

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Tuesday, February 27.

Washington, Feb. 27. — The senate today agreed to vote on the statehood bill before adjournment on Friday, March 9. The proposition was made by Beveridge, and there was little difficulty in reaching an understanding. The suggestion immediately followed a speech in support of the bill by Harkin, during the course of which Harkin suggested that the territories were not prepared for statehood, and suggested that their admission be deferred.

The remainder of the day was devoted to the discussion of the bill providing for the settlement of the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians, the major portion of the time being given to the provision for the disposal of the coal lands in Indian Territory.

Washington, Feb. 27. — Military matters held the attention of the house today, the army appropriation bill being under consideration for amendment. That General Corbin and General MacArthur might become lieutenant generals, the provision abolishing that rank was eliminated on a point of order raised by Grosvenor, of Ohio, who substituted an amendment to abolish the grade after these officers had been promoted, but this, too, met defeat. Members of the appropriations committee disputed the right of the military committee to appropriate for an apparatus for fire control of field artillery, but without success. Only eight of the 50 pages of the bill were passed upon when the house adjourned.

Monday, February 26.

Washington, Feb. 26. — The death of ex-Speaker David B. Henderson was the subject of appropriate action in the house of representatives today, when, after the transaction of less than a day's business, resolutions of regret and esteem were adopted and adjournment taken as a further mark of respect to his memory. Several bills relating to the District of Columbia were passed, incorporating the Lake Erie & Ohio River Ship Canal company. The bill will be put on its passage the first thing tomorrow.

During the consideration of district legislation, Sims, of Tennessee, made a severe arraignment of the form of the District. It was un-American, un-republican and un-democratic.

A bill was passed giving a national charter to the National Society of Sons of the American Revolution.

Washington, Feb. 26. — The Hepburn railroad rate bill was reported to the senate today by Tillman, in accordance with the action of the senate committee on interstate commerce last Friday. Large crowds assembled in the galleries, anticipating a field day of debate, but were disappointed. There was little of interest in the proceedings regarding the bill. A brief statement from Tillman with the necessary arrangement for printing the report of the hearings before the committee and a promise that a formal report would be made later, was followed by a few remarks from Aldrich, showing the position of the bill as reported. Aldrich indicated that there would be no unnecessary delay, but that the bill would be discussed in accordance with its importance.

Clapp called up the bill to dispose of the affairs of the five civilized tribes in Indian Territory, and the preliminary discussion was mainly criticism of the disposition of the coal lands owned by the Indians.

Dick occupied the floor during the afternoon, continuing his speech in support of the joint statehood bill.

Among the bills passed was one appropriating \$75,000 for a public building at Moscow, Idaho, and one at Baker City, Oregon, costing \$75,000.

Friday, February 23.

Washington, Feb. 23. — Preceded by a debate which indicated no hesitancy, but rather a relish, in taking action against alleged railroad combinations, the house spread without opposition today to the Tillman-Gillespie resolution, directing the Interstate Commerce commission to make an immediate inquiry and report regarding alleged restraints of trade on the part of certain railroads in the handling of coal and oil. The resolution was not in the form in which it passed the senate, and will go back to that body for its second action.

Proceeding under call of committee, bills were passed to require \$75 worth of work annually on mining claims and \$5 worth of work on roads and trails.

Smoot Makes an Enemy.

Washington, Feb. 27. — When the senate takes a vote on the Smoot case, it is quite likely that Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, will vote to unseat Mr. Smoot, notwithstanding it has always been understood that Mr. Heyburn was a Mormon sympathizer in his own state, and was elected by Mormon votes in the Idaho legislature. Behind this apparent change of front on the part of Senator Heyburn lies an interesting story that developed during the course of his now famous speech against Roosevelt's forest reserve policy.

After the Big Grafters.

Washington, Feb. 27. — Now that the two principal figures in the postal frauds have been landed in the penitentiary, it is doubtful whether some of the untried conspirators will ever be brought into court. It was long since established that the systematic postal frauds unearthed two years ago were planned and carried out under the direction of August W. Machen, chief of the free delivery division, and George W. Beavers, chief of the salaries and allowance division of the Postoffice department.

