

WEEK'S NEWS RECORD

Andrew Doig, a stonecutter, was arrested in Cleveland upon the charge of having murdered Mrs. Mollie Knapp, whose mutilated body was found in her apartment. Doig admitted that he assaulted the woman, and alleged that she had robbed him.

At Jacksonville, Oregon, G. W. Traynor shot and killed J. Hardenbrook and then killed himself. Hardenbrook was engaged to be married to Miss Sarah L. Beeson, a sister of Mrs. Traynor, but Traynor objected to the match and it is said had threatened Hardenbrook's life.

In a 15-mile motor paced race on the indoor bicycle track at the Veldrome, Los Angeles, Cal., Gus Lawson defeated John Nelson, the middle distance champion. Lawson won by a quarter of a mile, and incidentally lowered the world's record by thirty-seven seconds, his time being 25:12.

A difficulty has arisen between Germany and Turkey. The Ottoman government objects to Germany using Far San Island, in the Red Sea, as a coaling station and wishes to establish there a Turkish depot accessible to all the powers. Germany, however, insists that she will not abandon the island.

New proof of the probable truth of Andrew Carnegie's statement that John D. Rockefeller is the richest man in the world was given in the offer of \$800 a share for 500 shares of Standard Oil stock. The holdings of Mr. Rockefeller in that company must be worth approximately \$206,000,000.

The Treasury Department has decided to admit the lace workers and their families who were brought to this country by Dr. J. A. Dowle, the "divine healer" and founder of Zion City, Ill., to teach others the art of lace-making. This is a reversal of the action of the Philadelphia immigration officials.

The lifeless body of W. H. Fullhart, an eccentric and well-to-do ranchman near Anselmo, Neb., was found on the prairie near there by the sheriff. Fullhart had been murdered, his skull being crushed by some blunt instrument. Fullhart lived alone, except for a hired man, and this man is missing.

Dr. H. A. Hamilton, a prominent physician of Marysville, Iowa, was shot dead by an assassin. Alfred Ahn, who had accused the doctor of causing the separation of Ahn and his wife, is under arrest on the charge of firing the fatal shot. No one saw the shot fired and the physician died without making any statement.

A policeman found a starving woman with her 18-month-old starving child in Broadway, New York. The clothing of both was saturated with rain and the woman was wandering aimlessly about in a half-dazed condition. She is Claudia Staples of Omaha, in search of her husband, who, she says, deserted her.

Thomas A. Edison, Jr., states that he has authorized lawyers to institute divorce proceedings against his wife of one year and seven months. He said that she left him seven months ago and has since declined to either live with him or begin divorce proceedings. Before her marriage Mrs. Edison was Miss Tuohy of Chicago.

Mrs. Natalie Bayard Brown of Newport, R. I., guardian of her infant son, John Nicholas Brown, has filed an inventory of the estate left to him by his father, showing it to be worth \$1,943,690.31. The estate coming to the child from his uncle, the late Harold Brown, will nearly equal the amount of property he receives from his father.

Solitary confinement and degradation to the ranks was the severe punishment ordered for three officers and one cadet of the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., after a recent breach of discipline. The officers are the most popular men in the first class, and the action of the authorities is strongly resented by the mass of students.

The Indiana Supreme Court has rendered a decision that the law of 1890 prohibiting the piping of natural gas outside of the State of Indiana is unconstitutional. The decision was rendered on an appeal from Marion, Ind., in which the manufacturers of the State sought to shut off the supply of gas now being piped to Chicago and Ohio cities.

NEWS NUGGETS.

Somalis of Jubaland have killed Sub-commissioner Jenner.

A. Schmidt & Co., wholesale furniture dealers at Laredo, Texas, have made an assignment.

Twenty-five alleged terra-cotta statues from Tanagra, in Boston, are found to be rank forgeries.

Creditors of the Castellanes have enjoined the Goulds from paying any money to Countess Anna.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has adopted the socialist motion to abolish trials by court martial.

