

# Open World

Unionists in Hungary number 53,169. New Jersey Masons want \$4.40 for eight hours after May 1.

Japanese mills the hours are from 6 a. m. to 8 p. m., and there is no Sunday off.

Union women in Germany increased their membership from 16,000 to 20,000 in 1905.

Washington (D. C.) Horse-shoers' Union reports that every shop in the city except five is in its union.

There are only about 1,100 lithographic artists in the United States; of these 1,000 are members of the union.

Union carpenters at Vallejo, Cal., have made a demand for an increase of wages from \$4 a day of eight hours to \$4.50.

The National Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers has obtained agreements with all the circuses and big shows for the season of 1907.

Alton (Ill.) allied trades assembly has the youngest labor officer in the United States. The secretary, a musician, is but 18 years old.

Cleveland, Ohio, has been enforcing the child labor law. Many employers have been arrested for employing children under age.

Boston (Mass.) Chairmakers' Union has added a local sum to the \$3 a week out-of-work benefit paid by the international to all unemployed members.

The workmen of Manitoba, Canada, are busy forming a labor party. They hope to be able to combine all factions and go into the campaign next year.

Dayton (Ohio) painters have endorsed a proposed scale which calls for an eight-hour day and a minimum rate of 40 cents an hour, the new scale to go into effect April 15.

Theatrical stage employees of San Jose, Cal., have formed a union of their own, caused by dissension which has resulted from being under the jurisdiction of the Sacramento local.

Boston (Mass.) Cement and Asphalt Workers' Union recently voted to retain its membership in the Building Trades Council, and reconsidered its vote to affiliate with the building trades section of the C. L. U.

The secretary of the Iowa State Federation of Labor has announced that this body will work for the passage of a bill making election day a holiday in law and in fact, so that laboring men may have ample time in which to vote.

The new scale of the San Francisco (Cal.) Blacksmiths' Union raises the minimum to \$4 a day from \$3.25. In regard to the new wage schedule of the Blacksmiths' Helpers' Union the minimum wage has been raised from \$2.75 to \$3.

Chicago (Ill.) builders are fast reflecting the open shop. Sixty-five of the members of the Masons and Contractors' Association of that city recently held a banquet and declared that in the future agreements would be made with unions.

An eight-hour day agitation has been started by the machinists' lodges of Boston, Mass. Committees are hustling to complete the organization of the men and eight-hour and organizing literature is being circulated broadcast in the endeavor.

Union painters of New York City are advocating a six-hour working day during the winter season. The main purpose is to increase the number of situations during the dull season. It is reported that most of the employers are favorable to the idea.

An Independent Workingmen's League is being organized at Kingston, Ont. It will be a distinct body from the labor unions, and will discuss all questions concerning workingmen's interests. It may also make itself felt in municipal elections.

An increase in the wage scale is asked by the various hodcarriers' locals of Allentown, Pa., to go into effect on May 1, 1907. An advance of 2 1/2 cents an hour is asked by the hodcarriers, who are now being paid 35 cents, or \$2.80 for a working day of eight hours.

Officers of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders announce that it has been decided to make a general demand for the eight-hour working day and that the day when it will go into effect has been put to a referendum vote of the 12,000 members of the brotherhood.

There is considerable unrest in the New England shoe manufacturing district, owing to the fact that a number of firms have sent out their spring samples without the union label attached. The agreement between most of the unions and the employes expires on March 1, and the unions have filed notifications of protest against the manufacturers.

In 1905 there were 8,963 establishments in the United States covering the manufacture of foundry and machine shop products, against 9,324 in 1900. The capital, however, represented by these had increased from \$645,000,000 to \$845,000,000 in 1905. The wage earners numbered 348,381, receiving \$195,000,000 in 1905, against 350,927, receiving \$182,000,000 in 1900.

Organized labor in Chicago failed to support the Union Labor bank recently established and it has changed its charter and will hereafter be known as the International Trust and Savings bank. It was anticipated when the bank began business that it would become the depository of all the union labor banking business. Its employees, with the exception of a practical banker, were union labor men; all its supplies bore the union label; but labor refused to patronize it.

N. O. Nelson, a wealthy manufacturer of St. Louis, has offered to take all children under the age of 14 from the mills and factories of that city and place them in school. He agrees to pay one-half the wages earned provided the women's clubs of the city pay the other half.