No Aid for Congo.

Washington, Feb. 27. — The attitude of the American government towards the conditions in the Congo Free State and the American desire for some plan for the administration of Central Africa by the several powers ruling or exercising a controlling influence there are stated in a letter sent by Secretary Root to Representative Denby, of Michigan. Secretary Root says this government has no power to investigate Congo conditions.

for each mining claim in Alaska; allowing foreign ships to clear from American ports without examination certificates when the countries to which they belong recognize American certificates of inspection; to prevent foreign built dredges from operating in the United States, except the dredges now at work in the United States under contract.

Washington, Feb. 23. — By a vote of 3 to 5 the senate committee on interstate commerce today agreed to report the Hepburn railroad rate bill without amendment, but the resolution reserved to the members of the committee freedom of action concerning amendments offered in the senate. By a vote of 5 to 3, Republicans prevailed, Tillman, a Democrat, was given the honor of reporting the bill. This establishes a precedent, in that a Republican senate committee has given to a Democrat control of an important measure passed by a Republican house and endorsed by a Republican president.

Thursday, February 22.

Washington, Feb. 22. — Knox's much discussed and long expected railroad bill was introduced in the senate today, and because of the exceptional interest on the subject was accorded the unusual privilege of a reading for the information of the senators on the day of introduction.

At the request of Hale, chairman of the committee on naval affairs, the bill providing for the punishment of hazing at the naval academy at Annapolis was taken up and discussed at length. Dick advocated extreme measures, saying that nothing less would accomplish the desired result. He said that he had investigated the hazing practice, and was prepared to pronounce it "an educator in brutality." He considered it a crime out of harmony with the office held by the midshipmen. The bill was passed.

Washington, Feb. 22. — The house today refused to adjourn in celebration of Washington's birthday, and its members participated in a general field day of debate on the army appropriation bill. The speeches took a wide range.

Ship subsidy was discussed for an hour by Gilbert, who took the position that ships could be built as cheaply in this country as abroad. He asserted that the United States possessed the finest merchant marine fleet of any nation.

Tomorrow the joint resolution directing the Interstate Commerce commission to investigate the railroad, soft and anthracite coal and oil trusts will be considered and most likely adopted. A bill was passed reserving from dispoal by the government Battle Mountain, S. D. The mountain is made a part of the Battle Mountain Sanatorium reserve. The mountain takes its name from being the ancient battleground between the Crow and the Sioux Indians.

A joint resolution was agreed to allowing Alaska teachers and employees of the bureau of education to assign their salaries.

Wednesday, February 21.

Washington, Feb. 21. — Secretary Shaw submitted a report to the house today concerning permanent appropriations made from the general treasury, in compliance with a resolution of Representative Tawney of Minnesota, chairman of the house committee on appropriations, who has been leading the fight against permanent appropriation and has a bill pending which provides for abolishing such appropriations except for sinking fund, international payments and a few other fixed obligations.

It is the desire of Mr. Tawney that appropriations shall be made available for two years for the payment of expenditures properly incurred within that time, and at the end of that period all unexpended balances shall be transferred to the surplus fund, thus avoiding making the appropriations permanent, directing the Interstate Commerce commission to make an immediate inquiry and report regarding alleged restraints of trade on the part of certain railroads in the handling of coal and oil. The resolution was not in the form in which it passed the senate, and will go back to that body for its second action.

Proceeding under call of committee, bills were passed to require \$75 worth of work annually on mining claims and \$5 worth of work on roads and trails.

Decides for Railroads.

Washington, Feb. 28. — The suits known as the citrus fruit cases, in which all the railroads of Southern California were introduced, were today decided favorably to the railroads by the Supreme court of the United States, the opinion being by Justice Peckham. The cases involved the right of the railroad companies to designate the route for fruit shipped East after leaving their own lines. The decision of the Circuit court for the Southern district of California and also the order of the commission were reversed.

Prosecute Ohio Roads Next.