Will of Charles H. Hoyt cuts off his near relatives, leaving his estate to the Lambs Club and to friends.

R. H. May has been awarded \$140,000 in his case against Guatemala for annulment of his railroad contract.

Sugar City, Colo., celebrated the starting of work on the construction of an immense sugar refinery plant costing \$1,000,000.

At Akron, Ohio, Frank Werner and Louis Kahr were killed by a broken telephone wire charged with electricity. It had fallen across a trolley wire. The men stooped to pick it up and both were instantly killed.

The population of Texas, as officially announced, is 3,048,710, against 2,235,523 in 1890. This is an increase of 813,187, or 36.3 per cent.

David R. Snover of Orange, N. J., a lawyer, who was convicted of embezzling \$1,375 from the estate of Catherine Briett of Rockport, Ind., was sentenced at Newark to six months' imprisonment.

The entire crew of the schooner Maumee Valley, which sank in shallow water on the Point Au Pelee middle ground, near Toledo, Ohio, has been lost. There were seven of them, including the officers.

EASTERN.

The torpedo boat Blakely was launched at the works of George Lawley & Son, South Boston.

Charles Garez, a rich Brazilian, was robbed of diamonds and money, in all \$5,000, in New York.

The crack North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse came into New York, with one of her propeller blades missing, after the stormiest passage she has ever experienced.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., are rejoicing over the birth of a girl, who will be the heiress to the Vanderbilt millions. Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., was formerly Virginia Fair.

In New York an overdose of morphine, taken to relieve suffering caused by an over-indulgence in liquor, ended the life of Dr. Robert Acton, a physician and a football player on the Harvard team in 1913.

In Rochester, N. Y., fire wrecked the plant of the Citizens' Light and Power Company and destroyed the Washington floor mills, causing a loss estimated at about \$175,000, partly covered by insurance.

At Greeshburg, Pa., Morris Shofnosky, the 8-year-old son of Isaac Shofnosky, a merchant, was playing on the gridiron with boys about his own age. During a scrimmage he was hurt and died from his injuries.

During the howling of a storm a sneak thief stole jewelry valued at \$2,500 from the residence of Alter Megeer in Philadelphia. The thief in escaping with his booty boldly climbed down a pillar of the front porch.

Henry Seelig, a swindler whose stealings may aggregate \$1,000,000, and who has been a fugitive from justice for four years, was arrested in New York City. He is said by the police to have been swindling Chicago merchants.

Dr. George H. Shurburg of Troy, N. Y., who has spent some time in the arctic regions, believes that Andree is still alive, but shut out from the rest of the world by a sea of ice. Dr. Shurburg is contemplating a trip to Greenland next spring.

Arthur Kinney, 23 years old, committed suicide at Waverly, N. Y., by blowing off the side of his head with a shotgun. He was one of the gunners on the battleship head when the Spanish cable was cut at Cadenas, and was honorably discharged last May.

The Real Estate Investment Company of Philadelphia made an assignment to John J. Ridgeway, the president and a principal stockholder of the company. The assets of the company, it is said, amount to \$300,000, while its liabilities are \$100,000.

May Brooks, a New York "tenderloin" girl, was arrested, charged with coming in too close touch with a Chicago man's cash. The victim is Arthur Lynn. He went to New York with \$2,000 to exchange for amusement, but the New York pace was too swift.

The bodies of Thomas Farley and his wife Julia, both with bullet wounds in their heads, were found lying in the bedroom of the flat they had occupied in New York. Clashed in the man's hand was a revolver, with which he had evidently killed his wife and himself.

William Simms, colored, who killed his wife, Lillie Belle Simms, at Dunbar, Pa., on Aug. 16, 1889, was hanged in the presence of 600 people. Simms met death unflinchingly. He gave out a letter claiming that the crime was due to his wife's infidelity. He warned all to be careful whom they married and not to marry too young.

WESTERN.

Robbers blew open the safe of the Farmers' Bank at Orlando, O. T., with nitroglycerin and secured more than \$5,000.