The government of New Zealand proposes to make advances up to \$1,750 to workers who desire to erect dwellings on urban or suburban lands. Applicants must not be in receipt of more than \$1,000 a year, and the loan and interest (5 per cent) are payable in thirty-six months in half-yearly payments.

There are at present 800 shoe factories in the United States working the union stamp, according to a report recently issued. These factories give employment to over 40,000 union workers.

That the union label stands for something is evidenced by the fact that it is so often counterfeited. Seriously a week passes that some one is not arrested for the theft of the union label.

Officers of the recently organized Longshoremen's Union, at Pittsburg, Pa., state that the scale, which demands a general wage increase of \$10 a month, has already been signed by many independent river operators.

## WHY WAR WAS LOST.

Kuropatkin Blames His Generals for Blunders in Every Crisis. General Kuropatkin's "History of the Russo-Japanese War," which was confiscated by the Russian government, has at last become accessible, despite the most extreme precautions to prevent this gallant official indictment from reaching the public.

As the commander-in-chief of the Russian armies in this encounter he claims he was hampered by the clique in St. Petersburg which insisted on their own plans being followed though they were 5,000 miles away from the firing line and not well posted as to the movements of the enemy until disaster played havoc with their soldiery.

Kuropatkin says the Russians were poorly prepared for war. In armament, food and medicines, they were deficient. Then the source of supply, the Siberian railroad, was totally inadequate to the needs of the army. Instead of the war department moving twelve trains a day four were more often the number and some days only one or two. And this for a host which at one time numbered 800,000. On the other hand the Japanese were in perfect condition for fighting when hostilities began and the



GENERAL KUROPATKIN.

celerity with which they moved men, food, ordnance, ammunition and horses to strategic points was unequalled since the great Napoleon's time. With this advantage was coupled a dash and patriotism to which the Russians are strangers and which added immensely to the morale of the Asiatic soldiery. Their superior intelligence also counted at every shift in the field. The marksmanship of the Japanese was wonderful and their utter disregard of death another attribute.

When the carnage was fearful at Liaoyung, where much depended upon the steadiness of the Russians, a charge by the Japanese against Gen. Orloff's corps of 12,000 men sent them flying long before the brown men got within bayonet range and this turned into a complete rout, the Russians throwing their rifles and accoutrements away in a mad stampede to get to safety. Not in any war in which Russia has engaged did her soldiers show the timidity they did in this.

Then the general complaints of the lack of obedience on the part of officers and men. Generals of divisions refused to obey his orders at times, and this was followed down the successive grades to the private, the reasons assigned being that the changing of the order of the column rendered the order abortive when it reached them. On the Japanese side the discipline was the highest, about perfection, and it is unrecorded where officer or private, no matter how desperate the task, ever balked in its execution. He places Japan far ahead of any other nation in her soldiery and, on equal terms as to numbers, superior to that of any other nation.

The general closes his survey of the cause of the defeat of the Russians with the pathetic reflection that if Russia had been united and ready to make the sacrifices necessary to safeguard her dignity and integrity, the "valiant Russian army would have striven till the foe was subdued."

## 18-HOUR FLYER IN RIVER.

Pennsylvania Train Plunges Down Fifty-Foot Conemaugh Gorge. The Pennsylvania railroad's eighteen-hour train, between New York and Chicago, was wrecked at Mineral Point, eight miles east of Johnstown, Pa. Two sleepers and the observation car were piled up in the south fork of the Conemaugh River.

There were fifty-four passengers on the train when it left New York Friday afternoon. A message received at 2:30 Saturday morning stated that twenty-nine persons were hurt and none was killed. Eight of the injured were taken to Altoona and several others to Johnstown. Some of the injured, it is said, were seriously hurt.

The train was composed of a combination car, an observation car, and two sleepers. The accident occurred on a sharp curve. The locomotive and combination car remained on the roadbed, but the three cars followed plunged into the south fork branch of the Conemaugh River.

The wrecked train was an hour and a half late and running at full speed when wrecked. The wreck occurred a few minutes before midnight. When the locomotive left the track it tore down telephone and telegraph poles, cutting off all communication for a time.

The cars which went over the embankment lay on their sides in the shallow water of the river. The wreck occurred at a point nearly a mile from a telegraph office.

It is supposed that the derailment was caused by the brake rigging coming down under the second car.

By a vote of 6 to 5 the House committee on ways and means decided against the plan to establish a new subtreasury in the Southeastern States.

The eighteen pension agencies in the country which the House abolished in favor of the concentration of the disbursement of all pension expenditures in Washington will be rehabilitated if the action of the Senate committee on pensions is sustained.