Washington, Feb. 28. — Based upon Supreme court decision in the Cheapeake & Ohio-New Haven coal rate case, rendered Tuesday, the Interstate Commerce commission is preparing to bring suits against several of the large coal lines. Aside from the anthracite coal roads, it is said that the Baltimore & Ohio, Hocking Valley, Ohio Central and Wheeling will be made defendants in such litigation. Decisions of the Supreme court make it illegal for railroads to engage in any business other than that of common carrier.

New Naturalization Bill.

Washington, Feb. 28. — The house committee on immigration and naturalization submitted a favorable report today on a bill to create a bureau of Immigration and Naturalization under the department of Commerce and Labor and to amend existing naturalization laws. Representative Bonyne, of Colorado, prepared the report, which reviews naturalization frauds and says two principles controlling naturalization are included in the bill.

WARNING IS ISSUED

State Department Tells Missionaries of Danger in China.

WILL GIVE EVERY PROTECTION

Says They Should Leave Interior—Assistant Secretary Bacon Admits Cause for Anxiety.

Cincinnati, Feb. 24. — In answer to a letter from F. M. Rains, corresponding secretary for the Foreign Christian Missionary society, to the State department at Washington regarding the situation in China, Acting Secretary of State Robert Bacon sent the following letter to Mr. Rains:

"The condition of affairs in China is causing this government much anxiety, and while nothing is known here which would justify the immediate withdrawal of missionaries from the interior, it would appear prudent to the department for the heads of the missions to warn all outlying stations of the apprehension caused by their exposed condition and to advise them to take early steps to remove to places of safety at the first cause of alarm, even if it should appear insignificant and the danger not imminent.

"This government is disposed to afford every protection in its power to its citizens in China, but in case of an outbreak such protection would be much facilitated if American citizens were congregated in accessible localities."

COMMERCE STILL INCREASES.

Large Advance in Exports and Imports for Fiscal Year.

Washington, Feb. 24. — The foreign commerce of the United States during the first seven months of the fiscal year 1906 amounted to \$1,752,421,380, according to a bulletin issued by the department of Commerce and Labor. This shows a considerable increase in both imports and exports, but more especially in exports over the corresponding months of 1905.

In the seven months ending with January, imports have increased \$70,000,000, and exports have increased \$155,000,000. Imports during the seven months ended with January, 1906, were \$699,764,566, and exports were \$1,052,656,764. The increase in imports occurs chiefly in manufactures, while the increase in exports occurs chiefly in agricultural products and manufactures.

WANTS TO IRRIGATE EGYPT.

American's Claim to Slice of Desert Held Up.

Washington, Feb. 24. — The State department has been informed, through Consul-General Gittings, at Cairo, with regard to the claim of Cope Whitehouse to a vast tract of land in the Egyptian desert, that the application filed by Whitehouse was regular.

Whitehouse has made extensive explorations in Africa and Egypt. He discovered what he believed to be the site of an ancient city in the Egyptian desert, and took steps to secure title to a large area of land including this place. His purpose was to reclaim and develop the arid land by means of irrigation. He has not yet been able to take possession of the land and he alleges that his claim has been held up in the Egyptian foreign office on technical grounds without any right.

Power From the Colorado.

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 24. — According to the Times, the energy of the Colorado river is to be transmitted to Los Angeles, according to plans now being matured by local and Philadelphia capitalists. First the power is to be distributed among the mining camps on the Nevada and Arizona border and ultimately brought here. It is said that between the Grand canyon of the Colorado and the black canyon it is possible to take advantage of certain sites and develop electrical energy equal to 500,000 horse power.

Appropriation for Black Sand Work.

Washington, Feb. 24. — The urgent deficiency bill finally agreed to today carries \$25,000 for continuing black sand investigations at Portland. It is understood that the bulk of this money will be applied to experiments to develop on some cheap and feasible means of separation of magnetic from other substances, and experiments with an electrical process of smelting which is believed to afford practicable and reasonable means of utilizing the iron deposits in this sand. The bill also carries \$5,000 for Senator Mitchell's widow.

Local Option in Ohio.

