

GRANT'S ATTORNEY GENERAL.

He Re-Enters Political Life as Mayor of Portland, Ore.

George H. Williams, the new Mayor of Portland, Ore., cut a wide swath in national politics a generation ago and were it not for a woman's cabal would have been Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Williams was born in Columbia County, New York, in 1823, studied law and settled in Iowa, where, in 1847, he was elected a Circuit Judge. In 1853 President Pierce appointed him Chief Justice of the Territory of Oregon. President Buchanan reappointed him in 1857, but not being in accord with some of Mr. Buchanan's ideas on slavery, he resigned and became a slaveholder. In 1864 he was elected to the United States Senate. It was he who drew up the reconstruction bill and he had charge of it in the Senate.

From 1872 to 1875 he was Attorney General under Grant. On the death of Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase Mr. Williams was nominated to succeed him. But the Senate never acted on the appointment. The reasons for this were in large measure social.

Mrs. Williams was a talented, beautiful woman and was a leader in Washington society. But while popular with a large element, she was unpopular with a certain influential coterie, consisting of some Senators, Representatives, Judges and other high officials. It was a thorn in their sides to have her the wife of a cabinet minister; what would it be when she was the wife of the Chief Justice? The pill was a very bitter one for them. The idea of this lady from faraway Oregon, the backwoods, as they said, ranking them! It must not be. And they united, almost as one, in the most bitter warfare upon Judge Williams that has ever been known at the national capital. Mr. Williams asked Grant that his name be withdrawn and reluctantly this was done. Some time later Mr. Williams left the Cabinet and practiced law in Washington. Finally he returned to Oregon and now, at the age of 73, he re-enters political life as the chief magistrate of Portland.

NOW A COLLEGE PRESIDENT.

How a Young Man Rose from the Position of Section Hand.

At the close of the recent term at Baylor University, which is located at Waco, Tex., Professor S. P. Brooks became president.

His advancement illustrates the possibilities of the American youth who determines to succeed in spite of all the difficulties and obstacles man has put in his way. Professor Brooks is now about 45 years old. Less than twenty years ago he was a member of the section gang on the Santa Fe Railroad, earning only 65 cents a day with his spade. He was considered by the foreman one of the best hands in the gang, and entirely trustworthy, though he was by no means a favorite with the other hands, because he took care of his earnings and engaged in no pastimes of questionable propriety. In the section house at night, and when prevented by the weather from work on the roadbed, he spent his leisure in study and reading, and was utilized by the unambitious laborers as a kind of bureau of useful information. He was also a sort of supreme court, to whom all questions debated by the section gang was appealed. By his reading and study he fitted himself for a college course.

He worked for the Santa Fe between Galveston and Brenham for about one year, during which time the foreman had never charged him for one hour's lost time. Another thing said of him is that he never lost or broke an implement of any kind, and his spade was not only always in place, but as bright as a dollar and as sharp as it is necessary for a spade to be. At the end of the year's service for the Santa Fe he had saved enough to pay his expenses for one year in Baylor University, which he entered. After graduating at Baylor, Professor Brooks was a member of the faculty until two years ago, when he entered Harvard to take a post-graduate course. Professor Brooks now ranks easily among the ripest scholars in America, is a fine speaker, and has won distinction as a lecturer. He speaks very rapidly, enunciates very distinctly, and gesticulates with grace and force.

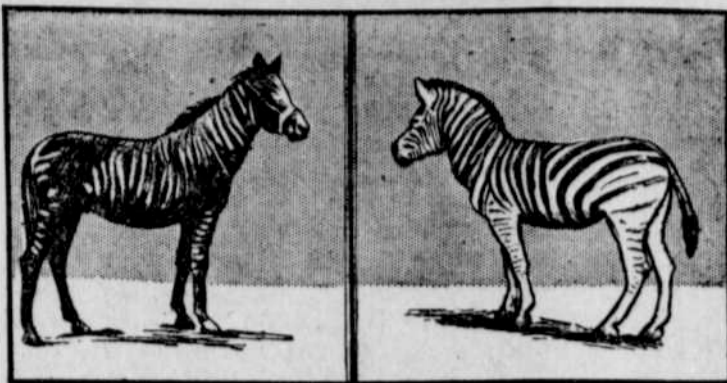
The Peach Crop.

"Yes, indeed," said he, "Miss Love has a complexion like a peach."

"That's so," replied her rival, "it's bound to fail."—Philadelphia Press.