## Nebraska Legislature

### Wilson's Unit Resolution.

If arguments were needed to demonstrate the fallacy of the claim of the railroads that the value of their terminal properties is distributed over the various railroad lines of the state for taxation purposes, that argument was furnished the members of the Nebraska legislature in a resolution by Wilson of Custer county to compel the state board of assessment to assess railroad property as a unit and distribute the aggregate valuation according to mileage. This shows without any further corroboration that the Burlington terminals are distributed, if at all, only on the line operated by the district sub-corporation and not over the entire system in the state. The same applies to the Toledo road, of course. Friends of the terminal taxation bill, which provides terminal properties shall be taxed locally for city and village purposes, believe no better plea for the passage of the bill could be secured than reference to this resolution, which, of course, was inspired by the railroad lobby here, as Mr. Wilson as much as any one member has shown his connection with these corporations. His resolution, which went over under the rules for one day upon reading, being raised by Charles of Douglas, was published in full last week.

**Trouble Over Employes.**  
The senate decided Wednesday to go after incompetent and unscrupulous employes, and as a result several of them were shifted about to positions they were more competent to fill. The matter was brought to the attention of the body by Hyman of Platte, who demanded to know why a number of employes had not been censured and returned to the senate. Senator Holbrook, of the enrolling and engrossing committee, replied it was because he had not been supplied with competent help, or enough of it. The committee, he said, had not been allowed clerks and some of the employes were incompetent. He said he had figured in one instance that it cost the state \$109 to get two bills engrossed because two of the employes had done nothing since the beginning of the session. He said he was getting out the bills as rapidly as he could, but under the circumstances the work proceeded very slowly.

**Railroad Fare for Officers.**  
The question of a method of paying the railroad fare of officers was discussed Wednesday morning by the members of the senate when the McKesson bill was under consideration. The bill provides the secretary of state shall issue to each officer coupons which, when filled out, are signed by the officer, shall be exchanged for railroad tickets. Each coupon must have the name of the stations between which transportation was secured and a statement of the nature of the business requiring the trip. The coupons are to be paid by warrants on presentation to the auditor. A fine of from \$10 to \$100 is attached for any officer who uses the coupons to secure transportation for any but state business.

**Bills Passed by Senate.**  
Sixteen bills were passed by the senate Wednesday afternoon, among them King's free high school bill, H. R. 116, allowing court reporters 10 cents per 100 words for making bills of exception; Sackett's bill making public officials who fail to enforce laws removable by quo warranto proceedings in supreme court; Thomas' substitute compulsory education law, King's bill to repeal the 1 1/2 mill levy by the state for school purposes and Hanna and Phillips' measure providing for not less than six nor more than eight junior normal schools.

**Only Seven Bills Passed.**  
The house has been in session thirty-seven days and the senate thirty-eight days, and during this time seven measures only have passed both houses and gone to the governor. Of these three are appropriation bills and the other four are uniformed bills.

**Objections to University Bill.**  
The objections to the bill introduced in the house by McMillen of Gage and by the senate by King of Polk, making the state treasurer the ex-officio treasurer of the state university, raised by Hon. Peter Mortensen, former state treasurer, has caused several members to sit up and take notice and it is evident the bill will be carefully considered before this scheme of the regents is carried out. Senator King remarked Saturday morning that he had figured out the treasurer would be compelled to give a bond not only to the state treasury but also to the university, all the government funds and all other funds except the money raised by levy, without an appropriation by the state legislature and also evade the constitution, which provides the auditor shall investigate all claims against the state. Inasmuch as the money used by the regents has reached such enormous proportions, and as the regents are not under bond, the members of the legislature are becoming more unanimous for a check on them, as there is on all other state officers and state institutions. But the university lobby is here in force and is working night and day to prevent any interference with the present methods of spending the people's money.

**Praterals May Be Taxed.**  
By the introduction of a bill to exempt from taxation all the property of fraternal insurance companies, Senator Randall of Madison, probably stirred up something which may result

in the revenue law being changed so that the reserve funds of the various fraternal companies will not in the future escape taxation. The supreme court recently decided in the case against the Highlanders from Hamilton county that the reserve fund could be offset by the outstanding policies, which virtually exempted this money from taxation. The decision, however, was based on the provision of the revenue law relating to the taxation of net credits and not upon the idea that a fraternal insurance company is a charitable institution. By enacting a law defining specifically what net credits shall be, the legislature might make it possible for assessors to assess this class of property and a half dozen senators are discussing such a measure.

