MINERS MEET TUESDAY

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS WILL CONVENE AT BOISE.

Delegates From Every State and Territory and Many Foreign Countries Will Attend.

BOISE CITY, July 20.—The International Mining Congress will convene here next Tuesday. A large number of delegates from all of the states and territories of the United States and many foreign countries have signified their intention of attending the meeting. Great preparations for the entertainment of visitors have been made, and Boise will be gayly decorated while the convention is in session. The coming together of so many mining men is sure to attract attention to the Pacific Northwest, which is fast forging its way to the front as a mining district.

A considerable number of delegates have already arrived. President Prince, of New Mexico, is expected tonight. A dispatch was received by one of the hotels, asking for accommodations for a party of 49 from Cripple Creek and vicinity.

As the congress will not convene until Tuesday morning, it is not expected that the delegates generally will arive until tomorrow evening and Tuesday morning.

The idea of an International Gold Mining Convention, the original name of the organization, which was changed at its first session, held in Denver, July 7-9, 1897, to the International Mining Congress, originated with a few men of practical mind. The first impression came to them with a recognition of the fact that the world was at the threshold of a new era in mining for the precious and base metals, while in the entire field of mining there was apparent the process of a great progressive transformation. The naming of the International Gold Mining Convention was no delusion. In making use of the word "gold," the fact that the mining of iron, copper, lead, zinc, coal, stone, marble, onyx, clays and oils—in fact, any and all the natural deposits of mother earth—brings blessings and prosperity, aiding materially in making a people patriotic, and a government stable, was not lost sight of, consequently when the word "gold" was eliminated from the name of the organization by the convention, and the word "congress" substituted for the word "convention," there was not one single delegate in all that wonderful gathering ready or willing to raise a voice against it. The intelligence and justice of the change was at once recognized, and consequently the second call was made in the name of the International Mining Congress, which convened in Salt Lake City, July 6-9, 1898, and selected Milwaukee, Wis., as the third place of meeting. The assembly was postponed until June 19-23, 1900, at which gathering Boise was elected the next place of meeting, and July 22-25, 1901, selected as the dates.

An Educational Move.

The congress was the initial step in a thorough business campaign of education in all branches of mining, with all its kindred interests, and to this end the effort was first made to bring together mining men, manufacturers and investors, to increase friendly relations and reciprocal trade among them, and to discuss such questions as would better acquaint them with the true nature of their reciprocal interests, and to secure, if possible, such National legislation as would promote the best interests of the mining industry in general, and to advocate on the strongest and most intelligent lines the creation of a Department of Mines and Mining in the Federal Government of the United States.

The organizers and promoters of the first International Gold Mining Convention, therefore, constituted a temporary association of gentlemen whose interests in common were, and are still, with all loyal American citizens in the industrial welfare of the entire country. It was their purpose—and this purpose was, so far as they were concerned, carried out to the letter—to perform only the preliminary work of organization, with all its necessary details of preparation, including the reception and entertainment of the delegates. At the moment of organization as a convention their functions ceased as an organized body; the permanent organization of the convention, and whatever association, movement or measure growing out of it, to be within the exclusive control of the convention itself, and its actions to be those of an international body.

Thus it will be seen that the only circumstances which signalized the locality or personnel of the preliminary movement was the fact that the project originated in Colorado, and its promotion was in the hands of a few Denver men, who gave their entire time to its success without compensation of any character other than the honor of being associated with such a wonderful representative body of men and women as was there assembled as delegates from nearly every portion of the civilized world to this convention. It can be appropriately said of the organizers and promoters of this first convention that their personal interest in the movement, individually and collectively, was their supreme sense of loyalty to mining, its kindred interests, and general industrial welfare of the United States of America.

Great latitude was given for the possibilities of subjects that might and did come up for discussion, and for the variety of measures that might be adopted, though no encouragement was offered to sentiments of partiality concerning the relative status of the royal metals, gold and silver. The circular of the committee calling the convention and setting forth its purposes was clear upon that point, expressing the desire that "all papers read and discussions held be confined to those questions which are germane to mining and kindred interests." The convention was in no sense partisan.

Object of Organization.

The following is the exact status of the organization as adopted at the sessions held in Milwaukee, June 19 to 23, 1900:

Name—The name of the organization to be as present, "The International Mining Congress."

Object—Its objects shall be those for which it was originally created, and has been sustained during its existence, namely, the fostering of fraternal relations among those engaged in mining and kindred pursuits in various countries and portions of the United States; the advancement of the interests of those pursuits, and especially, until those objects are attained, the improvement of the mining laws of the United States to conform with the teachings of experience and changed conditions of the country, and the establishment of a National Department of Mining.

Membership—The membership of the congress shall consist as follows: (1) Of representatives appointed by the Chief Executive of countries, states and territories, and by such other authorities and organizations as may from time to time be fixed by the congress or its executive committee; (2) of persons interested in mining and kindred pursuits who shall pay into the treasury the sum of $5 per annum. The members of each county, state or territory shall each cast one vote up to the number of 10, which shall be the limit of the vote of any civil division.

