing to accord him the honor, but they are undecided as to his successor. It is said that the Hon. Presley K. Ewing, a prominent lawyer of Houston, and State Senator Lipscomb are the leading candidates.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION FOR FILIPINO SCOUT

General Bell, the commander of the Department of the Colorado, has recommended that Lieutenant Pataje, a Filipino, and an officer of the Philippine scouts, be sent to Fort Leavenworth for a course of instruction in the Military School. The Secretary of War has decided to take favorable action upon the recommendation.

DEATH OF MAJOR CORLISS.

The Washington friends of Major George W. Corliss, a veteran of the civil war, who formerly resided here, have been grieved to learn of his death, several days ago, at his New York home. The last visit of Major Corliss to Washington was in October, 1902, when he attended the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was a Mason of high degree. A brother, H. C. Corliss, resides at 612 L Street southwest.

TRY TRACKLESS TROLLEY.

HAZLETON, Pa., July 10.—Freeland will give a practical test to the system of transit known as the trackless trolley. Capitalists of the town have procured a charter for the purpose. Application has been made for right of way through Freeland and surrounding towns. Two overhead wires and electric coaches are used in the system.

COURTS AND CAPITALS OF THE OLD WORLD.

The Duke of Argyll Offends His Countrymen Again—Interesting Facts About the Reigning House of Sweden. Amusing Incident at a Dinner Given by Sir Archibald Napier—Why the Kaiser Was Blamed for Discourtesy to Leo XIII.

Offended His Countrymen.

King Edward's Scotch brother-in-law, the Duke of Argyll, after creating an outburst of indignation throughout the northern kingdom by his futile attempts to sell the sacred island of Iona—in the eyes of every true Scot the holiest spot in the Land of Cakes—to the Carthusian monks, expelled from the Grand Chartreuse in France, has now still further outraged the feelings of all those of his fellow-countrymen who belong to the Reformed faith. He has joined half a dozen influential peers in signing a circular letter to the members of the house of lords, calling upon them to omit the repudiation of the doctrine of transubstantiation, as well as the insulting denunciation of Roman Catholic dogmas as "idolatrous" and "abominable."

That King Edward himself is strongly in favor of the amendment is no secret. For, although keenly alive to his prerogatives, and dignity as supreme head of the Church of England, yet he appreciates at the same time the folly of needlessly offending the religious sentiment of many millions of Catholic subjects of the British crown, by abusing their faith in repeating at the time of his accession and again at his coronation, an oath which dates from the earliest days of the Reformation, when religious passions were so fierce that Catholics, as well as Protestants, were accustomed to burn at the stake, as pleasing to the Almighty, all those who happened to differ from them in the matter of creed.

A Protestant Extremist.

The late Duke of Argyll was a Protestant of the most extreme type, professing much the same horror for everything that savored of "popery" as John Knox, and the fact that his oldest son and successor, the chief of the great clan of Campbell, and in point of ancestry and prestige the grandest noble in Scotland, should thus identify himself with an attempt to break down the ancient and constitutional safeguards of the British throne against Romanism, is enough to cause the old Duke to turn in horror in his grave.

I may add, however, that it is a great mistake to imagine that Scotland is entirely given over to the doctrines of John Knox. Some of the leading Highland families in the far north, and likewise their peasantry, as well as the Crofters of the Western Islands, have been Roman Catholics from time immemorial, and have never been called upon to change their faith, the doctrines of the Reformation having failed to reach the more remote portions of the kingdom.

The funeral of the Swedish poet,

Count Carl Snolksky, at Stockholm the other day, served to recall the fact, known in Scandinavia, but generally ignored abroad, that King Oscar was not the second, but the third, son of King Oscar I, who in turn was the son of that famous French field marshal, Bernardotte, who, born as a peasant, died as a monarch of Sweden and Norway.

The present King Oscar's eldest brother succeeded his father as Charles XV of Sweden, and his second brother, Prince Gustave, Duke of Uppland, who died at the age of twenty-five in 1852, was one of the most popular poets of his day, his works retaining all their vogue to the present time. It was one of his most beautiful poems, the last he ever wrote, at a moment indeed when he felt the hand of death already upon him, which, put to music by his younger brother, the present King Oscar, was sung with great effect at the funeral of Count Snolksky.

A Talented Family.