**Would End Quail Shooting.**  
After pushing the house 2-cent rate bill to a third reading the Nebraska legislature Tuesday indulged in a headlock over the quail season. The house voted for an open season from Nov. 1. The senate wishes to wipe out all spring shooting, making the closed season on all game birds from April 15 to Sept. 1. The house, it is predicted, will not consent to any open season for quail.

**Two-Cent Fare Bill.**  
The 2-cent fare bill probably will reach Gov. Sheldon Thursday. He will sign the measure which carries this emergency clause. It is expected that rate experts will have a lively scramble to revise the tariffs when the bill is enacted. The railroads are expected to take the bill into the federal courts. "There," said Senator Wilkie Tuesday, "we will get busy and do some other things to them."

**Doesn't Go Far Enough.**  
The house Tuesday passed a bill forbidding boys under 18 smoking cigarettes in public places.

**Tickets Good Any Time.**  
Another railroad bill recommended for passage in the senate Tuesday makes railroad tickets good at any time and in the hands of any person. It was amended so as to provide that excursion tickets sold at specially reduced rates might be limited as to tenure.

**Bank Sales Bill Passed.**  
The house Tuesday afternoon passed the senate bank sales bill. It is intended to protect wholesale and jobbers from impositions by debtors.

## CLOVER AND STONE WALLS.

**They Cannot Exist Together on the Same Farm.**

"This new style of book farming," said Wildcat Perkins, of Prospect Ferry, Me., "is ruining some of the best stone walls that were ever laid in Waldo county."

"You wouldn't think there was any kind of natural connection between double stone walls and clover, would you? But I am prepared to prove that there is, and that no man can raise a clover hay on his farm for three years in succession without having his stone walls tumble down and scatter themselves all over the fields, so it would take ten men a month to rebuild a mile of the old fencing."

"It all comes from what they call a connecting link, and the connecting link in this case is the woodchuck."

"As soon as a woodchuck sees clover growing right up close to a stone wall, he doesn't have to go and ask the neighbors if it is a favorable locality for a woodchuck to start in business. He goes to eating clover and making his nest in the interior of the stone wall, and all is lovely until some cur dog comes along and smells the woodchuck in the wall, and begins to talk about it in dog language so all the neighborhood can hear."

"Of course, the boy who owns the dog and the boy friends of the boy who owns the dog, and the dogs belonging to the boy friends of the boy who owns the dog, go to see what the trouble is, and in doing so discover the woodchuck in the wall, and proceed to pull the wall down and scatter the stones all over the farm, so as to get at the woodchuck and kill it. And having seen the dogs fight with the woodchuck until it was dead, the boys and the dogs have no more use for the stone wall, and leave it spayed out upon the ground, as if the building of stone walls did not cost money and time and backache."

"And so I say," continued Wildcat Perkins, "that no Maine farmer can live as he should if he attempts to grow clover alongside of a double stone wall. Nobody has ever been able to change dog nature or boy nature, and nobody can ever hope to kill off the woodchucks."

"Then it is plain enough to everybody that the clover or the stone walls must go, and, considering how much longer the stone walls have been here, it is my opinion that it is up to the clover to make the first move."

**The Origin of Salmon.**  
The name salmon is given in England and all western states to a large trout-like fish which lives in the sea, chiefly about the mouths of rivers, and which enters the streams to spawn, running for a considerable distance up the stream and returning to the sea after the act of spawning is accomplished, says a writer in the Pacific Monthly. The old males become somewhat distorted, especially through the lengthening of the jaws, but the changes with age and season are not much greater than in any large trout. The true salmon, like the true trout, is black spotted. It is called in science Salmu salar, and along with the true trout it belongs to the genus Salmu. There is only one species of Atlantic salmon; it is found on both sides of the ocean, and on both sides it becomes sometimes land-locked and dwindle when it is shut up in a lake and when it cannot or does not go to the sea.

**Bobby's Joke.**  
"Pa," said Bobby, as he leaned over the deck rail, "what kind of a boat is that out on the lake?"

"That," replied Pa, as he raised his glass, "is a slipper ship to the one we are on."

Bobby watched the big funnels for a while, and then said:

"Pa, I think that must be a brother ship."

"Why so, my son?"

"Because it smokes so much."—New Orleans Picayune.