Claude Chittenden, aged 50, a gambler, was shot and killed at Kansas City by Percy Seawell, aged 19, of Mangen, Oklahoma.

Leonard Day, son of a millionaire Minnesota lumberman, who died a few years ago, was killed in a midnight brawl in the West Hotel, Minneapolis.

Dispute over high and low church ritual may lead to the secession of Trinity Episcopal Church of Oshkosh, Wis., from the diocese of Fond du Lac.

The population of Missouri, as officially announced, is 3,106,665, against 2,679,184 in 1890. This is an increase since 1890 of 427,481, or 15.9 per cent.

While lightening the cargo of the stranded steamer Isaac Ellwood in Mud lake, Michigan, the forward boiler of the lighter Stewart blew up, killing three men and injuring six others.

Fire destroyed the general merchandise store of Begole & Van Arsdel at Benetice, Neb., causing a loss of \$85,000. Several other smaller firms located in the same building were burned out.

The death of W. H. Lawrence at his home at Dover Bay, a Cleveland suburb, was indirectly due to his participation in a lawn tennis game last July, when he broke his arm while swinging at a ball.

Mrs. William J. Harris was granted a divorce by Judge Richardson in Spokane, Wash. Harris agrees to give her \$125,000, as provided in their original agreement, and settles \$25,000 upon her daughter Louise.

Frank Speasmaker, postmaster and prominent business man, was found dead in his place of business at London, Ohio, by one of his clerks. He had shot himself in the head with a revolver taken from his show case.

Insurance Commissioner O'Shaughnessy of Minnesota has taken action toward winding up the affairs of the Northwestern Mutual Casualty Insurance Company of St. Paul because it is unable to meet outstanding obligations.

Mrs. Caroline Clark Quantrell of Canal Dover, Ohio, mother of William Clark Quantrell, the famous guerrilla chieftain, has been admitted to the L. O. O. F. Home at Springfield. She is a little past 80 years of age.

A jury in the criminal court at Indianapolis found Councilman Higgins guilty of soliciting a bribe from D. M. Parry, a local manufacturer. Under the Indiana law his sentence will be indeterminate, from two to fourteen years.

The Union Pacific accomplished a run with the fast mail from Grand Island into Omaha which will go down in the annals of fast running as one of the record-breakers. The entire distance, 154 miles, was made in 150 minutes.

A hurricane traveling eighty-five miles an hour struck Colorado Springs and caused a monetary damage of a quarter

of a million dollars and has resulted in the fatal injury of Edgar T. Ensinn and the serious injury of five persons.

Joe Mulhatten, known as "king of liars" among traveling salesmen, was sent to the insane asylum at Phoenix, Ariz. His trouble is attributed to over-indulgence in alcoholic stimulants. He has been operating a mine near Florence.

A bank was opened at the village of Burns, Kan., and before 4 o'clock the same day \$100,000 had been deposited in its vaults. Farmers, stockmen and citizens went into the little town with their money in old tin cans, stockings and purses.

At Rosedale, Kan., a suburb of Kansas City, a Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis switch engine left the track on a trestle, and, falling thirty feet to the bottom of the ravine, exploded. Four men in the cab of the engine at the time were painfully hurt.

A special from Red Wing, Minn., says: "The loss of the plant of the Minnesota Stoneware Company, which was totally destroyed by fire, will reach \$75,000. One thousand men were thrown out of work. The plant was one of the largest of its kind in the United States."

Chicago's commerce for the year 1900 will show a great falling off as compared to that of previous years, says Lyman E. Cooley. The engineer further declares that the commerce of the city has not maintained a relative growth equal to that of other parts of the world.

William Gaepfer, a Cincinnati street railway conductor who had been drinking heavily, attempted to kill his wife with a dumbbell and seriously injured her. When he thought he had killed her and the neighbors closed in on him he killed himself by shooting through his head.