Meetings—A meeting of the congress shall be held once in each year at a place designated by the preceding congress, and at time designated by such preceding congress, and in case of necessity, by executive committee.

Officers—The officers of the congress shall be a president, a vice-president, a secretary and a treasurer, who shall be elected by the congress, and together with the other officers shall hold their position until their successors are elected, and installed at the next succeeding congress. There shall be an executive committee of seven members, consisting of the heretofore named officers, together with three other members to be elected in like manner. There shall be a vice-president and a secretary elected for each county, state or territory by the members therefrom present at each congress, whose duties shall be to foster the interests of the congress in their respective localities.

Papers Which Will Be Read.

The following named gentlemen will read papers at the congress:

Hon. Joseph Hutchinson, Silver City, Idaho, "In the Pavilion of the Setting Sun"; Professor S. W. McCalla, Atlanta, Ga., "Mineral Resources of Georgia"; Professor N. W. Winchell, Minneapolis, Minn., "Geology of Minnesota"; Mr. Earl Sloan, Charleston, S. C., "Geology of South Carolina"; Professor E. A. Babcock, Grand Rapids, N. D., "Geology and Mineralogy in an Educational System"; Dr. James Talmage, Salt Lake, Utah, "Geology of Utah"; Mrs. May Arkwright Hutton, Wallace, Idaho, "Some of the Ethical Aspects of Mining"; Professor Samuel Calvin, Des Moines, Iowa, "Geology of Iowa"; Professor J. A. Holmes, Raleign, N. C., "Geology of North Carolina"; Professor John C. Smock, Trenton N. J., "Geology of New Jersey"; Professor C. W. Hall, Minneapolis, Minn., "Iron Zone of Minneapolis"; Fred C. Semmic, Davenport, Iowa, "Mining as a Business Compared With Commercial and Manufacturing Enterprises"; Dr. George A. Louderback, Reno, Nev., "Geology of Nevada"; Hon. A. P. Swineford, Ketchihan, Alaska, "Climate and Resources of Alaska"; Hon. W. B. Heyburn, Wallace, Idaho, "Revision of Our Mining Laws"; Paul Clagstone, Spokane, Wash., "Public Survey of Mineral Lands"; Robert Bell, Salmon City, Idaho, "Outline of the Geology and Ore Deposits of Lemhi and Custer Counties"; Hon. J. J. Deming, Salmon City, Idaho, "Stamp Mill Construction"; Dr. J. C. White, Morgantown, W. Va., "Geology of West Virginia"; Professor E. Howorth, Lawrence, Kan., "Geology of Kansas"; Hon. W. R. Everett, Chicago, Ill., "Honest Methods in Promotion"; Mrs. Pauline L. Holland, Galena, Ill., "Why Mining Men Should Be Politicians," or "Mining Men and Politics."

MOVE TO TRANSFER LANDS.

Another Effort to Cut Down the Lakeview District.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Renewed efforts are being made to have a part of the Lakeview land district, in Oregon, transferred to the Burns district, but what success will attend this effort remains to be seen. A large petition has been received at the General Land Office asking that a tract of land about 60 miles square, forming the extreme southeastern corner of the State of Oregon, be removed from the jurisdiction of the Lakeview office and placed under that at Burns. The signers of the petition assert that the lands in this tract are more accessible to the latter office than to the former. Their allegations, however, are in general terms, and because of their indefiniteness the papers in the case have been returned.

About a year ago many of the people interested in this move petitioned for a similar change, but at that time were concerned in a smaller tract. The names appearing on the original petition generally appear on the one just received, together with many additional ones. While the assertion is made that this fact is more accessible to the Burns Land Office than to Lakeview, the map seems to show the contrary to be the fact.

No member of the state delegation appears to be interested in the proposed change, for there is no record of Congressional recommendation one way or the other. However, when the petitioners make reply with more details the department will decide upon some course of action.

TRAGIC STORY FROM ALASKA.

Bodies of Six Men Found—Sick Companion Had Been Abandoned.

NOME, July 10, via Seattle, July 22.—A tragic story comes from St. Michael. A party of men en route to Nome recently found the bodies of six men at a point near Cape Romanoff. It is presumed they all froze to death during some one of the terrible blizzards that prevailed last Winter. The bodies were scattered at intervals, five of them a quarter of a mile apart. They were outstretched upon the tundra, and each was found wrapped in blankets. Each had some camp equipment near him, but no food. One of the dead men had been evidently either sick or injured, as he lay on a litter constructed of a pair of oars and a canvas sheet. It would seem that the storm must have overcome the men carrying him. Evidently becoming exhausted, they abandoned him and wandered off each for himself, to perish where found.