The most sincere compliment a man ever pays his wife is when he says she is economical.

THE ZEBRA MULE NOT A SUCCESS.



Some efforts have recently been made to cross the zebra on the mare and thus produce an animal of the mule type, having some of the attractive characteristics of the zebra. The efforts have not met with encouraging success. In the first place the zebra is wild, vicious and apparently not disposed to intimate association with horses. Nevertheless some of the efforts have been successful. The illustrations show tamed zebra that is the sire and one of the zebroid colts. It will be seen that the greatest attraction, the beautiful markings of the zebra, are lost in the cross. This practically determines the cross as of no value. The small size of the zebra will always make impossible any great size in his colts, and size is absolutely necessary in a mule.

WANT STEUBEN RECOGNIZED.

Government Asked to Appropriate Money for a Statue.

A bill was introduced in the first session of the Fifty-seventh Congress asking the government to give recognition to the services of Baron Steuben during the Revolutionary War by appropriating \$50,000 for the erection of a statue to his memory.



BARON STEUBEN

This man's services were of inestimable value to the American people. From the huts of Valley Forge to the surrender at Yorktown, Steuben made his impress on the continental army, but nowhere in America will one find any evidence, so far as governmental recognition goes, that his work was appreciated. Pennsylvania and New York gave him grants of land and his last days were spent upon the latter. There he was buried and there his grave was unmarked until historical and local German societies erected a monument. Gradually this was neglected and it is only lately that legislative action was taken to improve the spot.

Soldier of fortune that he was, the picture of a battlefield beckoning him on to glorious achievements could not be resisted by Baron Steuben. Details were rapidly made. Benjamin Franklin was in Paris, seeking a man who would enter the American army and establish the order and discipline so much needed by General Washington. Dr. Franklin could offer no assurances of financial support, could not even guarantee the reimbursement of the



THE LOG HOUSE AT STEUBEN, N. Y.

baron's expenses to America. Convinced, however, that he would succeed in his venture, the baron employed his private fortune, which was not inconsiderable at the time, to the payment of his own expenses to America, and later, as the needs of the army became imperative, impoverished himself for the benefit of the American soldiers. He made no conditions, and bargained for no reward. Military distinction and active employment were the chief objects of his ambition, the immediate motives of his conduct.

Upon his arrival in America, in December, 1777, Steuben was greeted with the announcement of the capture of Burgoyne and his entire army, and looked upon it as a good omen. He lost no time in entering upon active service. He notified Congress of his arrival, expressed his desire to serve the country without conditions other than to be allowed to gain the confidence and share the fortunes of the commander of the forces in the field. Congress accepted the proffered services with resolutions of thanks, and Steuben reported almost immediately to General Washington.

Then began the work to which Steuben devoted his entire energy. All of the abuses and defects that had been dominant in the American army culminated in the encampment at Valley Forge, and showed the need of radical reforms. Although the country abounded with provisions, a famine existed in the camp. Washington had notified Congress that something must be done or the troops would have to disband or seek subsistence. The men were starving, were barefooted and almost naked, unable to take advantage of the many opportunities offered to strike ef-

fective blows upon the British forces.

It was Steuben's duty to bring order out of chaos. How it was accomplished there is not space to tell here, but the results soon began to be manifested.

Steuben was made inspector general and did valiant service in the organization of the army. He composed a book of regulations in 1778-79, which was adopted, and upon which the present American army regulations are based. But he finally tired of this service and made an effort to secure active work in the field, at the head of a regiment. There was objection to this, and he threatened to resign. He was finally given a command and served with distinction during the trying times, late in the war, when he was compelled to sleep on the ground because he could not buy a tent, when the credit of the country was exhausted and the affairs of the colonists were in distressing condition. He served in the South in 1779-80, and achieved some distinction in the field, in spite of the starved and poorly equipped condition of his forces. He was appointed to command in Virginia, and remained there most of the time until June, 1781.

At the close of the war an effort was made to have Baron Steuben reimbursed for his expenditures and paid for his services to the nation. General Washington warmly urged this, and his last letter, before retiring from public life, was written to Steuben, and contained the warmest expressions of appreciation of the baron's services to the country. Steuben resigned from the army in March, 1784, and a month later was presented by Congress with a gold-hilted sword and a vote of thanks. Then it required seven years' active effort for the baron to secure a settlement for his services, and then only after it had been plainly shown that he had been reduced to the extremity of either starving here or begging in Europe. The compensation, when it was finally made, was so miserly in amount that the debts of Steuben had absorbed all he received, and the man who had done so much to make the victory of the American forces possible was compelled to retire to a little farm given him by the State of New York and which was located in what is now the town of Steuben, about twenty-five miles north of Utica. Here he built a log house of five rooms, and lived, almost in poverty, until his death in December, 1784.