G. H. Zscheck, a botanist of Chicago, who has been visiting in St. Louis for several days, has made a discovery in one of the parks which he believes of importance to the botanical world. He is pretty certain that he has discovered a new plant, which he will investigate and name.

A large bar iron, sheet and tube plant will soon be erected in Youngstown, Ohio. The plant will consist of puddle-mills, three finishing mills, butt and lap weld tube mills for making wrought-iron pipe, ten hot-sheet mills and a galvanizing department. At least 1,000 men will be employed.

Mrs. Frederick Williams, a prominent widow of Ashabula, Ohio, forged George Close, a well-known man of Painesville, in Toledo, most unmercifully. She knocked him into the mud and then used an umbrella upon him until she wore it out. She claims Close eloped with her young daughter.

Adele Nelson, a pretty 16-year-old San Francisco girl, filed suit for \$10,000 damages against her former employer, John Kebs, a wealthy wholesale baker. In her allegatic she declares that while she was busy performing an office task Kebs stealthily approached her, and, throwing his arms around her waist, kissed her.

Several hundred Indians in San Diego County, Cal., are threatened with starvation. They have made no provision for the winter, and are now suffering for want of food. Children and women are almost naked and there is not enough food in many of the lodges to keep the inhabitants thereof alive through the winter.

Mrs. Sidget Sullivan entered Probate Judge James P. Goodwin's office at Springfield, Ohio, and shot at him with a 32-caliber revolver. The bullet lodged in a box containing papers two feet above the judge's head. Mrs. Sullivan became enraged at the judge for committing her stepson, Frank Shaefer, to the Columbus asylum.

Corrigan, McKinney & Co., an ore and vessel firm of Cleveland, Ohio, has decided to invade the Atikokan iron range, which is located north of Duluth, on the Canadian side. It is learned that negotiations for the control of the property on the Atikokan, which is owned by the Hunters and others of Duluth, are well advanced.

Austin Hamilton, a farmer who went to Oxford, N. Y., from Rochelle, Ill., was tortured to death by masked burglars the other night. They burned his hands to a crisp in an effort to make him confess, then crushed in his skull with a hammer. Hamilton was alone in the farm house. It was rumored that he had \$2,000 hidden on the premises.

An opinion of much importance affecting the irrigation laws of Nebraska has been handed down by the State Supreme Court, and, while complex in its provisions, seems destined to rob the western part of the State of all hope of irrigation. The opinion holds that the owner of property adjacent to a stream has the right to its water undiminished.

Citizens of Pagosa Springs, Colo., discovered the body of a man in a hot spring. The body was found to be literally cooked, the temperature of the untempered water of the spring being over 160 degrees. Investigation disclosed the fact that the man was a stranger who had given the name of Smith and nothing was discovered that would solve his identity.

By the upsetting of a Coast Line stage in Los Puentes creek, S. W. Parker of Ventura was drowned and four other passengers narrowly escaped a similar fate. The stage, which runs between Santa Barbara, Cal., and Lompoc, while crossing the creek was caught in the current. One of the horses lost its footing and the stage was overturned and carried down stream.

Justice Norval, in an opinion concurred in by the two other Supreme Court justices, declares the act creating the Nebraska State Board of Transportation unconstitutional and inoperative. The action that brought about the decision was that of Attorney General Smyth against the Burlington and Northwestern railroads to enforce an order of the board for lower live stock and grain rates. The defendant roads questioned the jurisdiction of the board on the ground that there were defects in the law creating it, and their demurrer is sustained.

SOUTHERN.

The population of South Carolina is 1,340,816, as compared with 1,151,149 in 1890, a gain of 16.4 per cent.

Ben Hedra, a 10-year-old boy, stabbed the 13-year-old son of J. F. Pennell to death at West Union, W. Va. The tragedy was the result of a quarrel caused by Pennell throwing Hedra's hat away.

A special from El Paso, Texas, says that President Joseph F. Smith of the Mormon Church, after a tour among the colonies in Mexico, reports the killing of the notorious Apache Kid in the recent Indian raid at Colonia Paecheo.