General Randall was notified, and has ordered out a party of soldiers to bring in the bodies, and every effort will be made to identify them. General Randall thinks they were a party of prospectors who, in an effort to reach St. Michael, had run out of provisions and perished from exhaustion and exposure.

INTERESTS PACIFIC COAST.

Portland an Ideal Location for a Great Oriental Fair.

Northwest Magazine.

The entire Pacific Coast is actively interested in the formation of preliminary plans for the Lewis and Clark Centennial and Pacific American Exposition, to be held at Portland in 1905, and, judging from the manner in which the sturdy Western States have taken up the matter, the affair promises to equal in importance any of the big expositions yet held.

The constantly increasing trade with the far East has gradually but surely established the commercial integrity of the Pacific Slope country, and, with such cooperation as that already assured, the display of agricultural and industrial resources must of necessity be in the nature of a revelation to all but the limited number of people who keep in touch with conditions west of the big mountain range.

The tremendous movement of settlers to the far West, rich with its almost limitless possibilities, the steadily increasing demand for American products in the Orient, has developed this section to a wonderful degree. The various lines of railroads entering this country have kept pace with this movement; in fact, have contributed in no small measure to make it possible. From British Columbia to California keen interest is taken in the coming exposition, where will be shown the possibilities in mining, lumbering, manufacturing, fisheries, fruitraising, and agriculture generally. The states interested directly include Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, California and British Columbia, and the formal exposition organization has just been effected.

As indicated, Portland has been selected for the event, and the progressive citizens of the place have taken hold of the plan in a manner that augurs well for its unqualified success. In addition to the natural beauty of Portland, the wealth and taste of its residents go to make the place an ideal one for the visitor. Its position near the confluence of the Columbia and Willamette Rivers, with magnificent snow-capped mountains to be seen in every direction, with numberless side trips through beautiful country, will make it very easy for visitors to the exposition to see and admire unequalled scenic features.

How to Paint.

Ladies' Pictorial.

An amusing incident is recorded as having happened recently at the Royal Academy. A lady was engaged in a conversation with an artist friend, when she was heard to say: "I like your pictures so much, and I would dearly love to be an artist. Do tell me the secret how to do it."

"Most willingly, madam," replied the painter, courteously; "you have only to select the right colors and put them on the right place." "Thank you," said the lady, effusively, "I shall commence at once!"

BOYCOTT MAY MEAN TIE-UP

SAN FRANCISCO DRAYMEN AND TEAMSTERS AT OUTS.

Fifteen Hundred of Latter May Go Out Rather Than Do Hauling for Nonunion Firm.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—A general tie-up of the wholesale and retail trade of this city may develop tomorrow unless the Draymen's Association and the Brotherhood of Teamsters reach an agreement. The trouble is due to a boycott of the Morton Special Delivery Company, a nonunion concern, by the San Francisco Labor Council, and the design of the Draymen's Association is to compel the union men to do hauling for the nonunion company. About 1500 union teamsters have been notified by their employers that they must either obey or lose their places. A sympathetic strike of the porters, packers and warehousemen, men employed along-shore, and others whose duties bring them in contact with the teamsters and draymen is expected. Efforts are being made on the part of the employers, composing the greater portion of the wholesale and retail districts, to avert any extended tie-up of business.

WILL SPRINKLE STREETS.

Baker City Will Have No Cause for Complaint This Summer.

BAKER CITY, July 20.—The dust is a great source of annoyance to residents of Baker City. There has been a partial excuse for this in the past, owing to the scarcity of water, but now that the new gravity water system is about completed the leading citizens who have been paying for semi-occasional trips of a sprinkling car on some of the streets have concluded that the City Council should take a hand in the sprinkling business. Visitors to the city have remarked about the dust and have gone away thinking it was due to a want of enterprise on the part of the city officials.

It is proposed now to sprinkle the principal streets and the City Council will foot the bill. Heretofore the sprinkling has been paid for by a few people. The sprinkling cart would sprinkle in front of the business house or residence where the owner paid for it. The result was that a small strip on one side of the street would be sprinkled for half a block or less and then there would be a break until the driver came to the next contributor.

When the streets are properly sprinkled, as they doubtless will be soon, Baker City will be much more inviting to strangers and more agreeable to the people living here.

Excursion to Sumpter.

A committee of Red Men from Sumpter were in Baker City last evening, conferring with the members of the local order, with reference to an excursion to Sumpter, to be tendered to the members of the grand lodge of the order, which is to meet here July 23. The plan is to charter a special train, and take all the visitors to Sumpter. The citizens of that thriving town will do all in their power to make the strangers feel at home. The plans were all perfected, and the excursion will be run at some time during the session of the grand lodge, which will best suit the convenience of the members.

Of Political Significance.