Columbus, O., Feb. 24. — The house today passed by a vote of 91 to 16, raised the Jones bill, backed by the Ohio Anti-Saloon league, which provides for municipal local option by petition instead of by election, leaving the initiative exclusively in the hands of the temperance people, and it is claimed by the Anti-Saloon league that it will enable the people to drive saloons from all the residence districts of the cities of Ohio.

Investigate Rates on Oil.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 24. — John T. Marchand, of Washington, secret agent of the Interstate Commerce commission, arrived here today to investigate illegal rates on oil. The resolution under which Mr. Marchand is working was introduced in congress Monday by Congressman Campbell of Kansas.

THE NEW STENOGRAPHER.

she Never Missed a Word, but the Boss Was Not Satisfied. He had only engaged her that morning, and after getting through an accumulated pile of neglected correspondence, he had left her to her machine, says the Boston Herald. When he returned after lunch the girl was eating chocolate creams and half the letters were still to be done. He picked up one and read to himself:

"Boston, January, 201 (© 1903 1904). 'Mr. John Jones, Dear Mr. Sir: I have your five of recent dates and in Reply begs to state that the goods are getting this all right Miss Keenpounder' will be forwarded to You within the next 10 days. We appreciate greatly the compliment I talk too fast for you? All right we will go on. Let's see. Where was I. We appreciate the compliments you pay our goods and shall always endeavor to merit same. Regarding ignominy the new gods the new goods we will take to get out, will say that we will take the matter up. Boy, tell the superintendent to stop this way take the matter up next month and do our utmost to please you. Mr. Rossem, see if you can find that stuff we threw into the dead stock in 1902 and fix it up to fill this order from Jones and Leeds. That will be all of this letter, Miss Keenpounder. Sign it your truly and get it out first."

He took up the next letter and read quickly: "Boston, Jan. 20, 1906mg4. 'Sydney Pysum, Leicester: 'Dear Sir—I beg to call your attention to the enclosed account which is long overdue and must be paid immediately or else it will be given to the hands of our solicitors for collecting. You will shelve yourself trouble by committing a receipt to this. There that's the way to throw a scare into those slow pay guys. Get this one out to-day sure so we can send a shiver into the man in Leicester by the next mail. O I ain't hardhearted. Miss Keenpounder, but business is business. If these fellows don't pay up where would we get the money to pay our stenogs, eh? Aight it your respectfully and hurry it along please."

When he read the second letter he said things that seemed to ease his mind, and then pushed the other letters aside, murmuring: "I think this will be about all yours truly can stand to-day."

And it was, with a bit to spare.

FRANCE'S NEW PRESIDENT.

M. Armand Fallieres, the new President of France, of whom is here shown the latest photograph, is 64 years of age and has occupied a prominent place in public life for the last thirty years.

He is a native of Gascony and is a true "son of the people," his grandfather having been a shoemaker. He followed law as a profession and first entered politics as a staunch opponent of the second empire. He entered the Chamber of Deputies in 1876 and four years later received a subordinate ministerial appointment at the hands of Ferry. From then until 1892 M. Fallieres held one portfolio or another in most of the cabinets. In 1895 he was elected to the presidency of the chamber by four votes, and in 1896 he became a Senator, succeeding M. Loubet as President of the Senate, whom he now succeeds as President of the Republic.

Victor Hugo's Modesty.

Victor Hugo, the incomparable French writer who has delighted the world with his masterful style of fiction, liked to be praised, and this is the way it was done, according to a well-known writer:

When young women from England or America came to gaze upon the master, as occasionally it was permitted them to do, the interpreter of their simple phrases did not boggle matters in the least. The young ladies would say, in English or American, something like this: "Oh, tell Mr. Hugo that we have read his works and liked them so much, and that we are so pleased to see him." These seemingly enigmatical master, these young daughters of the young republic (or of an antique monarchy, as the case might be) felt it impossible to leave Paris without laying at the feet of that genius which is the imperishable glory of France and the wonder and honor of the universe the laurel wreath of their profoundest admiration and homage."

No Vacation.

"You want to get away from your business," said the physician. "You are worrying too much."

"My dear sir," answered the Wall street man, "my present worry is nothing compared to the worrying I have to do if I weren't on hand to protect my interests."—Washington Star.