A string of empty cars broke loose and ran away in the Bloss ore mines near Bessemer, Ala. Nape Thompson, the superintendent; Charles Kelly and Andrew Hart were struck by two cars which jumped the track and crushed them to death.

The killing of two children by panthers in La Salle County, Texas, has aroused the ranchmen and cowboys of that part of the State, and a big hunt is being organized for the purpose of rounding up and slaughtering all the panthers and wolves to be found in La Salle and adjacent counties.

At Perry, Ga., Fanny Payne, a 10-year-old negro girl, has been committed to jail for drowning a 10-year-old son of Joseph Wilder, colored. She threw two little brothers, aged 5 and 10 years, into a 32-foot well because they would not agree to not tell about seeing her commit a theft. The elder boy climbed out and she threw him back and held him under water by means of a long pole.

FOREIGN.

Admiral William Ward of the British navy is dead, aged 71.

Ambassador Choate has asked Great Britain to suppress the Filipino junta in Hongkong.

Sir Arthur Sullivan, the famous composer, died very suddenly in London of heart failure.

Several hundred inmates of the Manchester workhouse are suffering from arsenical poisoning.

Two companies of the Twenty-fifth infantry captured thirty insurgent Filipinos, with arms and supplies.

Paul Kruger, president of the Boer republic, was enthusiastically received by the people of France upon his arrival at Marseilles on Thursday.

The betrothal of Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte to Grand Duchess Helen, daughter of the Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia, is officially announced. It cannot fail to strengthen the Bonapartist cause in France.

IN GENERAL.

Cuban constitutional convention has voted to hold public sessions.

The Union Pacific Railroad has adopted the plan of putting armed guards on trains that carry large sums of money.

The new steamship Fife went ashore in the Straits of Belle Isle, N. F., and is a total loss. The Fife is owned by D. R. Reid, railroad contractor, and cost \$100,000.

Twenty-six lives were lost by the wreck of the iron coasting steamer Ship Oief at the mouth of Seven Islands bay on the coast of Labrador. Not a soul was saved to tell the story of the loss.

The War Department is beginning to think that perhaps there may be some basis for the repeated stories about Aguinaldo having died of wounds received during a skirmish with American troops in northern Luzon.

Rev. Oliver C. Miller, a chaplain voluntarily attached to the Fourth cavalry, has reported at the War Department, having been invalided home from the Philippines. He says he knows of no city in the United States where there is so little crime or where crime is followed so quickly by punishment as in Manila.

The Pere Marquette Railway Company is going to place carrier pigeons on its fleet of six car ferries and line steamers, which will be in service on Lake Michigan during the coming winter. The dangers of winter navigation and the necessity of prompt news from vessels caught in the great ice floes are the leading causes of this novel move.

Bradstreet's says: "Unsettled weather conditions have operated to curtail retail and jobbing distribution this week, and imparted a quieter tone to several lines indirectly associated therewith. Stock speculation, too, has been less rampant, and last week's record of bank clearings has, therefore, not been equaled. There is, however, little or no apparent loss of basic strength, and, indeed, the general level of staple prices has been slightly advanced. This latter movement is most notable in the iron and steel trades, in raw cotton and to a lesser degree in the cereals and some hog products. Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 3,827,296 bushels, against 4,062,020 last week. Corn exports for the week aggregate 5,235,568 bushels, against 3,970,014 last week."

MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$3.40; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.05; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 43c to 44c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 44c to 45c; butter, choice creamery, 23c to 24c; eggs, fresh, 21c to 23c; potatoes, 42c to 47c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$3.60; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$4.85; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2 white, 36c to 37c; oats, No. 2 white, 24c to 25c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.85; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 68c to 69c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 34c to 35c; oats, No. 2, 22c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 47c to 48c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$4.65; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.85; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 36c to 37c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 23c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 53c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$3.40; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 70c to 77c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 36c to 40c; oats, No. 2 white, 25c to 26c; rye, 51c to 52c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 73c to 74c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 37c to 38c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 51c; clover seed, prime, \$6.00 to \$6.10. Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 3, 37c to 38c; oats, No. 2 white, 25c to 26c; rye, No. 1, 48c to 49c; barley, No. 2, 59c to 60c; pork, mess, \$10.00 to \$10.90.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$3.00 to \$5.70; hogs, fair to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.00; lambs, common to extra, \$4.00 to \$5.25.