The annexation of the "Panhandle" district to Baker County means a great deal to the county. Besides adding 1500 to the population of the county, it adds a neat sum to the tax roll every year. It has some political significance, or will have when the Legislature reapportions the representation in the State Legislature. Baker County will gain one, if not two representatives, and one State Senator. It is not believed that the new district will change the political complexion of the county, which is now Democratic, but that is a matter which the politicians have not definitely figured out.

New Mining Company.

Articles of incorporation of the Uncle Dan mine have been filed with the County Recorder. E. Everett, Daniel Cochrane and W. S. Driver are the incorporators. The capital stock is $1,000,000, with shares at $1 each. This mine was recently purchased by Colorado people. It is located in the old Virtue district near Baker City, and work already done shows it to be a fine property. A. T. Woodward, of Colorado Springs, and Mr. Everett will be the principal directors of the new company. The work of fitting the mine out with all the latest mechanical appliances will begin at once, and nothing will be overlooked which will serve to improve the property, and aid in its rapid development. The owners confidently expect to make it a dividend payer before the end of the year.

Favorable Report Expected.

Captain S. B. Ormsby, superintendent of the Cascade reserve, left for the East this evening, after inspecting the proposed forest reserve at the head of Elk Creek. He has been quite busy since his arrival here. He, of course, did not intimate what the nature of his report would be regarding the proposed reservation, but members of the City Council, and others, who were with him, feel confident that it will be favorable, and in the near future the President will issue an executive order setting aside the land at the head of Elk Creek as a forest reserve, thus insuring Baker City a pure water supply.

Balliet in Baker City.

Leston Balliet arrived in Baker City yesterday from Portland. He is accompanied by his bride, a Brooklyn lady, whom he married while on his recent trip East. They reside in San Francisco. Mr. Balliet is here looking after his varied business interests.

WANT TO BE PRINTING EXPERT.

At Least Three Men After Frank Houghton's Place.

OLYMPIA, Wash., July 21.—About the middle of the coming September, the term of State Printing Expert Houghton will expire by reason of action taken by the Legislature, at its special session. At present the expert, who draws $150 a month, is an appointee of the Governor, but under the new order of things the expert will be named by the State Printing Board, composed of the Governor, Secretary of State and State Auditor. As the Auditor and Secretary of State are Republicans, it is not too much to expect that the new expert will be of the same political faith, which means that Mr. Houghton, who is a Democrat, must retire. Already candidates to succeed Mr. Houghton are in evidence and several are out after indorgements. James J. Wilson, for several years foreman of the state printing office pressrooms, and a prominent Populist in 1896 and 1898 and 1900, seems to have experienced a change of heart politically, as he is seeking the appointment. Stanton Rowell, also of Olympia, is another candidate, and O. D. Gaff, of Seattle, is another.

TWO CHILDREN DISAPPEAR.

Uncle Objects to Their Being Raised as Catholics.

SPOKANE, July 21.—The 7-year-old daughter and 5-year-old son of the late Judge J. C. Brady have again disappeared from Rathdrum, Idaho. Their uncle, Frank Pine, of Keswick, Ia., and their father's housekeeper, Miss Campbell, have also disappeared and it is believed have abducted the children, who up to Saturday were with them. Father Purcell, parish priest of the Rathdrum Catholic Church, acting under authority of the will filed in the Probate Court, made a formal demand Saturday upon Pine for the children. Pine said he would first consult his attorney. Later, the Prosecuting Attorney of the county issued a writ of habeas corpus demanding that Pine appear in court Tuesday to show by what authority he retained possession of the children. Sheriff Dyer did not serve the writ. Father Purcell says the Sheriff tried to evade serving it. The Sheriff, however, searched all trains on the Northern Pacific for his man.

The trouble over the children arose over the fact that they were baptized as Catholics a week ago, at their dying father's bedside. Judge Brady was a Catholic. His wife, now two years dead, was a Methodist. Pine, her brother, objected to the children being baptized, saying a promise had been made their mother they should not be made Catholics.

Washington Notes.

Tekoa now has three saloons. The third one was opened last week.

Farmers at Tekoa complain that the pear crop in that vicinity will be almost an entire failure on account of blight.

Mason County Commissioners have called in another $3000 worth of county bonds. This is the second call recently, making $8000 in all, and leaving $23,000 bonds at 6 per cent outstanding.

Savage & Scofield have completed driving the piles for the foundation of the Olympia Door Company's factory. The new factory will cover considerable ground, 366 piles having been driven for the foundation.

State Grain Inspector George P. Wright has returned to Tacoma from a trip of inspection of the Eastern Washington wheat districts, and declares Washington this year will have the greatest wheat crop in its history.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has given up the attempt to recover its lost cable, and a new one will be laid between Astoria and the Washington shore, says the Ilwaco Journal. The old cable is buried in the sand, and, while it was located, it was found impossible to recover it.

William Davis, the Walla Walla bootblack, charged with assault with intent to kill upon the person of Miss Effie Haworth, his former sweetheart, was taken before Justice William Glasford Friday morning, and the time for his preliminary examination was set for Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. Miss Haworth has been subpenaed to appear and testify against Davis.