Potato Pulp Celluloid.

It is not many years since the threatened ivory famine produced that remarkable imitation known as celluloid, which has been successfully employed for a thousand uses. Now the imitation has itself been imitated by a curious preparation of potato pulp. The inventor is a Dutchman, and he treats the waste pulp, itself a residue from the manufacture of potato flour, with a solution of acid and glycerine. The resulting compound takes a plastic form, and is dried and ground to powder. This powder is molded into blocks with the aid of water, very much as one uses plaster of paris. The material can be cut, turned, bored, et cetera, and used for every purpose for which ivory, bone, celluloid, et cetera are adapted.

His Qualifications.

He was pleading his cause earnestly. "I am wealthy," he said, "and could make ample provision for you." She nodded and checked one point off on her fingers. "I have had experience with the world," he continued. She checked off another point. "I have passed the frivolous point," he went on, "and I have the steadfastness, the age and the wisdom to guard and guide you well."

He paused for an answer. "The points you make are strong ones," she said, "but they lead inevitably to the conclusion that you would make an excellent father for me. You have all the necessary qualifications, but just now I am looking for a husband."

When the actress is pretty, the men in the audience are always conceited enough to think they could coach the hero on kissing.

PACE IS TOO RAPID.

Count Matsuata, of Japan, Looks for Crash in This Country.

Vienna, July 21.—Count Matsuata, ex-minister of finance of Japan, who recently returned from a month's visit to the United States, said to the correspondent of the Associated Press:

"While I was greatly impressed with the tremendous energy of the Americans and their wonderful commercial development, I fear that the too rapid progress of the United States is likely to experience a serious setback in the near future. The commercial energy of the Americans incomparably surpasses anything in Europe. This is undoubtedly one of the principal causes of the economic progress of the United States. I perceive in many directions where European countries are already affected by American expansion and I think it likely that they will be still more affected in the future. But America's progress has been so exceedingly rapid that I fear some sudden disaster, as, in my opinion, too much business has been done on borrowed capital. This, coupled with the magnitude of the commercial operations common in the United States, will probably lead to a panic at the first untoward circumstance, such as a bad harvest or similar misfortunes. While there are many strong banks in the United States, there are also many weak ones, whose failure will render a crash inevitable. I fear that some of these banks are lending too much money to aid business enterprises."

NAMES ARE ANNOUNCED.

Two New Battle-ships and Two Cruisers for the United States Navy.

Washington, July 21.—The navy department has announced that the two battleships to be built under the authority of the last naval appropriation bill are to be named the Louisiana and the Connecticut and the two cruisers the Tennessee and the Washington. The battleship to be built at the New York navy yard will be the Connecticut. The battleships will cost \$4,412,000 and the cruisers \$4,659,000 each. The two tugs authorized by the act are to be built one at the Mare Island yard and the other at Boston. Admiral Bowles has prepared an elaborate plan for keeping the accounts in connection with the cost of the Connecticut, in order that when she is finished comparisons may be made between the respective cost of building ships in government and private yards.

Five Million Dollar Fire.

Guayaquil, Ecuador, July 21.—The fire which has been raging here for the past two days has been extinguished, after having destroyed 90 blocks on some of the principal streets of the city. The loss on merchandise and buildings is estimated at \$5,000,000. The burned buildings include the custom house and railroad station. The city is without gas, and the only water to be had is that taken from the river.

CHICAGO MYSTERY.

Masonic Temple Safety Deposit Vaults Were Robbed of \$35,000.

Chicago, July 22.—Mystery surrounds the reported disappearance of \$22,183 in cash and two certified checks of \$800 belonging to three prominent bookmakers of the Washington park racetrack from the night vaults of the Masonic Temple Safety Deposit Company.

Last night after the end of the racing at Washington park, the three bookmakers, in company, deposited their money in the vaults. Today they found the boxes empty. The varnish was scratched from the boxes in places as if they had been tampered with. The men all had separate keys, as did the watchman. Other losses have been reported, but the management of the deposit company believes no robbery has taken place. The police are working on the case.

Later in the day, heavy losses were reported by other persons which made the deposits that have disappeared aggregate nearly \$35,000.

Typhoon Kills Twenty.