Same Thing.

Her—I don't see how you got paps so angry with you. He has a disposition as pleasant as a day in June. Him—Yes, indeed. His manner is extremely summary.—Cleveland Leader.

It's a good thing that some people do not practice what they preach.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF INTERESTING ITEMS.

Comments and Criticisms Based Upon the Happenings of the Day—Historical and News Notes.

The parole law should not be made a license system for young criminals.

The modern yellow magazine is yellower than the old "yellowback" ever was.

And they take the convicted hazers by the nape of the neck and drop them over the fence outside.

The ideal breed of hen will not be found till the advent of the chicken that is perennially spring.

The more Russell Sage has studied the subject of charity the less favorably he has thought of it.

This plan of getting rid of the hazers at Annapolis will, if persisted in, finally result in abolishing hazing.

The Pennsylvania lineman who survived a 20,000-volt shock ought to be in the Senate or at the head of a life insurance company.

Marshall Field III, by his father's and grandfather's death, becomes burdened with millions. Sorrows seldom come singly.

A Wisconsin dairy association has just declared a dividend of 200 per cent, the evident result of a law against watering the stock.

Stuyvesant Fish declares there has been too much reckless railroading in this country. Yes, and not enough of the wreckless kind.

The fact that a red petticoat did not figure in the story of that Pennsylvania maiden who flagged two express trains leads one to doubt its accuracy.

Mark Twain made a speech in which he spoke with much humor of the millionaire tax-dodgers of Gotham. There was even more truth in the speech than humor.

Bernard Shaw writes to an American clipping bureau that he has been "cured of vanity, of curiosity, of ambition." Now watch him and see how long he will stay cured.

Lots of people are poor to-day because they didn't know what was going to happen in 1905. Lots more will become poor because they think they know what will happen in 1906.

A Pittsburg millionaire is said to spend vast sums every year trying to train skittish horses. That's better than the Pittsburg millionaire's custom of spending vast sums trying to train skittish chorus girls.

Students of politics will be interested to follow the career of the Lincoln party which, after coming into life in Pennsylvania in the last campaign, has decided to take part in the next election for a legislature, governor and United States senator in the State. The object of the party is rather to wage war on political corruption than to urge the adoption of specific policies, except the policy of honesty.

The announcement that the Pennsylvania Railway Company is preparing to do away with steam engines and to use electric motors exclusively, throughout its extensive system, presages the end of the age of steam and the coming triumph of electricity. The statement may seem startling at first, but as a matter of fact the railroads have been experimenting with electric engines for some time and their eventual use was a foregone conclusion. Not only in the matter of speed but in every other respect electricity has the advantage over steam as a motive power.

Some details of a recent wedding in Shanghai illustrate how the ancient customs and "spirits of ancestors" underlie all that is modern in the vast Chinese Empire. The bridegroom, a highly educated Christian, has for years dressed in European clothes, but for the wedding ceremony he resumed his native dress. The bride, daughter of progressive, although not Christian parents, had never had her feet bound; but she hobbled up the aisle of the English church, supported on each side by attendants, as an aristocratic lady with tiny feet would be forced to walk.

Bridemaids, ushers, the wedding march from "Lohengrin" and the ritual of the Church of England were other accessories of the occasion.

It is surprising how many people there are in this world who want to increase the discomforts of life. There is always bobbing up some professor or propagandist who informs us that everything we have ever done is wrong and that the only road to physical salvation is to follow his own schedule. And now comes a man from Chicago—where they know more things which aren't so than in any city in the world—and tells us that we must not eat soup, pie, pancakes, puddings and cold meats, except ham, and apparently make our principal diet spinach, asparagus, lettuce and onions. Probably most persons eat more than is good for them and it is certain that, generally speaking, food is not well cooked. But to lay down a law for the human race is absurd.