Dr. Calvin W. Stewart wants Tacoma to pay him for soliciting a gift of $75,000 from Andrew Carnegie to erect a library building in that city. He thinks about 5 per cent of the gift would be about the proper amount, and has suggested to city officials that they figure close enough on the contracts to leave a surplus of $3750. Dr. Stewart bases his contention on the fact that he is financial agent for Whitman College, and is allowed 5 per cent commission by that school on all moneys he collects.

The biggest trout ever captured in Klickitat County fell to the credit of M. F. Derting last week, says the Goldendale Agriculturist. He was fishing at the mouth of the Little Klickitat at the time, when he hooked on to a big trout. After considerable difficulty the fish was landed and found to measure 30 inches in length and to weigh eight pounds. Another larger one was hooked afterward, but Mr. Derting was not able to land it, owing to the hook pulling loose. The 30-inch fish, says Mr. Derting, was taken with a six-ounce rod.

Workmen in Fitzgerald's foundry at Dayton had a miraculous escape from death Friday by an explosion peculiarly caused. A little molten metal remained in the large cupola after casting was finished at 8 o'clock, and the door in the bottom was opened, letting the metal down. Some water had gathered beneath, and when the melted sheet reached it a tremendous explosion occurred that blew out windows and sashes, boards in the side of the building, the skylight, scattered patterns and tools to the imminent danger of life and limb, and brought the big brick cupola to the floor. Wonderful to say, no one was injured. The loss approximates $200, and work will be suspended for some time as well.

SOCIALISM A SNARE.

That Government Is Best Which Governs Least.

Salem Statesman.

By a vote of 20 to 4, nine being absent, the Portland Charter Commission Thursday evening declared itself in favor of the public ownership of public utilities—in other words, in favor of the city owning the electric light and gas works, the street railway lines, etc. This writer believes this is a wrong principle. He does not believe in the public ownership of anything at all; not even of water works; not even of mail cars and mail routes. Some readers may be surprised at this statement of position. Some readers will jump at the conclusion that the writer is in favor of private monopoly. Far from it.

The public ownership of a water-works system, or a street railway, or railroad system, is the beginning of socialism. Where is the end? If railroad travel and freight become public utilities this year, what may not become a public utility next year? Is it not as important that the public should be fed as that it should ride on railroads or have its provisions transported? It was once said in this country that the United States could not live half free and half slave. Neither can it live half socialist and half private, or allodial. And this writer does not believe in socialism, in part or in whole. He believes in neither public nor private monopoly.

It is his opinion that there should be the largest possible individual opportunity, therefore the largest possible individual ownership. He would favor the corporation tax and the inheritance tax, and gradually graduate them, until the individual is favored, instead of the combination or the trust, and until there are less great fortunes to be transmitted to those who do not need them, and more and more small holdings. It is said that all men are created equal. This is not true. Some men are created with millions, and some with nothing; some with great natural ability and strong bodies, and some with little ability and weak bodies. The best that can be done is to equalize as largely as possible opportunities. The inheritance and corporation taxes, and other indirect methods of taxation, should furnish all the money for the burdens of government.

The Government does not owe any man a living; but it owes each one an equal opportunity with his fellows to make a living—as equal as laws can be framed to make the opportunity equal. The writer hopes he has made his position plain. There is an irrepressible conflict between the forces of socialism and of private ownership and control. The writer would like to see Oregon stand out from the stream of public ownership, rock-ribbed and Gibraltar-like, in support of individual ownership and opportunity. He would like to see this state the saving one among the sisterhood.

That government governs best which governs least—and that government governs and will govern best which owns least. That government will be strongest which has the most property-owning, independent individuals, men who have each a stake in its welfare. There should be no privileged classes of any kind, social, political or other. There should be no state paternalism. The highest possible incentive for progress must be left, and the privileges of the few must be curtailed. Socialism, on a large scale, in the colony system or elsewhere, has ever been a failure, and always will be. Then the individual must be exalted, not a few individuals, but all individuals.

Hazelwood for pure, rich Pasteurized cream. Both 'phones, 154; 382 Washington street.

Mr. Hardy, an English tourist, has just made the first ascent this year of the Jungfrau. This mountain, which is nearly 13,000 feet in height, is a most fatiguing climb and is very dangerous at this time of the year. The whole climb took 31 hours to accomplish, and in Alpine circles it is considered a most lucky and daring performance.

OGELOGY AND THE DELUGE

CONFIRMATION OF THE NARRATIVE IN BOOK OF GENESIS.

Investigations in Central Asia Made by G. F. Wright—His Journey Through Mongolia and Siberia.