The remarkable talents and gifts of a literary, poetic, and artistic character possessed by King Oscar and by his two elder brothers, Prince Gustave and the late King Charles, certainly go far to bear out the argument that the mingling of the strain of the blood of ancient royalty, such, for instance, as that of the Bavarian dynasty of Wittelsbach—the oldest in Europe—with that of more noble, bourgeois, and even peasant, is productive of excellent results. For King Oscar's paternal grandfather, as stated above, was born as a French peasant, while his paternal grandmother, Queen Destree, was the daughter of a Marseilles stock broker of the name of Arly. His maternal grandfather was a French nobleman, Vicomte Eugene de Beauharnais, the adopted son of the first Napoleon, and who after his marriage with the daughter of the King of Bavaria, was created Duke of Leuchtenberg.

Too Considerate.

In mentioning the divorce of Sir Archibald Napier from his wife, who is a sister-in-law of the Rt. Hon. Walter Long, president of the local government board and a member of the cabinet, I omitted to mention that her brother, Sir Arthur Fairbairn, is a deaf mute, an affliction which does not, however, prevent him from having a keen sense of humor, and being a delightfully accomplished and erudite man.

Some time ago he was invited by a friend to dine at the Reform Club with two other men, each of whom had been told that he would meet Sir Arthur and had been warned of his affliction. Sir Arthur arriving rather late at the club in the company of his hosts, found his two fellow-guests laboriously talking to one another with their fingers by means

of the sign language, and imagining that the other was the deaf and dumb baronet.

A Son of "Creppy" Vivian.

Young Lord Vivian, of the Seventeenth Lancers, whose engagement to Miss Barbara Fanning, only child of the widowed Mrs. Harry McCalmont, has just been announced, is the son and heir of that Lord Vivian who died as British ambassador at Rome, having in his younger days, as "Creppy" Vivian, been one of the most noted gentleman riders, cotillon leaders and men about town of the fiscal society. The present peer considerably distinguished himself during the Boer war, being badly wounded and having his right thigh fractured by a bullet. His two twin sisters are both maids of honor to the Queen, and have inherited their mother's beauty. She was a great heiress, and at her death Lord Vivian will inherit considerable wealth.

His fiancée is the daughter of Mrs. McCalmont by her first husband, Atmar Fanning, whose marriage was dissolved by the courts several years prior to his death. Her second husband, the late Col. Harry McCalmont, was very fond of his step-daughter, and on his sudden death last year it was found that she had very largely benefited under his will. Mrs. McCalmont, by the by, is a daughter of Gen. Sir Henry de Bathe, and it is one of her brothers, Hugo de Bathe, who is married to Mrs. Langtry.

Emperor William and the Pope.

Emperor William has often been blamed for the gross discourtesy to which Leo XIII was subjected on the occasion of their first interview, when Prince Herbert Bismarck, in spite of the remonstrances of the papal dignitaries, insisted upon opening the room in which the Kaiser and the Pope were conversing, and ushering in Prince Henry.

This is an altogether unjust imputation against William II, who was quite as keenly affronted by Prince Herbert's behavior as the Pope, and who not only expressed his profound regret to the pontiff for the discourtesy to which he had been subjected by one of his ministers, but likewise sent Prince Herbert himself on the next day to ask the Pope's pardon for his rudeness.

Prince Herbert's only excuse was that he had the most peremptory orders from his father, the chancellor, to see that the Emperor did not remain long in private conversation with Leo XIII, fearing that the Kaiser might allow himself to be influenced into making some promise contrary to the chancellor's policy. William appreciated that the chancellor was to blame, and that contributed in no small degree to the old prince's dismissal shortly afterward. MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.

TO MAKE CONTRACTS FOR RAILWAY STOCK

Construction of Great Falls and Old Dominion Railway Not to Begin Until Spring.

The Great Falls and Old Dominion Railroad Company will in a few days enter into negotiations for the purchase of the rolling stock for the electric line to run from the Virginia end of the Aqueduct Bridge along the bank of the Potomac to the Great Falls. The actual construction of the road will not be commenced, however, until next spring.

The deal has been closed for the purchase of a large tract of land at the Great Falls terminus, as a site for the car barns, powerhouse, and hotel. The property was purchased from E. E. Oliver.

MONEY COLLECTED FOR FLOOD SUFFERERS

Judge Ryan Reports an Aggregate Subscription of \$1,015.

Judge Thomas R. Ryan, Acting Secretary of the Interior, has made a report to B. A. Allen, chairman, and James S. Hoslet, secretary, of the Kansas Relief Committee, on the collections made in Washington for the benefit of the Kansas flood sufferers. Judge Ryan was away a large part of the time while the collections were being made, and the money was handled by James F. Tufts, of Judge Ryan's office.