Hong Kong, July 22.—A typhoon of unusual severity has caused considerable damage here and in this vicinity. It is estimated there is 20 fatalities.

China Accepts Conditions.

Pekin, July 22.—The Chinese officials have formally notified the ministers of the powers of their acceptance of conditions of the restoration of Tien Tsai to China.

Gift for Mrs. Steyn.

Cape Town, July 19.—The women of Cape Town yesterday presented Mrs. Steyn, wife of the ex-president of the former Orange River colony, with a purse of \$1,000 before she sailed for Europe with her husband. Mr. Steyn was in a pitiable condition from enteric fever. His arms and legs were partially paralyzed, and he was unable to open his eyelids. The censorship over telegrams has been abolished, except in the case of press dispatches.

FLOODS IN CORN BELT

Iowa and Missouri Farmers Will Lose Their Crops.

WATERS RISING AND RAINS CONTINUE

Losses Now Certain to Reach into the Millions—District Between Keokuk and Hannibal Will Suffer Most.

Keokuk, Ia., July 21.—The high water here touched the danger line the first of the week, and began to recede, when heavy floods started again in the Des Moines, Skunk and Iowa rivers. With a stage in the Des Moines river only three feet below the tops of the great levees, the river began to rise three inches an hour at its mouth here today, continuing until the factor of safety was wiped out this evening. A rise of one and a half feet in a short time this morning at Ottumwa, and a further rise throughout its length below the capital city was prevented from running out freely by a rise of a foot and a half at Davenport last night, increasing and coming down rapidly. This afternoon the observer of the weather bureau at Keokuk sent telegraphic warning to all points south to prepare for danger. The Egyptian levee, which stood the flood just receding after strenuous efforts to hold it, including the destruction of farmhouses to use lumber for strengthening the dike, is only slightly above the water now, and the coming flood in the Des Moines will top it certainly. This will let the water into hundreds of square miles, including the town of Alexandria, Mo. The inhabitants there are preparing for an overflow of the entire town to a depth of several feet. The corn crop in the flooded district is all made, and wheat is in the shock, and as a result the farmers will lose all their year's work. Grain men put the figures of the loss from the overflow at about \$4,000,000 between Keokuk and Hannibal.

It is believed the Illinois levee will hold, and the damage there is likely to be only \$20,000 to \$30,000 between Keokuk and Quincy. Heavy rains are reported in Southeastern Iowa today, and tonight there are indications of still higher water. Lowland farmers, river men and the weather bureau observer alike predict the greatest damage ever known from the flood from the upper river.

NEW ARMY UNIFORM.

Board's Report Approved by the President—Some of the Changes.

Washington, July 19.—While Secretary Root was at Oyster Bay, the president considered and approved the report of the army uniform board. The order for the new uniform will go into effect on January 1, when officers of the army are to be equipped according to the new regulations. Officers serving in the Philippines will be allowed to wear the old uniforms during their service there. Among other changes are the following: The full dress coat is about the same as at present, save that the buttons are more spreading, with ornamentalations on the sleeve, and with the rank designated on the sleeve instead of the shoulder knot. The dress coat will be what is called the dress blouse. A new dress uniform is provided, consisting of a sack coat of woolen or cotton material of an olive drab color, with trousers to match. It is intended to provide suits which can be worn in cold weather that are almost a duplicate of the present khaki uniforms worn in warm weather and in the tropics.

A new design for the overcoat is adopted, and it is the only overcoat allowed. It is a double breasted ulster of olive drab material. This overcoat is to replace the old dark blue overcoat now worn. General and staff officers are to have full dress trousers with gold lace as a stripe to designate the services. Breeches are provided for all officers, and men, whether mounted or dismounted, although trousers may be worn when in barracks service. Breeches are provided to fit closely below the knee, extending to the top of the shoes.

The chapeau is retained for general officers and officers of the staff department, to be worn with full dress uniforms, but not to be worn when mounted. A new full dress cap is provided, differing considerably from the present cap in design and trimmings. Service caps also are provided, and the helmets are retained, as also are the present campaign hats. A new pattern of saber has been adopted for all officers.

Chinese Accept Terms.

Pekin, July 19.—General Yen Shie, the governor of Chi Li province, and the Chinese foreign office have decided to accept the terms proposed for the withdrawal of the foreign troops from Tien Tsai, and will so notify the ministers unless the dowager empress disapproves of their action. This determination was a surprise to the ministers, who expected the Chinese would endeavor to obtain better terms.