Geological conditions in Central Asia are such as can be explained only on the theory of extensive submergence of the region where the Scriptures and tradition locate the flood. This is the conclusion which has been reached by Professor G. F. Wright, of Oberlin College, the well-known geologist, in a recent journey through Mongolia and Siberia, and stated by him in an article in McClure's Magazine, says the Literary Digest. Dr. Wright asserts that the evidences of a deluge are not one, but several, and extend from Mongolia to the western borders of Russia. In the first place, he tells us, there is no evidence in this region of a glacial period such as once existed in Europe and North America. He writes:

"On the contrary, throughout this entire region we were confronted with the evidence of a great subsidence of the land which had taken place in recent geological time, and which in date would correspond roughly with that of the glacial period in North America. For several hundred miles, while driving through the region south of Lake Balkash and the Aral Sea, we were evidently upon a terrace of the fine loam which is called loess, about 2500 feet above the sea level. Indeed, at different elevations this loess extends continuously in a broad shelf along the base of the mountains from the Irtish River to the Caspian Sea, and is found in extensive level areas over various portions of the Caucasus and Northern Persia around the base of Mount Ararat; while the so-called 'black earth' of Southern Russia is a deposit of the same material, and probably of the same age, 100 or more feet in thickness. The distribution of this loess is the key to the whole situation."

That these deposits are the result of submergence and are not wind-transported as some travelers have maintained, Dr. Wright is convinced. To quote again:

"On coming around to the northwestern side of the great Asiatic plateau, in Turkestan, which is in almost the exact center of the continent, the wind hypothesis became entirely incredible, and the evidence accumulated that the land had lately been depressed to such an extent that the water of the ocean reached the base of the bordering mountains, rising to a height, certainly, of about 3000 feet; for, at this level, south and southwest of Lake Balkash, we found the loess spread out in such an extensive terrace that the wind would be entirely incompetent to produce the results. We were interested to find, upon visiting St. Petersburg, that the chief Russian geologists had arrived at substantially the same conclusions which we had formed."

The recent depression of Central Asia, Dr. Wright holds, is also proved by the fact that Lake Balkal and the Aral sea are fresh. We should expect both to be salt, like the Dead Sea and our own Salt Lake, as they have no outlets. Says the writer:

"The only explanation of the freshness of the water in these two great seas is that there have recently been great changes both in the climate and in the level of that region. Salt is washed into such inclosed basins so rapidly, that it would take no prolonged period of evaporation to render them salter than the ocean. In general, such seas may be compared to enormous salt vats which are approaching nearer and nearer the point of saturation. In the case of Great Salt Lake and the Dead Sea this point was long since reached; but in the case of the Aral and Caspian seas little progress has been made."

"It is therefore clear that this region has lately emerged from below sea level, and, in consequence, rapidly passed through climatic changes which have transformed it from a recently well-watered region to one that is now a desert. During this transition stage, the rivers coming into the Aral sea were so much larger than now that the sea overflowed the rim of its basin in such volume that nearly all of its salt was carried into the Caspian, and the sea thus became practically fresh."

This submergence took place after the creation of man. Says Dr. Wright:

"The crowning point of interest is reached in the discovery by Professor Armashevsky at Kief, of flint implements and burnt stones in connection with the bones of extinct animals 57 feet below the undisturbed surface of this soil. The discovery was made in the bluff of loess bordering the River Dneiper, whose general surface is 633 feet above the sea, and 340 feet above the present stream, and totally unconnected with any deposits that may have been made by it. In this discovery we have the link connecting the recent geological changes in the east with those in the west. The flint implements of glacial man found in France, England and the United States indicate the same stage of culture as that attained by the men who were overwhelmed in the great subsidence of Central Asia and Southeastern Russia, and of the region about the base of Mount Ararat."

In the opinion of the writer the Biblical story of the deluge is shown by these facts to be in substantial harmony with geological history. He says:

"If we may be permitted briefly and provisionally to summarize the facts as they appear probable, both from the biblical story and the illustrative geological facts, the completed narrative might be made to read something as follows:

"Some time during the prevalence of glacial ice over Northern America and Northwestern Europe man came into existence in Central Asia, where the climate was still congenial. From this point he spread as far west as the Atlantic seaboard in Europe, and eastward to the Pacific Coast, whence he succeeded in reaching by way of the Behring Sea and Alaska, the western coast of North America, and thence migrated to the Atlantic Coast, where his remains are found in the glacial gravels of Trenton, N. J. But the extreme and rapid changes incident to the closing stages of the glacial period naturally, and very likely, exterminated man in company with many of the animals accompanying him both in America and in Europe. The destruction of many of the species of animals accompanying man at the close of the glacial period is a well-known fact. It also seems probable, from scientific evidence, that man shared largely in the destruction. There is everywhere a sharp line of distinction between Paleolithic and Neolithic man—that is, between the men who were limited to the use of flaked or rough stone implements and those who used smooth stone implements. It is Paleolithic implements only which are found in the glacial gravels of America and Northwestern Europe, and beneath the loess of Kief, and at three or four other localities in Southern Russia. The Paleolithic man of science may well be the antediluvian man of Genesis.