The report shows that there was collected among the departments \$1,015.18. The largest contribution was from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where \$401.70 was raised, and the next largest was from the office of the Secretary of the Interior, where Mr. Tufts obtained \$113.50.

Judge Ryan gave \$50, which was the largest individual contribution. Pension Commissioner Ware gave \$25 in addition to the check for \$500 which he sent direct to Kansas.

COL. URELL MAY BECOME COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

The date of the annual assembly of the Spanish War Veterans for the election of officers has been announced as August 6. It is said that Col. M. Emmet Urell has been named as a probable candidate for the office of commander-in-chief of the national body.

PLACED ON RETIRED LIST.

Lieut. Commanders S. M. Strite and W. B. Whitley have been placed on the retired list under the operations of section 9 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1899.

RELIGIOUS CONGRESS TO MEET IN WASHINGTON

Great International Gathering Here Next April.

Washington has been chosen by the regents of the American Society of Religious Education for the next interdenominational and national congress in the interests of religious education. The congress will be held next April in connection with the fifteenth anniversary of the society. Plans for the congress are on a larger scale than ever before. The following ministers have been appointed to aid the society's committee in perfecting the details:

Baptist—The Rev. S. H. Greene, D. D., the Rev. J. J. Muir, D. D., the Rev. C. F. Winkler, D. D.

Methodist—The Rev. S. R. Murray, D. D., the Rev. James Dawson, Ph. D., the Rev. C. O. Isaac.

Presbyterian—The Rev. S. W. Righter, D. D., the Rev. James Marshall, the Rev. W. C. Young, D. D.

Lutheran—The Rev. W. E. Parson, D. D., the Rev. W. W. Moot, the Rev. Luther Franz.

Other denominations not holding ministers' meetings will be invited to assist. An effort will be made to enlist the ablest speakers in the discussion of living questions, and to secure representatives from every State and Territory.

The joint committee appointed some subcommittees, who will proceed to their duties at once.

Program—The Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., the Rev. A. S. Fiske, D. D., the Rev. Joseph Dawson, Ph. D., the Rev. S. H. Greene, D. D., the Rev. W. E. Parson, D. D., the Rev. M. Ross Fishburn, the Rev. F. Power, LL. D.

Publicity—The Rev. S. Reese Murray, D. D., the Rev. James Marshall, the Rev. J. J. Muir, D. D., the Rev. Charles Butler, the Rev. F. Montgomery, the Rev. F. B. Bagby.

Reception—Hon. H. B. F. Macfarland, the Rev. W. J. Hutchinson, the Rev. C. O. Isaac, the Rev. Luther Franz, J. Percy Foster.

The joint committee will meet again in the fall, when other subcommittees will be appointed and various items of business will receive attention.

NEW ISSUE OF PHILIPPINE DEBT CERTIFICATES

An issue of Philippine certificates of indebtedness to the value of \$3,000,000 is to be made by the Insular Bureau of the War Department. The terms upon which the issue will be made are essentially the same as those of the issue of several months ago. If the plan is carried out, subscriptions will be invited, and bids will be opened after due advertisement.

SPECIAL COUNSEL FOR PEONAGE CASES

Further Appointments Likely on Account of Extent of Evil.

Prosecution of persons believed to be guilty of peonage in Alabama is being pushed by the Department of Justice. Attorney General Knox has appointed Julius Sternberg special counsel to assist United States District Attorney Reese at Montgomery in handling the 200 or more cases prepared, and it is indicated that the total in Alabama alone may reach 1,000. As the system is likewise practiced in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas, the magnitude of the work may demand further appointments.

The majority of offenders seem to be wealthy planters and county officials, with whom they connived to obtain this class of labor.

WHAT! WHISKY SIGNS ON CARRIE'S BAGGAGE?

Mrs. Nation a Traveling Advertisement for Brands of Old Rye.

McKEESPORT, Pa., July 10.—Carrie Nation arrived here today to give two lectures at Olympia Park. While buying a ticket she observed the agent smoking a stogy.

She resented this, and gave him a lecture to the effect that his body became impure as a result, and he would not be fitted to enter heaven. The agent said he was there to sell tickets, not to think of his future.

A gang of men had learned of Carrie's arrival, and while she was lecturing the ticket-seller they decorated her luggage with whisky labels. She discovered it and tried to scrape them off, but had to hurry aboard the train, a walking advertisement for prominent brands of rye.