## CHICAGO POSTOFFICE AND SUB-TREASURY BUILDING.



## MYSTERY IN CHICAGO.

**Big Sum Disappears from United States Sub-Treasury.**

Much mystery has surrounded the disappearance of \$173,000 from the government subtreasury in Chicago. An error in bookkeeping was at first believed to be responsible for the discrepancy, but an examination of the books showed the blame was not there, and it was then given out that a gigantic theft had been perpetrated. Subtreasurer William Boldenweck announced that beyond all doubt the missing \$173,000 was stolen. All the money in Chicago subtreasury, amounting to \$25,000,000, was counted last August in eight days and was found intact. A large part of it is kept in safes for use in emergencies and these safes have not been opened since the recount.

While Capt. Porter of the secret service forces in Chicago and private detectives were tightening the tolls around the thief or thieves, John E. Wilkie, chief of the United States secret service, hurried to Chicago from Washington to take personal charge of the case. It is believed by some of the government officials that a clique of employes was involved in this second largest theft in the history of the treasury department, and that the money was stolen in a carefully studied conspiracy by which the plunder might be negotiated without detection. The theory that a ring of thieves looted the subtreasury was the only plausible explanation which the government officials could readily find in the baffling mystery.

It was said that Federal employes in other cities, in the suburbs or even in the treasury office in Washington, might be in the conspiracy.

While suspicion pointed to some of the clerks connected with the office, all protested their innocence and insisted that the shortage would be discovered to have been the result of a misshipment of money to one of the western subtreasuries. It was pointed out that a package of \$100,000 bills might have been sent instead of a package of \$100 bills.

The theft bears many of the earmarks of that which recently took place in the St. Louis subtreasury. Following as it does so closely the theft in St. Louis, government officials are greatly wrought up and unusual efforts to find the money have been made.

Most of the money in the subtreasury is in paper and banks, in depositing it, sort it by denominations and style of issue. Silver and gold certificates are kept apart and each package containing a certain style and kind of bill is marked plainly on the outside. The count is verified by a teller in the office who handles each and every bill in the package. When the count has been checked the teller puts bills of the same denomination in packages of 100.

In addition to a report on the method in which the Chicago subtreasury was being conducted, President Roosevelt has asked Secretary Shaw to make an investigation of all the subtreasuries in the United States and directed that the systems be improved to prevent future thefts.

Perpetrators of crimes against Uncle Sam seldom escape. The government is vengeful. Whether the loot be \$1 or \$1,000,000, it is the same. The entire resources of the department of justice are brought into play to secure the arrest, conviction, and punishment of those who had the boldness to trifle with the powers centered at Washington.

But criminals do try to beat the game, and for a time some have succeeded in eluding the secret-service men. But sooner or later they fall.

Of the big postoffice robberies Chicago has had more than its share. The largest previous robbery of the government was that the Chicago postoffice on the night of Oct. 20, 1897. The old building on the lake front was the scene of the operations. Thieves tunneled beneath the temporary structure and looted the vaults. Over \$74,000 in stamps was stolen. Several people were under suspicion, but no arrests were warranted. It stands out as one of the few unsolved mysteries of the United States secret service. Other postoffice robberies are reported almost weekly.

## RICH CHICAGO WOMAN CHARGED WITH MURDER.

**Big Sum Disappears from United States Sub-Treasury.**

Mrs. "Mike" McDonald, wife of the former Chicago gambling king, who is under arrest for the slaying of Webster Guerin, and who, the police feared, would die in her cell of hysteria after the shooting, has improved since her removal to the county jail hospital. There is no question, declared the jail physician, that Mrs. McDonald is mentally deranged at present and has been so since she fired the shot that killed Guerin. The question which the authorities wish to determine, according to the physician, is whether the woman was insane before the tragedy.

According to the attorney retained by McDonald, the line of defense will depend upon Mrs. McDonald's version of the case. The woman, he says, may have no recollection of the shooting and have been insane at the time, or she may have been attacked by Guerin and shot in self-defense, or the two may have been struggling for the pistol when it exploded.

**Brief News Items.**  
The deaths are announced at Cartagena, Spain, of Vice Admiral Sanchez Ocaña and Rear Admiral Martinez Iglesias.

To enable the grand jury to investigate Jennings' election frauds in Louisiana the entire electorate of 310 persons has been summoned.

Sir John L. Walton Attorney General of Britain, in a speech at Leeds declared that the House of Lords was out of harmony with modern democratic institutions and must go.