"In Asia the rapidity of the subsidence spoken of, though so great that man could not adjust himself to it, might still have been so slow as to be almost imperceptible. But toward the close of this period there were 120 years (specially mentioned in the Bible as a time of warning) in which the movement was accelerated to such a degree that the rising waters gave point to the preaching of Noah. During the last 371 days of this period the catastrophe culminated in the facts specially related in the book of Genesis, when the reverse movement began and cleared a space near Mount Ararat, on which the ark could rest, and where the race could make a new start under more favorable conditions."

Bets on the American Revolution.

North American Review.

The first bet in the betting-book at Brooks' which bears on the American War was made December 13, 1774, when "Ld. Bolingbroke betts Mr. Fox 150, to 50, that the Tea Act is not repealed this Session." Four months later occurred the first engagement between the Americans and His Majesty's forces, and from then to the peace of 1783 bets on the subject occur at intervals. They begin, of course, with confidence in the might of Great Britain; that was to be expected. What is more remarkable is the calmness with which the whole business was evidently regarded at Brooks'. America was a long way off in those days, and the war then was one of many topics of interest. Even Fox, who must have realized the issues—and who, by the way, consistently bet on the colonists' success—was not too much absorbed to turn at once to a question of cards. Thus:

March 11, 1776.

Mr. Sheldon betts Mr. Charles Fox fifty guineas that Peace is made with America before this day two years.

Lord Stavordale betts Mr. Fox 20 guineas that Gen. Burgoyne is not in England by ye first of March, 1776.

Lord Stavordale won this bet, of course, It was on October 17, 1777, that General Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga. In 1779 we find him at Brooks' again, betting with Lord Edward Bentinck about the number of nights Lord Edward should sup at Vauxhall.

In March, 1776;

Mr. Charles Turner betts Ld. Nottingham five & twenty guineas that Quebec is now, or will be before the 1st of January, 1777, in the Hands of the Provisional Army, supposing no Peace concluded.

Here, for once in a way, the man who backed the English won:

Aug. 19th, 1776.

Mr. Fox betts Ld. Bolingbroke Five guineas that America does not belong to the King of Great Britain this day two years.

Mr. Boothby betts Mr. Townshend 50 gs. that the American War is over before Christmas, 1779, without America's being independent of the crown of Great Britain.

June 29th, (1777.) 26th Dec., 1779.

Mr. Elliot betts Lord George Cavendish five guineas that before the first of January, 1781, the Colonies will have given up their claim of Independence.

Lord Clermont betts General Bourgoine one hundred guineas that a peace is made between Gr. Britain & several of the American colonies—without allowing the independency, before ye 13 day of Jan'ry, 1783.

Jan'ry 13, 1780.

These bets on the general upshot need no comment. The last bet on the subject tacitly signalizes the fact that a new Nation was in existence:

Mr. Sheridan betts Mr. Fitzpatrick 10 gs. to 2 that the United States of America have six ships of the Line at sea within three years.

Jan'ry 24th, 1783. Won by Col. Fitzpatrick.

COEDUCATION.

Hostility of Men to the Presence of Women at College.

Philadelphia North American.

The recent manifestations of the anti-coeducation sentiment at such colleges as Colby, Tufts and Wesleyan are enough to discourage those who preach the leveling of all restrictions against women in our higher schools. It looks as if the cause of sex equality in education were in danger when the tenants of these experimental stations protest against the extension of the system.

So long as women students submitted meekly to the enjoyment of their so-called rights as a mere matter of privilege they were tolerated indulgently. But since their numbers have increased and their influence in college affairs has grown more perceptible their presence is coming to be regarded with undisguised hostility by the opposite sex. If these ambitious young women wish to perpetuate their privileges for their younger sisters they will profess to accept the inferior station to which history has assigned them. The imperialistic college man will relentlessly stamp out any possible insurrection of females, while he would not deny them a considerable measure of liberty if they waited on his superior pleasure.

The male seniors at Wesleyan applied to their own use the old arguments against woman suffrage. If woman could not render military service and work on the roads she should not be permitted to vote. So if the coed. could not defend the college's honor on the gridiron and on the river she should not hold class offices or figure in the commencement proceedings. Mrs. Stanford, a most practical-minded woman, apprehended the dangers of female supremacy in her university when at the time of her final endowment of Palo Alto she stipulated that the number of women students should be limited to 25 per cent of the total attendance. Appreciating the masculine standpoint, she determined that it should never be known of the Stanford family that it had founded a woman's college for men. For the most part her decision was applauded, at least by men. On a common theory that woman elevates herself by competing with men, and a man dishonors himself by entering into rivalry with weaker woman, she was right. Evidently she foresaw the time was coming when men would need protection against aggressive womanhood, and as far as she was able she was disposed to take care of them. But the American woman will decide her own fate in spite of fearful objecting males.

Police Intelligence.