Every wealthy man in this country at some time or other, in compliance with numerous requests, written out and published what he regarded as the requisites for business success and the acquisition of wealth. At the present time great interest is exhibited in the rules laid down several years ago by Marshall Field. These rules contain nearly everything wise and good that could be said to a young man on the threshold of his business career. He should find out what sort of business he is adapted to, he should be thorough and faithful to his work, he should choose good companions, he should practice economy, he should be strictly honest, he should govern his passions and appetites, he should read whole-

some literature and he should be loyal to the interests of his employer. This sketch does great honor to the head and heart of Mr. Field, especially for the reason that he was unconsciously photographing himself. If he had been asked to tell the world how he accounted for his own marvelous success, he could have written just as he did. There never was a man who achieved princely wealth by such clean and honorable methods as this same Marshall Field. Whether these rules are of great practical value is another question. They might all be compressed into a single requirement: "Be Marshall Field." If any young man will have the same physical and mental traits and the same business opportunities as this great merchant he may also become as wealthy as he was, but there is nothing particularly helpful or inspiring in that fact. Though Mr. Field was a conspicuous illustration of all the good traits and habits which he enumerates, we doubt very much whether he has, after all, disclosed the secret of his success, for he may not have known it himself. At any rate, we have not a shadow of doubt that there are hundreds of old men in Chicago who have illustrated these business virtues as well as Mr. Field did without achieving any marvelous business success. The converse is just as true. Multitudes of people have been brilliantly successful in life in spite of the fact that they set at defiance every one of these admirable rules. Some have succeeded through their recklessness in business ventures, some through their treachery to their employers, some through their convivial and vicious habits, some through the systematic oppression of their employees and some through the fearless commission of penitentiary offenses. The best thing Mr. Field said was that business success and great wealth were not by any means the greatest blessings a man could enjoy. The main thing, in his opinion, was a personal character that would command the respect of mankind. His natural modesty prevented him from saying what we may properly say for him, that he was one of the few Americans who had amassed colossal fortunes and retained at the same time the unbounded respect of his fellow men.

EARTH'S YIELD GROWS LESS.

Present Resources of Nature Will Be Exhausted in Time.

The danger of exhausting the earth's resources and the duty owing to the generations yet to come are pointed out by Prof. Nathaniel Southgate Shaler in a recent book on "Man and the Earth."

According to Prof. Shaler, the use of iron four centuries ago was probably not ten pounds per capita each year; in the United States it is now over 500 pounds, and in a century, unless the progress is checked, it will be a ton, and the use of other metals grows in a similar scale. The production of coal in the same period in Europe and America has increased from a pound to two tons per capita. At the present rate the coal supply will be exhausted before the twenty-third century.

The case is still more serious as relates to food supplies. Tillage exposes the soil to the destructive action of rain and the crops take out soluble minerals more rapidly than they are restored. In Italy, Greece and Spain the measure of this damage is distressingly apparent, but it is going on everywhere except in a few flat regions like England and Belgium. Even in the prairie lands of the Mississippi valley this impoverishment is already apparent.

On the other hand, the human race steadily grows, and Prof. Shaler agrees with Malthus so far as to say that in a historic sense the world will soon be near the food limit. But he holds that there will be a decrease in the birth rate, as in France, rather than an abatement in the mode of life, so that clearly President Roosevelt is fighting against the current.

Taking the world over, there is still room for the doubling of the population. How much additional soil may be reclaimed from the sea or from morasses cannot yet be accurately determined. In Europe perhaps 10 per cent. In the United States drainage may add 100,000 square miles, with a food-giving value four times that of Illinois, and irrigation may yield still further gains. The world over, drainage and irrigation may yet provide soil to feed the entire present population.

In water power North America is better off than any other continent. Next comes Africa, with the Nile, Zambesi, the Congo and the Niger. The eastern face of the Andes also has great possibilities, and the southern slope of the Himalayas. The rivers of the earth promise to supply more power than is now derived from all sources, and will be rapidly developed as coal falls.

Gold and silver are relatively unimportant, and there seems to be all the lead that the world is likely to need for a long time—if wars can be abolished. Tin is likely to be substantially exhausted by the end of the century, but zinc, which is more important, is also more abundant. Of the minor metals, mercury and platinum give most concern. Aside from the metals sulphur is, perhaps, the most important mineral, and the supply from volcanic and other sources seems adequate. A continued supply of nitrates may be hoped for by drawing upon the air.