New York—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$5.35; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2, 45c to 46c; oats, No. 2 white, 28c to 29c; butter, creamery, 24c to 26c; eggs, western, 25c to 27c.

WANTS BANKS SAFE.

Comptroller Daves Suggests Reforms in Managing Them.

The annual report of Charles G. Daves, Comptroller of the Currency, for the year ended Oct. 31, 1900, starts with a summary of the reports made during the year by national banks in response to the call of the Comptroller, which shows the aggregate resources of the 3,871 national banks reporting on Sept. 5, 1900, to be \$5,049,138,490.29. Between the September call of 1890 and 1900 loans and discounts increased \$170,008,391.46. The loans and discounts on Sept. 5, 1900, were \$2,086,759,642.57, and individual deposits were \$2,508,248,557.53.

The capital stock of national banks reporting on Sept. 5 was \$630,299,030. Between March 14 and Oct. 31, 1900, 348 banks were organized, 249 being of less than \$50,000 capital. The report says: "The total increase in the circulation secured by government bonds of all national banks in the system since March 14, 1900, has been \$82,454,270. The total outstanding circulation on Oct. 31, 1900, was \$331,613,268, of which \$32,784,204 is secured by lawful money and is in process of retirement. The total bond-secured circulation on Oct. 31, 1900, was \$298,829,064. On Oct. 31, 1900, there were 3,385 national banks in operation, with a combined capital of \$632,502,395. The combined resources of the national banks, being over \$5,000,000,000, is greater than at any time heretofore."

The most important recommendation made by the Comptroller, and that which is the chief feature of the report, is one for additional restrictions upon loans to directors and executive officers of banks. The Comptroller states that the large percentage of bank failures attributable to excessive loans to directors and officers, which amount to 62 failures, or 17 per cent of the total failures of national banks, led him to a careful investigation as to all directors' loans now outstanding in the national banks of the country. The investigation showed that on June 29, 1900, the date of the Comptroller's call for a statement of condition from the national banks, that of 28,700 directors of national banks in the country, 18,534 were directly or indirectly indebted to national banks under their management, the aggregate of these sums being \$202,287,441.

The Comptroller urges the passage of the Brisius law to regulate these conditions. This bill provides that no national bank shall loan to its officers or employees until the proposition shall have been submitted in writing to the directors or executive committee and approved by a majority of the members.

In dealing with the subject of loans the Comptroller says the present need is a provision which will enable large banks to loan more nearly the same per cent of their total assets which the present provision allows to smaller banks.

The Comptroller suggests the following change in the law: "That the restriction of this section as to the amount of total liabilities to any association of any person, or of any company, corporation, or firm, for money borrowed shall not apply where a loan in excess of one-tenth part of the capital stock shall be less than 2 per cent of the total assets of said bank at the time of making said loan."

The one central figure in European politics last week was Paul Kruger, president of the Transvaal republic. He is an uncouth, almost unlettered, Boer, bent with age. He is the president of a republic that has been beaten into the earth by the iron heel of a British army 200,000 strong and commanded by the greatest military leader of the old world. The Boer army is scattered. Sixteen thousand Boer soldiers are prisoners at St. Helena, in Ceylon, or in Cape Town. The rest, broken up into guerrilla bands, are being driven from shelter to shelter in the Transvaal or the Orange Free State. The Boer women and children have been driven from their farms to the smaller towns and from the smaller towns to the larger cities. There is nothing left of the Boer republic but the name and President Kruger. What will Europe do with Kruger? Is he an element of danger to England? These are questions being asked by thinking men in England as well as on the continent. Apparently Kruger's only hope for assistance lies in the French people, and President Loubet and his premier, Waldeck-Rousseau, are evidently determined that even the volatility of the French people shall not sway the government a hair's breadth from an attitude absolutely correct toward Great Britain. But if the French excess of enthusiasm for Kruger can be turned into a political channel and the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry be overturned, the situation might take on an altogether different aspect. It is fair to assume that Kruger is making a final effort to secure, through diplomacy, that pressure on England that may compel the British government, from motives of self-interest alone, to grant at least autonomy to the Boer races.