New York Times.

The intelligence displayed by some desk sergeants frequently excites the awe and wonder of the operators at police headquarters in Brooklyn, whose duty it is to receive reports of police happenings over the telephone from the various station houses.

The other night a sergeant in one of the South Brooklyn precincts was sending in a report about a slight accident in which a man was injured. The ambulance surgeon who attended the man had described the nature of his injury to the intelligent patrolman on the post, and the latter jotted it down in his book while returning to the station house. The intelligent sergeant, reporting to headquarters, described the man's injuries as follows:

"He received a precise wound of the alteration."

"A what?" asked the astonished operator.

The sergeant repeated the description of the wound.

"Say," said the operator, "you don't expect me to enter any such fool report as that, do you? You'd better study the thing over."

The sergeant consulted with the patrolman, and then returned to the telephone.

"I made a mistake about that, old man," he admitted to the operator. "The officer says it's a spliced wound of the abandonment. It's dead easy to get mixed on them medical terms, you know."

To the operator the thing was now shrouded in impenetrable darkness. Despairing of obtaining any light from the sergeant or patrolman, he called up the ambulance surgeon at the hospital.

"Say, doc," he asked, "what kind of an injury has that man got whom you just brought in?"

"An incised wound of the abdomen," explained the surgeon.

Pawing the air wildly, and pirouetting like a whirling dervish, the operator made for the electric fan, turned it on, and flung himself, limp and perspiring, back into his chair.

TUBERCULIN.

A Revival of Interest in Remedies for Consumption.

Richmond Dispatch.

Professor Koch's tuberculosis cure is again coming to the front for attention, and it would appear for vindication.

It will be remembered that when the Koch discovery was first announced many leaders in the medical profession, both in this country and abroad, took to it with avidity. For a little while it was a fad. Then came a reaction. Some of those who had been foremost in hailing the great German scientist as a benefactor to mankind began to discredit his cure and denounce him as a charlatan. The former ardent Koch disciple could not be too swift or too active in bringing to the attention of the public the cases in which the use of the remedy had proved "disastrous." As a consequence of this, little has been heard of late of tuberculin, except as a test for lung disease in cattle.

None the less, the Koch treatment has been persisted in here and there in a quiet way, and despite all that has been said against it, has been steadily adhered to on a large and thorough scale in one particular big tuberculosis hospital in Silesia. Now, Dr. Goetsch, the head of that hospital, has made a report on his 10 years of persistence. That report not only shows most gratifying success from application of the remedy understandingly, but proves, it would seem, that all disastrous effects of its use have been due largely to ignorance and recklessness. Dr. Goetsch declares that the idea that tuberculin is dangerous is traceable to its employment in cases for which it was not fitted, such as when tuberculosis was complicated with suppuration. He also declares that when it is used in simple cases, that are not too much advanced, and where there is no fever, the result is "without exception favorable."

Professor Koch, who, nothing daunted, has been pursuing his investigations, recently visited the hospital in question, and has written an introduction to Dr. Goetsch's report. In this he says that his own experience coincides with that of Dr. Goetsch's.

Folk Prayer Rhymes.

Gentleman's Magazine.

The following is an old Lancashire specimen:

White Paternoster, St. Peter's brother,
What hast I' th' one hand? White book Davis;
What hast I' th' other hand? Heaven yate keys.
Open heaven yates and steyk hell yates
And let every crysome child creep to its own mother.
White Paternoster, Amen.

There are variations of this, evidently so corrupted by ignorant repetition as to be hardly intelligible. Another similar formula was known as the "Little Creed":

Little Creed, can I need
Kneel before our Lady's knee?
Candles light, candles burn,
Our Lady prayed to her dear Son,
That we all to heaven might come.
Little Creed, Amen.

Another most singular prayer, of evidently great antiquity, is as follows:

I bless me with God and the rood,
With His sweet flesh and precious blood;
With His cross and His creed,
His length and his breed,
From my toe to my crown,
And all my body up and down,
From my back to my breast,
My five wits be my rest.
God never let ill come at ill,
But through Jesus' own will.
Sweet Jesus, Lord, Amen.

The word "breed," in the fourth line of course means, breadth. Some of the other lines appear to be corrupted from their original meaning. A strange rhyme sometimes put into the lips of the dying is made up of such Latin scraps as the uneducated had caught from hearing Catholic prayers, strung together with English words:

In nomine Patris up and down,
Et Filii Spiritus Sancti upon my crown;
Crux Christi upon my breast,
Sweet Lady, send me eternal rest.

Ex-Congressman Schermerhorn.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 21.—Ex-Congressman Simon D. Schermerhorn died tonight at his home in Rotterdam of apoplexy.

Considerable interest has been evinced in the forthcoming translation of the New Testament in broad Scotch by the Rev. William Wye Smith, who first registered his claim as an authority on "Scotch" as the Scottish expert on the Standard Dictionary.

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