APPOINTMENTS MADE OF SECOND LIEUTENANTS

The following appointments of second lieutenants in the army have been announced: First Sergt. William S. Herrell, Sixty-ninth Company, Coast Artillery; George E. Nelson, Vermont; Stephen M. Barlow, at large; Jesse D. Elliott, Alabama; Edward W. Tarbuton, Maryland; Carroll B. Hodges, at large; Fitzhugh B. Alderdice, Maryland, and William G. Motlow, Tennessee.

ACRE DISPUTE NEGOTIATIONS.

Under date of June 17, United States Minister Thompson has reported to the State Department that an arrangement has been concluded at La Paz for the extension, until October 21, of the period allowed for the negotiation of a different arrangement between Brazil and Bolivia for the settlement of the Acre dispute.

IMMENSE IMPORTATION OF PRECIOUS STONES

Thirty Million Dollars' Worth Brought in a Year.

More than \$30,000,000 worth of diamonds and other precious stones were brought into the United States in the fiscal year just ended. The Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics' statements shows that the total importations of diamonds and other precious stones in the eleven months ending with May, amounted to over \$28,000,000 in value, and as the figures for the month of May alone were about \$3,000,000, it is evident that the June figures will bring the grand total of diamonds and other precious stones up to a full \$30,000,000 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903.

Enormous Increase in 20 Years.

This is the largest importation of diamonds and other precious stones ever shown in a single year of our commerce. Prior to 1887 the total had seldom, if ever, reached \$10,000,000 per annum; from 1887 to 1893 the total gradually moved upward until it reached \$18,000,000, then it rapidly fell to \$5,500,000 in 1894, \$7,500,000 in 1895, \$4,750,000 in 1896, and \$2,500,000 in the fiscal year 1897.

In 1898 the total increased to nearly \$5,000,000, in 1899 to over \$14,000,000, in 1901 to \$20,000,000, in 1902 to \$23,000,000, and in 1903 will be fully \$30,000,000, making the total for the year just ended not only more than in any preceding year, but 50 per cent in excess of 1901, double the figures of 1899, and more than six times the average during the period 1894-'97.

New Industry Developing.

This rapid growth in the importation of diamonds, while it suggests general prosperity, also seems to indicate the development of a comparatively new industry in the United States, the cutting of diamonds. The total importations of diamonds alone in the eleven months ending with May amounted to \$24,500,000, and of other precious stones \$4,500,000. Of the \$24,000,000 worth of diamonds imported, \$10,000,000 were uncut diamonds; this total of \$10,000,000 of uncut diamonds is a large increase compared with the importations of uncut diamonds in preceding years, the figures for eleven months of the year 1902 being \$5,500,000, while for the corresponding period of 1901 they were \$6,500,000; for the corresponding months of 1900 \$3,500,000 and for the corresponding months of 1898 but little over \$2,000,000.

Cut and Uncut Stones.

The diamonds imported are divided by the Bureau of Statistics' statements into two groups: "Diamonds uncut, including miners', glaziers', and engravers', not set" and "diamonds cut but not set." The value of diamonds uncut, including miners', glaziers', etc., imported in eleven months ending with May, has grown from \$2,500,000 in 1898 to \$10,000,000 in 1903, while that of diamonds cut but not set has grown from \$4,000,000 in 1898 to \$14,000,000 in 1903, these figures being in each case for the period of eleven months.

This inference, that the cutting of diamonds is becoming an important industry in the United States, which is suggested by the rapid increase in the importation of uncut diamonds, is strengthened by the fact that the census statistics of "lapidary work" show that the total value of production of lapidary work in 1900 was over \$5,500,000, against less than \$500,000 in 1890, and that the value of the materials used in this work in 1900 was over \$4,500,000 against less than \$250,000 in 1890.

APPROVAL IS GIVEN OF TIMES EDITORIAL

Would Have It Republished Daily for a Year.

To the Editor of The Washington Times: I want to thank you for your article in last night's Times on the Fourth of July celebration. I have heard several persons speak in approval of it. I wish you would publish that article every day until the next Fourth. A DAILY READER.

CIVIL SERVICE MANUAL BUT LITTLE CHANGED

Chief Examiner Kiggins, of the Civil Service Commission, is busy looking over the proofs of the new manual of examinations which will soon be issued for the benefit of those who wish to take the examinations next fall. But few changes have been made in the wording of the manual and the principal difference will be in its typographical appearance.

The examination of most general interest, which will be held in the fall, are for railway mail clerk, stenographer and typewriter, typewriter, stenographer and typewriter for the Philippine service, and stenographer and typewriter junior translator for the Philippine service.

HERM