The Chinese situation is far from reassuring. Negotiations for a peaceful settlement are in a deadlock, and the crisis which is likely to reopen hostilities and bring about the partition of the Chinese empire is evidently near at hand. Stated briefly, a majority of the powers, led by Germany, is demanding more than China can pay. The minority, made up of the United States, Russia and France, favors a demand for only what China is able to pay and no more. As a result, the press of London and Berlin, especially of Berlin, is filled with indignant criticism for the policy of the United States.

In the course of a cross-country drag hunt on Long Island Mrs. James L. Kernehan of New York was thrown from her saddle after taking a double jump. Her foot caught in the stirrup and she was dragged a short distance, but she stopped the horse, remounted and regained two miles on the leaders, having to take ten jumps over rail fences on the way.

Exports of manufactures amounted to more than a million dollars a day during the nine months ending with September, 1900.



The census shows that there are 1,400,000 more farmers in the United States than there were in 1890. The number of manufacturing establishments reported by the present census is 435,000, as against 350,000 in 1890, but this number will have to be cut down about 85,000 because of the excessive zeal of the enumerators. Perhaps they were actuated also by a desire to increase their compensation. An enumerator receives 25 cents for every manufacturing establishment reported, and since the returns came in a good deal of "padding" has been discovered. For example, when two or more kinds of articles were manufactured by the same person or company under the same roof, some of the thrifty enumerators reported two factories and made out two schedules, thus doubling the number of establishments and their own pay. Blacksmith shops and repair shops on big farms and plantations were reported as manufacturing, while eagerness to increase their pay and make a favorable report caused many enumerators to exaggerate.

A strong effort will be made at the coming session of Congress to pass a bill placing the consular department upon a civil service basis, with a longer tenure of office than at present prevails in this much-neglected branch of federal employment. Several bills are pending before the foreign relations and affairs committee of the House and Senate designed to reorganize the consular service, and a majority of the committee members are in favor of reporting the Senate bill, which combines the best features. Nevertheless there is powerful enmity toward any legislation affecting the consular service. It strikes at the root of what still remains of federal patronage, and politicians of both branches of Congress are not easily convinced that the best interests of the country are preserved abroad by placing consular agents subject to civil service laws, protected thereby as long as they observe their duties and not liable to dismissal at the advent of every new administration.

The ceremonies incident to the inauguration of William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt as President and Vice-President of the United States next March are to be the most imposing of any ever seen in the national capital. The most pronounced and spectacular feature of the inauguration will be, of course, the parade and the ball. Those who have already interested themselves in the subject say that efforts will be made to make the parade the longest, the biggest and the greatest seen in the United States since the final grand review of the Army of the Potomac. They point to the fact that it will be much easier to provide a monster military pageant now than at any time since the close of the Civil War. The railroad managers will see to it, it is said, that the lowest fares on record will be made in order that the greatest number possible will be induced to witness the spectacle.

At the time this is written President McKinley has practically completed his annual message. The message defends at length the policy of the administration in the Philippines. It calls attention to the progress made in establishing order and good government in the islands, emphasizing the fact that military rule has been superseded by the civil authority of the Taft commission. The message announces the administration's purpose of holding the islands as permanent United States territory and governing them on the same plan as that adopted in Cuba. China comes in for lengthy consideration in the message, and the policy of the administration expressed in the note to the powers of July 3 is reiterated. This note opposed all schemes of territorial conquest in China. Reference