The department store of B. G. Carpenter & Co., situated in the heart of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., was practically destroyed by fire. Loss \$100,000.

William Smith, colored, set fire to "Pinky" Tigg, with whom he formerly lived, at Gulfport, Miss., and the woman was burned to death.

Argentine imports for 1906 aggregated \$209,970,521 gold, an increase of \$292,580,000. Exports amounted to \$292,530,029, a decrease of \$30,500,012.

Formal notice of appeal in the case of Chester Gillette, the convicted murderer of Grace Brown, was filed with the district attorney of Herkimer county.

## COUNTRY'S HIGH DEATH RATE.

**Census Bureau Shows Half Million Deaths by Disease in 1905.**

More than 500,000 persons in the United States were offered up in 1905 as a sacrifice to disease. Startling as this death rate may seem, it was less than that for the preceding year, but was in excess of the number of deaths registered for any other year. This death rate is lower than that of Ireland, Germany and Italy for the same period, but higher than that of England and Wales, Scotland and the Netherlands.

The death rate from nephritis and Bright's disease, apoplexy, cancer, diabetes and appendicitis is increasing, while that from old age, bronchitis, convulsions, peritonitis and scarlet fever are decreasing. The greatest death rate recorded for any one disease in 1905 was that from pulmonary tuberculosis, amounting to 56,374, while pneumonia follows closely with a death rate of 39,098, exclusive of broncho-pneumonia. Cancer shows a steadily growing death rate, the figures being 24,330.

A report has been issued by the census bureau giving the statistics of mortality for 1905, together with revised figures for the years 1901 to 1904, inclusive, for the registration area of the United States.

The ten registration States comprising this area are Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and Vermont. The population of the entire area in 1900 was 30,785,018, representing 40.5 per cent of the total population of continental United States. Of this number 19,900,742 persons, or 26.3 per cent of the total population, were in registration States and 10,884,276 persons, or 14.2 per cent, were in registration cities in non-registration States.

The total number of deaths reported from the various kinds of diseases in 1905 aggregated 545,533, and those for the preceding year amounted to 551,254. On a percentage basis the death rate was in 1905, 16.2 in each thousand of population.

## STEVENS QUILTS CANAL JOB.

**Construction Work to Be Intrusted to Army Engineers.**

To the troubled history of the building of the Panama canal two strenuous chapters were added Tuesday in the President's decision to build the canal without the aid of contractors, and in the resignation of John F. Stevens as president of the canal commission.

Stevens will be succeeded by Major G. W. Goethals of the engineer corps, who with other army engineers will do the job. Stevens is to be sent as another J. F. Stevens, a piece of government engineering is done. Senator J. C. S. Blackburn of Kentucky, who soon retired, was made a member of the commission.

Stevens is the third man to throw up the canal job suddenly and without adequate explanation. John F. Wallace, the first president of the commission, said that he could get more money elsewhere. The excuse of Theodore P. Shonts, Wallace's successor, that he could not afford to work for the government when he was elsewhere offered twice the salary he was getting. Stevens makes no excuse whatever.

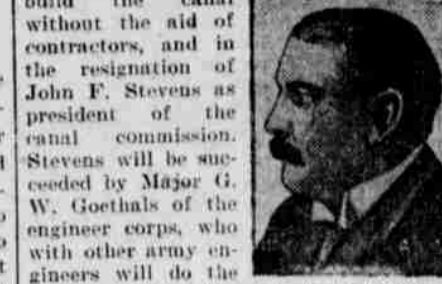
It is reported that Stevens, who is a Chicago man and was formerly chief engineer of the Rock Island railroad, has accepted the presidency of a private construction company, at a salary about double the present one. He is said to have expressed himself as being tired of unjust criticism in the public prints.

**City Is Taken by Storm.**  
San Marcos de Colon, a well-fortified Honduran city, which was defended by Solomon Ordóñez, the Honduran minister of war, at the head of a strong army, was taken by storm by Nicaraguan forces.

**An Educational Diplomat.**  
Dr. William R. Shepherd, professor of history in Columbia university, has been selected by the international bureau of American republics, of which John Barrett is the new director, to make a trip to the leading South American capitals during the coming summer, for the purpose of cultivating personal relations with the leading statesmen and men of letters in Latin America, and to carry to them knowledge of the educational resources and opportunities of the United States. Dr. Shepherd will also collect material for a special course of lectures on South America.



MRS. M. C. McDONALD.



JOHN F. STEVENS.