Going to a Fire.

While the men of the fire department of Working, England, were attending a wedding a call for a fire was received. The bridegroom and his guests changed their frock coats and top hats for their tunics and helmets and responded to the alarm. A British fireman would not go to a fire without his brass helmet even if he had to go home, a mile to get it.—New York Evening Sun.

Danger in Any Filtration.

"There is no harm in an innocent filtration." "I don't know about that. I know a fellow who tried it and the first thing he knew the girl had him married."—Philadelphia Record.

One thing about a big fat woman: She is never accused of having a Madonna-like expression.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Tommaso Salvini, who recently won a verdict of \$20,000 in the New York Supreme Court against a firm of theatrical agents for breach of contract, is one of the most famous living actors. He was born at Milan, Italy, in 1830, and at the age of 14 joined the celebrated Italian actor, Gustavo Modena.

By earnest study he rose rapidly in his profession, and when comparatively a young man won distinction in his native country. He has traveled all over the world, and has been decorated by the czar and by the monarchs of Italy, Rumania and Portugal. When Dom Pedro ruled in Brazil he also conferred an order on Salvini. He lives in Florence, and has not appeared in public for some time. The burning of the Iroquois theater in Chicago was in part the cause of the annulment of the contract and of the damage suit decided in his favor.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, who has just made his 150th trip across the Atlantic, holding the passenger record in this respect, has been for years commissioner of Canada in London. His name is Donald Alexander Smith, and he was born in Scotland in 1820. He was the last resident governor of the Hudson Bay Company, served for several years Lord Strathcona. In the Dominion Parliament, and has been conspicuous in the railway and banking interests of Canada. Lord Strathcona was knighted in 1880, and eleven years later was raised to the peerage. He has been chancellor of McGill University and lord rector of Aberdeen University. He is president of the Bank of Montreal, Yale University and other institutions of learning have conferred upon him honorary degrees.

Sir Edward Grey, the new British foreign minister, who has won a notable victory at the polls, has represented Berwick-on-Tweed in Parliament since 1885. He has long been mentioned as the possible liberal leader and is a statesman by inheritance. His grandfather was Sir George Grey, several times home secretary, and his father, Sir Edward Grey, grandfather was Earl Grey of reform bill fame. Sir Edward was born in 1832, and at the age of 30 was Gladstone's under secretary for foreign affairs. He was educated at Winchester and at Balliol College, Oxford, and since his appearance in politics he has made an excellent record. It is said of him that he has made few blunders, that he can speak, and that he has plenty of courage.

This Southern woman committed suicide in Chicago the same day that Gen. Joseph A. Wheeler died in New York. She was his close personal friend, and she had been depressed at news of his fatal illness and by business reverses. She was a capable business woman, interested in several enterprises, one of which was the Bailey Beaten Biscuit Company. During the Columbian Exposition she was secretary to Commissioner General Davis.

Professor John W. Burgess, dean of the faculty of political science and international law at Columbia University, has been selected as the first incumbent of the new chair of American history and institutions in the University of Berlin. This professorship, which has been named in honor of Theodore Roosevelt, was endowed by James Speyer, a wealthy New Yorker. It has been announced that the German Emperor intends to reciprocate by founding a similar professorship in Columbia University in the near future.

Former Judge William Moore, the well-known financier of New York and Chicago, has the distinction of wearing the most costly overcoat in the United States. It was made to order from Russian sable and cost \$10,000.

M. Marellac is the latest aspirant to attempt to reach the north pole in a balloon. He figures on carrying a wireless telegraph apparatus and an electric motor capable of supplying power for 200 hours. The start is to be made from Spitzbergen.

The death of Brig. Gen. John Campbell recently leaves but eighteen officers on the retired list of the army who served during the Mexican war.

Dr. August Schmidt, a German physician of St. Louis, has given money for an undenominational church in that city. There will be no sermon, no choir, and no collection plate. An electric organ will furnish the music.

Neither frogs nor snakes are in Alaska, but toads are frequently to be met with.